PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

TRAVANCORE

SRI CHITRA STATE COUNCIL

Vol. XIV

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TO THE PROCEEDINGS

of

THE TRAVANCORE SRI CHITRA STATE COUNCIL.

VOLUME XIV.

(Nos. 1 to 6.)

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PROCEEDINGS
of
THE TAVANCORE SRI CHITRA STATE COUNCIL.
(*OFFICIAL REPORT.*)

SECOND COUNCIL.
FIFTH SESSION—1939/1114.

VOLUME XIV. No. 1.

Friday, the 21st July 1939/5th Karkatakam 1114.

The Council met in Joint Session with the Sri Mulam Assembly in the Legislative Chamber, Public Offices at Eleven of the Clock, the President Sachivottama Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, K. C. I. E., Dewan of Travancore, Presiding.

Lieut. Col. G. P. Murphy, Resident for the Madras States, and Mrs. Murphy were also present.

Mr. M. Govinda Pillai (*Financial Secretary to Government*):

SIR,

The budget for the current year was placed before this House by my predecessor about this time last year in an atmosphere of political unrest and uncertainty. It is well known that a spirit of unrest and disorderliness was prevalent in the country for some months during the year under consideration. The Government, under your sagacious guidance, strove successfully to maintain and preserve peace and order in the land. One of the methods adopted in the course of this agitation was to cast a doubt on the soundness of the State's finances and another was deliberately to disarrange those finances by frontal attacks against the collections of revenue under certain heads. It is a matter for sincere gratification that such attempts have largely failed; but the reactions of the political unrest on the finances of the State will be appreciated clearly when I deal with the revised estimates for the current year. Today all the signs point to the restoration of peace and tranquillity and the elimination of that spirit of disregard for constituted authority which affected, though not to the extent anticipated by the sponsors of the political movement, not only the finances but the general administration of the country. It is therefore in a spirit of optimism that I present for the consideration of this House the budget estimate for the year 1115.

Before coming to a consideration of the revised estimates for the current year and the budget position for the next, I shall first refer briefly to the more important features of the final accounts for the year 1113.

ACCOUNTS OF 1113.

2. Though the revised budget for 1113 was prepared on the basis of a revenue realisation of Rs 251·06 lakhs, the actual collections amounted only to Rs 249·60 lakhs, while the expenditure charged to revenue was Rs 251·32 lakhs against the revised estimate of Rs 250·06 lakhs. The year thus closed with a revenue deficit of Rs 1·72 lakhs as against a surplus of Rs 1 lakh anticipated in the revised estimate. This was the result of a decline in the anticipated revenue to the extent of Rs 1·46 lakhs and of increase in expenditure amounting to Rs 1·26 lakhs. The fall in revenue was mainly under Land Revenue (2·90), Excise-Tobacco (·86) and Stamps (1·18) counter-balanced to some extent by increased receipts under Taxes on Income (1·14), Customs (·77), Forests (·71) and Miscellaneous (1·06). The decrease under Land Revenue was due to the remission of tax to the extent of Rs 1·39 lakhs sanctioned during the year and also to the extension of time granted for payment of tax till the end of Kanni 1114. Under Excise, the decrease was under Tobacco due to lesser consumption. Stamp revenue was less than the anticipation by Rs 1·18 lakhs, the decline being mainly under Court Fee Stamps.

The improvement under Taxes on Income was under Income derived from business and was also due to less expenditure on account of refund of revenue. Under Customs, the betterment was under Exports due to large exports of pepper and ginger and of the produce of the cocoanut tree. Forest revenue was better than the revised estimate by Rs ·71 of a lakh due to better prices obtained for our timber. Under Miscellaneous the increase was due to larger lapses of deposits.

On the expenditure side, the net increase of Rs 1·26 lakhs was contributed chiefly by Medical, Public Health and Sanitation (·54) due to increased expenditure under hospitals and dispensaries, and partly by superannuation allowances and pensions (·55) on account of the increase in the retirement list.

The receipts from the sale of Government lands and the Miscellaneous receipts amounted to Rs. 1·87 lakhs and the capital expenditure not charged to revenue including the loss on the investment in the Travancore Sugars was Rs 25·50 lakhs against the revised estimate of Rs 3.35 lakhs and Rs 32.33 lakhs respectively.

As a result of the year's transactions, both ordinary and capital, the Government Balance which was expected to stand at Rs 45·80 lakhs in the revised estimate for the year amounted to Rs 48·43 lakhs at the close of the year.

REVISED ESTIMATES FOR 1114.

3. I come now to the current year 1114. In his budget speech last July, my predecessor had anticipated a total revenue of Rs 261·41 lakhs during the current year and provided for a programme of ex-

penditure of Rs 259·98 lakhs, thus leaving a revenue surplus of Rs 1·43 lakhs. The above estimates were based on the continuance, within the State, of normal conditions during the year. Unfortunately, however, public tranquillity was violently disturbed by the initiation of the Civil Disobedience Movement and other subversive political activities which were started during the early months of the year and which upset the programmed budgetary position. These subversive activities adversely affected the revenue realisations under some of the important revenue heads and inevitably resulted in additional and avoidable expenditure to the extent of more than Rs 3 lakhs for the preservation of peace and order in the land. On the basis of the actuals so far available, the revenue for the year is expected to stand at Rs 256·27 lakhs and the expenditure charged to revenue at Rs 257·03 lakhs, resulting in a small revenue deficit of Rs ·81 of a lakh, But for the political disturbances, the ordinary transactions of the current year would have resulted in a revenue surplus of more than two lakhs instead of a deficit. The ordinary revenue of the year is expected to be less than the budget anticipation by Rs 5·14 lakhs. This is the net result of decrease in revenue to the extent of Rs 13·44 lakhs under some of the revenue heads and increases amounting to Rs 8·30 lakhs under others. The expected decrease in revenue is mainly under Law Revenue (1·06), Excise (2·51), Stamps (1·32), Industries (·94), Currency and Mint (·73), Buildings, Communications and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (1·83), Commercial Transport (2·85) and the Ceramic Factory (·80). The expected decrease under Land Revenue is mainly under Ayacut, due chiefly to the extension of the concessions sanctioned at the close of last year in regard to the tax left in arrears on the last day of Karkadagom 1113 to those also who had paid the tax in 1113 by adjusting the excess from the current year's tax in case they paid the dues one month before the close of 1114. In this connection I may mention that as a result of the repeated representations made by the Nanjinad ryots regarding the high rate of assessment prevailing in that part of the State and on the basis of the recommendations of the Special Officer, who was appointed to examine the question and in view of the repeated failure of the monsoons in recent years and the proved inadequacy of the Kodayar Reservoir to meet in full the demand for water supply to the entire extent of lands under cultivation. Government have sanctioned as a concession a general remission of 20 percent of the Ayacut demand with effect from the second half of the current year on all we lands in the taluks of Thovala, Agasteeswaram (except the pakuthies of Neendakara A and B Divisions) and Shencottah including Sreepandaravagi lands, for a period of 5 years. This general remission represents a reduction in revenue to the extent of Rs. 86,000 every year.

4. Supplies to the Palace through the Kandukrishi will be abolished with effect from the commencement of the next year; and the lands coming under Pandaravagai viruthies will be enfranchised and

registered in the names of the present holders on levy of full assessment and vilayartham. The vilayartham and assessment on these lands will be credited to the General Revenues and an amount equal to the increased assessment realised by the enfranchisement will be paid annually to the Palace as compensation for loss on account of the abolition of the Viruthi service.

5. Under Excise, the decrease is expected both under Tobacco and Abkari and Opium to the extent of Rs 1·80 lakhs and Rs ·71 of a lakh respectively. The fall under Tobacco is due to less consumption and that under Abkari due mainly to the Civil Disobedience Movement started at the beginning of the year. The fall in Stamp revenue as also under Registration is due to an appreciable shrinkage in business activities and the decline in litigation in general as a result of the organisation of the Debt Conciliation Boards. In the current year there has been a special receipt of about Rs. 60,000 from the sale of General Stamps on account of Advocates' Enrolment fees. The Industries budget included a receipt of Rs ·66 of a lakh on account of lease amount, rent etc., due from the Travancore Cables and Rubbers Ltd., to whom the Rubber factory was leased out in 1112. The Company stopped working the factory on account of various adverse circumstances and no further receipts are expected under this head pending a thorough overhaul of the working of the factory which is contemplated. The decrease under Currency and Mint is due to the delay in completing the arrangement for minting Chitra Coins for Rs. 1 lakh. Arrangements have now been finally made to mint the coins in the Government Mint at Bombay, instead of at Birmingham as hitherto and it is expected that the new coins will be ready for issue early next year. Under Buildings, Communications and Miscellaneous Public Improvements, the expected fall is due to less receipts from the Road Development Account of the Government of India which amounted to Rs ·78 of a lakh only against the anticipated receipt of Rs. 2 lakhs. Owing to the delay in the completion of the bridge and approach road to the Willingdon Island, the Cochin-Munnar transport service which was expected to commence from December 1938 had to be postponed to the end of May 1939. New transport services contemplated in the budget such as Quilon-Kottarakara, Nagercoil-Azhakiapandipuram, etc., were also not taken up. These together with the political disturbances which obstructed regular traffic in addition to the destruction of vehicles reduced the receipts under Commercial Transport. Besides, the depreciation, interest and other charges for the two years 1113 and 1114 are proposed to be adjusted in the current year's accounts since the above adjustments were not made last year. In the budget estimate for the year, a net revenue of Rs ·95 of a lakh was anticipated from the working of the Ceramic Factory on the expectation that it would be possible to start work from the beginning of the current year. But, owing to the delay in the completion of Civil Engineering works, it was possible to start work only in Kumbhom and that too was confined to the washing of China clay alone on a limited scale. The net receipt in the current year is therefore expected to amount to Rs ·15 of a lakh only.

6. Increased revenue is expected under some of the major heads of which the important ones are Taxes on Income. ('86), Customs (1·77) Excise duty on Matches (2·66), Interest ('69) and Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments (1 34). Under Taxes on Income the increase is expected under income derived from business. The increase under Customs is due to larger exports of our dutiable articles. As a result of the revised accounting procedure adopted by the Central Government of adjusting the proceeds of the match excise duty, in the year to which they relate, the amount due to this Government out of the common pool to the end of February 1939 amounting to Rs 2·30 lakhs was received in the current year in addition to the share for the year ended March 1938. This accounts for the increase under Excise duty on matches. Under Interest the increase is due to the gain in the disposal of Government of India Securities of the 5 per cent. loan of 1945-55 for the face value of Rs. 5 lakhs. he expected increase under Scientific and Miscellaneous Department is due to larger exports of our mineral produce and also to the recovery of Rs ·87 of a lakh from Messrs. Hopkin and Williams Ltd., being the excess rebate on Royalty appropriated during the previous four years.

7. The Civil Disobedience Movement, started during the early months of the year, had adversely affected the revenue position, though not to the extent anticipated and perhaps desired by its promoters. As a precautionary measure, Government had to control the expenditure especially under travelling allowances and contingencies so as to keep it within the revenue realisations. During the continuance of the political agitation there were some items of special expenditure which had to be incurred H. E. The Crown Representative and H. H. the Maharaja of Bikaner paid visits to this State and the Thirumadampu Ceremony of H. H. the Elaya Raja was performed on a scale commensurate to its importance. In accordance with ordinary canons of finance, Rs. 3·1 lakhs were debited to the Revenue Reserve Fund of Rs. 12 lakhs, representing the expenditure on these items which are not of a recurring character and stand in a separate category from the normal activities and expenditure of the State. This fund has in fact been created with a view to provide for special and capital expenditure and to meet unforeseen fall in revenue as in the current year. The ordinary expenditure of the year is thus estimated at Rs. 257·08 lakhs or Rs. 2·90 lakhs less than the budget estimate, the variation being only about ·8 per cent. The main items which contribute to this savings are Forest ('50), H. H. The Maharaja's Tours outside the State (1·00), Education (1·35) and Army (1·03). The decrease under Forest is due to the non-utilisation of the full provision made for the Development Department. The provision of Rs. 1 lakh made in the budget for the tour of His Highness the Maharaja outside the State is expected to lapse. The saving in Education expenditure is chiefly under salaries and establishment charges. Under Army, the saving is due to the fact that the strength of the Forces has not been brought up to the full sanctioned number. Increased expenditure is also expected under Police ('87), Buildings, Communications and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (1·08) and Superannuation Allowances and Pensions ('51). The

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increase under Police is due to the extra expenditure that had to be incurred in the year for the formation of a Special Armed Reserve Police and the enrolment of Special Police for the preservation of peace and order in the country, which were disturbed by the Civil disobedience Movement. Under Buildings, Communications and Miscellaneous Public Improvements, the increase is due to the additional grants sanctioned in the course of the year for urgent works. The increase under Superannuation Allowances and Pensions is due to the increase in the retirement list.

8. On the capital section, sale proceeds of Government lands are expected to bring in Rs. 2 lakhs against the budget estimate of Rs. 2.5 lakhs and Rs. 1·91 lakhs has been received from the Travancore Sugars and Chemicals Ltd., on account of the sale of the Government Distillery at Nagercoil. A total outlay of Rs. 23·30 lakhs is now expected on our non-productive schemes and works against the budgeted expenditure of Rs. 33 50 lakhs. In the result, a net outgoing of Rs. 20·20 lakhs is expected this year against Rs. 29·57 lakhs anticipated in the budget. The Government Balance is now expected to be Rs. 28·23 lakhs, at the close of the current year.

BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1115.

9. I shall now pass on to the budget estimates for the ensuing year. The estimates have been framed on the data now available and in the expectation of the continuance of the present normal conditions and of a normal season as to both of which the forecasts are propitious. The estimated revenue for the next year is Rs. 263·79 lakhs and the programme of expenditure charged to this revenue has been fixed at Rs. 261·09 lakhs leaving a surplus of Rs. 2·70 lakhs. The receipts from the sale of Government lands are expected to bring in Rs. 2·5 lakhs and the programme of capital expenditure on non-productive works is estimated at Rs 24·5 lakhs. The capital outlay on productive works aggregating to Rs 27·75 lakhs has been provided for under the Debt Head section of the budget. We shall thus be drawing from our accumulated surplus Rs 19·30 lakhs in the next year. In the result, the Government Account balance is expected to stand at Rs 8·93 lakhs.

REVENUE.

10. The budgeted revenue of Rs. 263·79 lakhs for the next year is expected to be better than the anticipated revenue for the current year by Rs 7·52 lakhs. The main items which, it is hoped, will contribute to the increase are Taxes on Income (·60), Excise (2·78), Forests (·94), Stamps (·80), Currency and Mint (1·45), Commercial Transport (2·26) and Ceramic Factory (·85). The increase under Taxes on Income is expected mainly under income derived from business as a result of the activities of the department in detecting fresh cases of

evasion of Income Tax and thus increasing the number of assessees. Under Excise, the expected increase is chiefly under Tobacco, due to the enhancement of duty on Jaffna Tobacco, from B. Rs. 135 to B. Rs. 200 per candy with effect from the 1st July 1939. Forest revenue is expected to be better than the revised estimate by Rs .94 of a lakh due to the expected increase in sales and the receipt of better prices for our timber including soft woods as a result of the efforts of the Development Department. Treated timber is also proposed to be utilised for works in place of steel and cement thus increasing the sales of the department. Under Stamps, an increase of Rs ·80 of a lakh is anticipated on the assumption of the revival of normal business activities. The Court Fee Inspectors whose appointments are proposed to be continued next year are also expected to contribute to the increase by detecting cases of loss of Stamp revenue due to the non-observance of the provisions of the Stamp Act. Interest receipts are expected to be better than the current year's anticipated revenue on account of the premium of Rs ·80 of a lakh on reconversion of our securities in the 5 per cent. Loan of 1939-44 for Rs. 33 lakhs which was redeemed at par on the 15th July 1939, into the new 3 per cent Loan of 1963·65. As already explained, the minting of our half rupee 'Chitra' coins which have been declared unlimited legal tender with the concurrence of the Government of India was not taken up this year. But as the stock of silver coins in the Treasuries is not sufficient to meet the requirements, it is proposed to mint next year Chitra Coins to the face value of Rs 3 lakhs in the Government Mint at Bombay instead of at Birmingham as hitherto. In this connection, I am glad to inform the House that the Government of India have readily agreed to supply the silver required for the minting of the coins on a duty-free basis. The gain on this minting of the coins is expected to amount to about Rs 1·50 lakhs. The expected improvement in the net receipts of the commercial Transport Scheme is due to the prevalence of normal conditions, to the enhanced receipts next year from the lorry service between Munnar and Cochin and to the proposed opening of new lines. The current year's receipts under Commercial Transport were only Rs ·40 of a lakh on account of a special feature *i. e.*, the adjustment of depreciation, interest and other charges of 1113 also against the current year's receipts. The Ceramic Factory is expected to start work on a commercial scale very shortly. Besides large scale washing of China clay for which there is a ready market, the manufacture of drainage pipes, pickle jars, sanitary wares etc., is also proposed to be taken up. This accounts for the increase in receipts under Ceramic Factory.

Decrease in revenue to the extent of Rs 3·93 lakhs is also expected under some of the major heads of which the important ones are Excise-duty on Matches (2·57), and Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments (·98). The revised estimate for the current year under Excise duty on Matches includes our share in the common pool for the year 1937—38 and for eleven months in 1938—39, *i. e.* up to February 1939 as a result of the revised accounting procedure adopted by the Central Government, while the normal receipt alone is budgeted for the next year,

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The increase in the current year's receipt under Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments is special to the year for reasons already explained.

EXPENDITURE CHARGED TO REVENUE.

11. The expenditure proposed to be made from the revenue of Rs 263·79 lakhs budgeted for the next year has been fixed at Rs 261·09 lakhs. This exceeds the revised estimates for the current year by Rs 4·01 lakhs. The programme of expenditure for the various departments has been subjected to careful scrutiny both by the Government and the Standing Finance Committee of the Legislature and the allotments fixed with due regard to the needs of progressive administration on the one hand and the necessity for rigid economy on the other. I shall now pass on to a brief survey of the more important features of the next year's programme of expenditure.

12. *Land Revenue.* Over and above the provision for the normal activities of the Department, the necessary allotment has been made in the Land Revenue budget for the continuance of certain important special items of work such as the Jenmikaram Settlement Operations, which are nearing completion, the survey of Minor Circuits and the demarcation and survey of encroachments within the Cardamom Hills Reserve. But the one outstanding feature of the Land Revenue budget for the next year, a feature of particular interest to the ryot, is a lump sum provision of Rs 20,000 for working out a scheme for bringing up-to-date the records relating to land, which had of late been falling into arrears owing to a substantial reduction of the Land Records Maintenance staff in 1107 as a measure of retrenchment.

13. *Income Tax.* The Income Tax Department, which had at first been only an adjunct of the Land Revenue Department, but which was separated therefrom and organised as a self-contained unit at the commencement of this year, on a temporary basis under a Deputy Commissioner of Income Tax, is proposed to be made permanent from next year, in view of the appreciable improvements in assessment and collections resulting from the separation. The Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner will, however, continue to excercise superior control over the department as the Chief Revenue authority.

14. *Excise.* It has not yet been possible to arrive at a correct estimate of the work of the special temporary executive staff appointed in 1113 and continued during the current year, for the prevention of smuggling and the conservation of Excise revenue especially in the frontiers; for, though this staff has been in existence for over a year and a half, the effects of their work on the Excise revenue of the State had been considerably vitiated by the concurrent effects of the general political unrest, from which we are just emerging, and it may take some time more for the staff to show their real usefulness. Government, however, feel that the Excise revenues of the State during

the current year have not come up to the expectations which the department held out at the time of the entertainment of the temporary staff. But as it may not be advisable to disband the entire staff immediately, before waiting sometime more to assess their real usefulness in the improvement of Excise revenue, the temporary staff is proposed to be continued next year also, subject to a reduction to the extent of Rs. 25,000 in the departmental budget. The Excise Commissioner has already been asked to submit definite proposals for reducing the staff to the absolute minimum requirements. The Statistical branch of the department will continue to function next year also with a view to the correct recording and compilation of trade and customs statistics which is of paramount importance to the State and to the commercial public.

15. *Forest.* The House is aware that the Government had secured the services of a specially trained and qualified officer of the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, to advise them on matters relating to exploitation of the resources of their forests. He has already demonstrated in a very practical way the possibilities of making good use of the soft woods of our forests by subjecting them to Ascu treatment. He is now investigating the possibility of making prefabricated bridge and roof trusses using treated timber in lieu of iron and steel. A provision of Rs ·68 of a lakh has been made in the forest budget to enable him to carry on his investigations; and it is hoped that ere long the treated soft woods of our forests will find a ready market even outside the State.

16. *General Administration.* An authorised publication, in a form readily available for easy reference, of the various Acts and Proclamations of the State and the amendments issued thereto from time to time has been a long-felt need, especially to Lawyers and Judges. To remove this want, it is proposed to make arrangements for an official compilation of the Laws of the State on the analogy of the Unrepealed Central Acts of the Government of India. A sum of Rs. 10,000 has been provided for the purpose. The temporary staff in the Central Records specially appointed for sorting and listing the old records of the State, many of which are of historical and archaeological interest, will continue to work next year also.

The Stores Purchase Committee will continue to function next year also as a central agency for arranging for the purchase and supply of the stores required for the various departments of the State service. By this centralisation Government hope that it would be possible to obtain the best materials at the cheapest prices. It will also leave the departmental officers free to devote their full time to the departmental work unsaddled by the direct responsibilities for purchase of large stores.

The experience of the past two years has been very encouraging. The aggregate approximate value of the contracts settled by the Stores Purchase Committee has risen from Rs. 11·16 lakhs in 1113 to

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Rs. 15·06 lakhs up-to-date. As many as 300 firms have registered their names with the Committee. The large increase in the number of competitive quotations has ended to greater economy. The Committee are also attempting, whenever possible, to effect economy by substitution of suitable cheaper materials for costly makes of articles by directing local manufacture of many articles in the P. W. D. Work-shops, in the Central Prison Manufactory, etc., at a much cheaper rate. Another important economy exercised by the Committee is in limiting to a minimum the purchase of stores from Indian Stocks and ordering them as far as possible from abroad on a duty-free basis, thus saving the duty payable on the articles ranging from 20 to 50 per cent· of the actual value.

17. *Administration of Justice.* The continuance of the existing temporary Second Judges' Courts and the Temporary Munsiffs' Courts during the whole of the next year, except the one at Pathanamthitta, has been provided for in the Budget. But provision for the continuance of the Conciliation Boards has been made only for 8 months.

A committee has been appointed to go into the whole question of indebtedness with special reference to agricultural and industrial debts and the proper mode of dealing with the same and to report to Government their conclusions *inter-alia* regarding the extent to which compulsion may be resorted to in scaling down and settling the existing debts and the legal procedure to achieve the end. When the suggestions of the Committee are embodied in a suitable Legislative Enactment, as they will be very soon, the constitution of the Conciliation Board may undergo a thorough change.

18. *Central Prison.* To enable convict labour to be used to the best advantage of the Government as well as the convicts themselves, funds have been included in the next year's budget for the purchase of power looms, and warping and weaving machines for the Central Prison. Provision has also been made for the continuance of the Leather Industry. The Jail Manufactory has already offered to supply the leather goods required for the use of the State Police and Military and it is hoped that in the near future the industry will not only be able to stand on its own legs, but will also be a profitable concern.

19. *Police.* While reviewing the Revised Estimates for the current year, I have drawn the attention of the House to the heavy expenditure which the Government, in the discharge of their fundamental duties, had to incur for the preservation of peace and order and the protection of the person and property of the law-abiding citizens of the land. Though the sombre clouds that darkened the atmosphere have vanished to a considerable extent, the horizon is not yet perfectly clear and Government consider that it would be only a cautiou's measure of prevention that there should be specific provision in the budget for the continuance of the special police and of the Armed Reserve for a few more months next year to deal with any emergent situation, should it

arise. Government will, however, only be too glad to avoid this expenditure if Political Organisations responsible for subversive movements will enable them to utilize the tax payer's money in more fruitful directions.

20. *Education.* The Education budget for the next year has provided for the appointment of a full time officer for organising vocational and welfare work in schools. A comprehensive scheme of craft education and physical culture combined with interest in the pupils' own environments will be devised and worked out. The officer will start the experiment in two or three schools in the first instance. Ample provision has also been made for the opening of new classes and the appointment of additional teachers therefor, as also for stipends and scholarships. The Education Programme for the next year covers an expenditure of Rs. 53·03 lakhs which includes the lump sum grant of Rs 8·4 lakhs to the Travancore Univerity. I am sure the House will be happy to learn in this connection that the Travancore University has begun work in full swing and that the Engineering College, the only one of its kinds in South India, excepting the one at Madras, has already entered upon the Degree and Diploma Courses from the beginning of the current academic year.

21. *Agriculture.* In addition to the allotment for the continuance of the existing agricultural schools and experimental farms and stations and for the usual activities of the Department, provision has been made in the budget for the opening of a training class for stockmen in the Veterinary Department. Special attention will be devoted to the management of livestock, which the House need hardly be told, is a matter of vital importance in a pre-eminently agrarian State like ours. A reorientation of the policy of this department as well as that of the Co-operative Department is under consideration with a view to co-ordinate their activities with those of the former and those educated persons who are willing to undertake the work of agricultural operations and marketing on up-to-date scientific lines.

22. *Industries.* In pursuance of the declared policy of Government that the industrial development of the country except the control and organisations of the primal necessities of the people, such as Water supply, Drainage, Light, Electricity and Transport, should as far as possible, be left to private agencies, of course, duly supported and financed, when necessary from the State Exchequer, the Rubber Factory, which was constructed and equipped at Government cost, was leased out on easy terms to a limited company of local incorporation, in the hope that the Factory would run on a commercial and competitive basis thereby providing a suitable means for indigent capitalists to get themselves trained in industrial enterprises. The results were, how ever, not quite encouraging. The Factory has had to be closed, not because of the inferiority and unsuitability of the manufactures which were admittedly of high quality, but because of imperfect marketing arrangements and want of rationalisation. The Government are now having in contemplation the resuscitation of the Factory under the immediate control and supervision of the Department of Industries;

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But before actually launching on such an undertaking, they would be glad to know the sense of the House in the matter; and with a view to bring the subject within the scope of the deliberations of the House, a token grant of Rs. 10,000 is included in the Budget. There is also provision in the Industries Budget for the proper administration of the recently enacted Labour Laws *viz.*, the Factories Act, the Workmen's Compensation Act, Trade Unions Act and the Trade Disputes Act.

23. *Co-operative Department and Uplift of Backward Communities.* Besides the allotment for the grant of the usual subsidies to non-Governmental Co-operative Organisations like the Supervising Unions and Co-operative Conferences, an enhanced provision has been made for ameliorative measures to help the backward communities.

24. It has always been the avowed policy of Government to render all possible help to the backward communities in their struggle for advancement in diverse directions, social economic and material. Free registry of lands, educational concessions, grants to Harijan hostels, promotion of cottage industries, construction of dwelling houses in selected areas; these are but a few of the various activities which Government have undertaken in pursuance of their programme of ameliorative measures for the uplift of backward classes. A Harijan Colony has been established in Kurichi with accommodation for 40 families. Harijan hostels are liberally subsidised by Government. About 40 Harijans are being fed and accommodated in the Sri Chitra Hostel, 25 Harijan girls in the Mahilamandiram are being supported by Government at a cost of Rs 4 per pupil. About Rs 4,000 to Rs. 5,000 are being spent for the free supply of text books to Harijan pupils in the 3rd and 4th classes in primary schools. The total expenditure, direct and indirect, on these communities is estimated at Rs 2 lakhs.

25. *Medical and Public Health.* The House will, I believe, be interested to note that in order to obviate the difficulties and inconveniences arising from the lack of trained male nurses in the Hospitals of the State, the opening of a special class for the training of male nurses has been arranged for. Provision has also been made for the usual improvements to and additional staff for the medical institutions of the State. In particular, I would like to inform the House, that the premier medical institution of the State, the General Hospital at Trivandrum, has been well equipped for Radium treatment of cancer under an officer specially trained in the work, an arrangement which exists only in very few hospitals in South India.

The frequent occurrence of Malaria in an almost epidemic form in some parts of the country has, of late, been a menace to public health and consequently a source of great anxiety to the Government. One of the District Health Officers of the State, was therefore deputed for practical training in Malariology in the various malarial centres of the Empire including Ceylon. He has returned and will formulate

definite proposals for organising measures for controlling and combating the disease. A small provision has been made for this purpose, as a first instalment.

26. *Public Works.* The allotment for ordinary Public Works expenditure for the next year is Rs 33 27 lakhs as against Rs 32·57 lakhs for the current year. This grant is exclusive of the works provided for in the Capital Section of the budget and those proposed to be met out of the Road Development Fund.

In view of the frequent droughts and the inadequacy of the Kodayar Reservoir Supply, the irrigation needs of the State especially those of South Travancore are engaging the attention of Government. A provision of Rs. 25 of a lakh has been made in the next year's budget for immediate improvements to the irrigation tanks and their restoration. Provision has also been included for the investigation of an irrigation scheme to augment the supply from the Kodayar Reservoir. A sum of Rs 17,500 has been provided for the supply of drinking water from wells in places where it is absolutely necessary especially in South Travancore and Shencotta. As an annual expenditure of Rs 1,000 is being now incurred for the supply of water to the Muttam Village, a permanent scheme costing Rs 32,000 is proposed to be taken up and a provision of Rs 25,000 has been made for the purpose in the Capital Section of the budget.

The Main Southern Road. It is proposed to provide dustless surfacing for this road from Trivandrum to Cape Comorin with cement concrete for the portion from Trivandrum to Thamaraculam Junction and tarcrete from thence to Cape Comorin. The whole work including stone metal berms 4 inches on either side of the special surfacing is estimated to cost Rs 14·76 lakhs. A lump sum provision of Rs 7 lakhs has been made for the purpose under capital expenditure.

27. *Road Development Fund.* The Government of India have instituted the Road Development Fund with a view to subsidise States and Provinces in their undertaking of works of improvement and development of the means of communication. An Excise duty of 2½ annas per gallon is levied on petrol produced in British India and a similar duty is levied as counterveiling duty on all petrol imported into British India from foreign countries including Burma. Out of the net receipts on this account a sum not exceeding 15 per cent. is kept by the Government of India as Special Reserve and out of this Reserve Fund, the Government of India have allowed the Travancore Government a special grant amounting to half the estimated cost of construction of the Alwaye Bridge. The balance is distributed on the basis of consumption of petrol and our share on this account during 1937-38 amounted to Rs 2,30,345. Our share of the petrol duty so far as it related to imports at the port of Cochin having been included in the share of the customs receipts paid to us under the Cochin Harbour Agreement, a sum of Rs 1,53,087 has been deducted and the balance of Rs 77,258 was paid to this Government.

The contributions received are not appropriated for ordinary revenue expenditure, but credited to a separate fund and utilised on the improvements of our main trunk roads.

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28. *Rural Uplift.* The House will observe a new feature in this Budget, consisting in the setting apart of Rs 50,000 for being utilised for rural welfare work. Seven Village Panchayats, constituted under Act VII of 1100, have been in existence for some years ; but the results have fallen short of expectations. It is therefore proposed to introduce a scheme to rehabilitate the Village Panchayats. The ideal is to have Village Panchayats in every pakuthy in every taluk. Government, however, propose next year to select one pakuthi in each taluk for the inauguration of rural welfare work. The most suitable villages will be selected for the purpose. All the nation-building departments will as far as possible be represented in the Panchayat and the Tahsildar of the taluk will be the Chairman. It is expected that the changes now proposed will have the desired effect and that the Panchayats will be enabled to undertake as many duties as possible according to the needs and conditions of the several villages. The idea underlying the scheme is that subsidy will be granted to those localities which are willing to supply labour or money towards schemes of immediate practical urgency and value to the rural parts—*e. g.* village roads, rural wells, local sanitation and conservancy and so on.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.

29. Our expenditure on capital schemes next year is estimated at Rs. 54·25 lakhs. The provision relates mostly to schemes started in proceding years and now in progress.

They are—

A. Non-productive works.

		Rs.
Water Supply schemes	...	6 lakhs
Drainage Schemes	...	6 ,,
Town Planning Schemes	...	2 ,,
Military Works	...	2 ,,
Miscellaneous	...	8·5 ,,
Total	...	24·5 lakhs

B.—Productive Schemes included under Debt Heads.

Pallivasal Hydro Electric Project	...	20·00 lakhs
Ceramic Factory	...	·50 ,,
Commercial Transport	...	1·75 ,,
Telephone Schemes	...	3·00 ,,
Other Electrical Schemes	...	2·50 ,,
Total	...	27·75 lakhs
Loan to the Cochin Harbour authorities towards the fourth stage works	...	2·00 ,,
Grand total	...	54 25 lakhs.

30. *Water Supply schemes.* The capital outlay on the Trivandrum Willingdon Water Works is expected to stand at Rs 58·2 lakhs at the end of this year and the expenditure provided for in the budget is Rs ·50 of a lakh for extension of street mains and settlement of contractors' accounts and other liabilities.

The schemes for the supply of water in the towns of Alleppey and Shencottah are progressing and it is expected that the Supply could be begun in October next. The water supply scheme for the Nagercoil town is also making fairly good progress.

31. *Trivandrum Drainage.* Sewer-laying work is in good progress, as also the construction of manholes and house connections. Pumps for the Pumping Station at Kuriathi and the sub-pumping Station at Karamanai are expected to arrive from abroad and be installed towards the middle of next year. The construction of the Pump House will be started soon after the monsoons. The expenditure under the scheme would stand at about Rs 16·3 lakhs by the end of this year. An expenditure of Rs 5·7 lakhs has also been provided for in the next year's budget.

32. *Railways.* The capital charge for the Quilon-Trivandrum Railway and the Chakai-Thampanur Extension at the close of the year ended 31st March 1938 was B. Rs. 52·69 lakhs and B. Rs. 27·29 lakhs respectively. The budget estimate for 1115 provides for a sum of Rs. 26,790 mainly to meet payments on account of land acquisition charges anticipated to be decreed by courts. The South Indian Railway Administration is now working the Extension provisionally as part of the Quilon-Trivandrum Section, pending settlement of the terms which are still under consideration. The agreement is expected to be drawn up shortly.

The working of the Travancore Railway resulted in a loss of B. Rs. 52,188 for the year ended 31st March 1939 representing the deficit in the interest guaranteed by the Government, the amount being worked out on yearly calculations in accordance with the revised orders of the Government of India. A sum of B. Rs. 13,092 has also been refunded by the Railway Company in addition to the sum of B. Rs 15,052 already refunded as mentioned in my predecessor's speech last year.

In this connection, I may also inform the House that our representation for the reduction of the rate of interest, with retrospective effect, on moneys advanced by the Secretary of State for discharging debentures in 1924 and 1926, from $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent to $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent per annum is still under the consideration of the Central Government. The probable savings if the Central Government accept our representation would be about Rs ·75 of a lakh.

Commercial Undertakings.

33. *Pallivasal Hydro-Electric Project.* The works in connection with this scheme are nearing completion. The sub-stations at Mavelikara, Kundara, Pallom, Kothamangalam and Alwaye are ready. The construction of the new Power House at Pallivasal is over and the generating plant is being re-erected. The major transmission lines are

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ready and the distribution lines are almost complete ; and it is anticipated, to certainty, that the project will be in actual operation before the middle of next year and in all probability by the middle of December 1939. The revenue yield for the six months the scheme will be in operation next year, has been estimated at Rs 2·5 lakhs ; and it is hoped that within 3 years from the commencement of service, the scheme will be able to meet interest, depreciation and working expenses. The total expenditure on the project, including civil and electrical works, is expected to stand at Rs. 127·35 lakhs at the close of the current year, while for the next year, a provision of Rs. 20 lakhs has been included in the Budget for the completion of the unfinished items of work, as well as for operation expenses.

34. *Trivandrum Electric Supply.* The total capital expenditure on this scheme is expected to stand at Rs. 10·60 lakhs at the end of the current year and the expenditure budgeted for for the next year is Rs. ·70 of a lakh. The present generation is 1·33 million units per annum, which is likely to mount up to 2 million units with the opening of the Rubber Factory. The demand for supply of power is encouraging and the gross receipts during the current year are expected to be Rs. 2·55 lakhs and those during the next year are estimated at Rs. 2·76 lakhs.

35. *Quilon Electric Supply.* By the close of the current year, Government would have incurred a capital expenditure of Rs. 3·11 lakhs on this scheme and Rs. 3·41 lakhs by the close of the next year. There is a rapid increase in the demand for supply of power. The total generation in 1112 was only ·23 million units. It rose up to ·8 million units in 1113 and is expected to go up to 1·7 million units at the end of this year. The receipt for this year is estimated at Rs. 1·37 lakhs and that for the next year at Rs. 1·50 lakhs.

The Depreciation and Reserve funds of the Electrical schemes are expected to stand at Rs. 6·97 and Rs. 3·08 lakhs respectively at the close of the next year.

Sir, Travancore has boldly ventured to harness the Munnar in the confident hope that she would supply the State's deficiencies in iron, cotton and coal by what the Americans call "White coal" and thereby ensure a never failing source of ever-expanding accession of revenue as well as the country's industrial growth and re-generation. The example of Sivasamudram in Mysore and of Pykara in Madras, the latter of which owes its courageous inception and statesman-like execution to you Sir, when you held the reins of office in the Presidency, should assuredly hearten us to push on with the Pallivasal Scheme which heralds the dawn of a new era of hope and prosperity.

36. *Trunk Telephone Scheme.* This Scheme is making rapid progress. The Trunk line from Trivandrum to Quilon has already been brought into operation and the remaining works are expected to be finished during the year. The capital expenditure on the scheme is estimated to stand at Rs 3·98 lakhs at the close of the current year,

while for the next year an expenditure of Rs 2·73 lakhs has been budgeted for. When the full scheme is brought into operation, it is hoped that the service will be freely availed of by the trading classes and that it may go a great way to further the progress of trade in the land by bringing the markets of the country into direct contact with the busy marts of the world, thereby enabling the local merchants to take the best advantage in due time of an ever ready knowledge of the fluctuations and vicissitudes in the outside markets.

37. *Broad-casting.* An estimate of Rs 2·80 lakhs has been sanctioned for this work. The equipments for the transmitting station and the studio are expected to arrive at site by Thulam next. The station is likely to start operation towards the latter half of the next year. The total expenditure at the end of the next year on this scheme is expected to stand at Rs 1·75 lakhs. One important feature of this scheme is the inclusion in the programme of 100 Community receivers at the important villages and towns in the State, the underlying idea being to take in hand the problems of adult education and the dissemination of information and advice of practical use to the dwellers in the villages and the countryside, as well as the satisfaction of their musical tastes and desire for general news.

38. *Commercial Transport.* The department has been functioning for about a year and a half and during the first six months of its working *i. e.*, from Kumbhom to Karkadagom 1113 it was able to show a net profit of 20·4 per cent. per annum on a capital outlay of Rs 5·98 lakhs. The total receipts estimated for the current year are Rs. 9 lakhs and the total expenditure excluding depreciation, interest and other charges of 1113, amounts to Rs 7·95 lakhs, the next receipts of the year being Rs 1·05 lakhs on an outlay of Rs 8·20 lakhs. This works out to about 13 per cent. per annum. But considering the various adverse circumstances which prejudicially affected the smooth working of the scheme, such as obstruction to traffic on account of political disturbances, destruction of and damages to buses caused by the mob at several places, and the rise in the price of high speed diesel oil, it cannot be said that a profit of 13 per cent. on the outlay is in any way discouraging. With the restoration of normal conditions and the regular working of the Cochin-Munnar Lorry service, better results are expected during the next year. The capital expenditure on the scheme at the end of this year is estimated to be Rs 8·2 lakhs, while for the next year an expenditure of Rs 1·75 lakhs has been budgeted for.

39. *Clay refining and Porcelain Factory.* The factory has commenced work. Since the middle of the year, the mining and washing of China clay have been undertaken on a limited scale. The clay obtained is of the best quality and compares favourably with the best English China clay. Clay to the value of Rs. 10,000 has so far been sold and it is estimated that by the close of the year the sales would go up to Rs 15,000. Certain improvements in the arrangements for pumping water and drying have been found necessary. These will be effected soon and with these improved equipments, it is quite probable that the

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sales would mount up to Rs 1 lakh next year. Drainage pipes, pickle jars, Sanitary wares and electrical goods are being successfully manufactured at the factory. The question of finding suitable markets for these goods and also primarily for the refined China clay itself whose high quality is admitted, is engaging the attention of Government. The total investment on the factory at the end of this year will be Rs 6·85 lakhs and Rs 7·35 lakhs at the close of next year.

40. *State Life Insurance.* The Public Branch of the State Life Insurance having completed the first five years of its existence in Kumbhom last, steps have been taken for the first acturial valuation of the Insurance Fund. The results of the valuation are not yet available. But there is no question of the continued popularity of the scheme. The number of policies in force is over 5100 and the balance to the credit of the fund which stood at Rs. 3·73 lakhs at the commencement of the current year is expected to go up to Rs 5·53 lakhs by the close of the year. The official branch of the Insurance Scheme is also working satisfactorily and the closing balance of the Fund at the end of the year is expected to be 4·46 lakhs.

41. *The State Provident Fund.* The scheme is becoming more and more popular from day to day among the officers of Government, the number of subscribers admitted to the fund to date being about 12,700 against 11,234 at the close of last year. The closing balance at the end of the current year is expected to stand at Rs 11·85 lakhs and that at the end of next year at Rs 14·45 lakhs.

42. *Savings Bank (Anchal and Treasury).* The Savings Bank is being resorted to very freely by the public for investing their money in. The closing balance in the Savings Banks of the State which stood at Rs 182 lakhs at the close of 1113 is expected to mount up to Rs 186 lakhs at the close of this year and to Rs 196 lakhs at the close of next year.

In deference to the repeated wishes of the investing public restrictions regarding the maximum deposit to the credit of a depositor have recently been modified, the limit having been raised in a few Treasuries and Anchal Offices from Rs 20,000 to Rs. 50,000, the interest on the excess over Rs 20,000 being however only 2 per cent.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

43. The usual statements of assets and liabilities are furnished on pages 13 and 14 of the budget estimates. The Government balance including the General Reserve fund of Rs 60·55 lakhs, the Revenue Reserve Fund of Rs 12 lakhs and the Sinking Fund balances which stood at Rs 136·26 lakhs at the beginning of the current year, is estimated to stand at Rs 94·71 lakhs at the close of the next year, as a result of our capital programmes on non-productive schemes during the current and ensuing years. Besides the above, we have financed remunerative schemes, shown under Debt Heads to the extent of Rs 194·66 lakhs. This is a true picture of our present position and in

considering it, attention should be directed to the circumstance that we have so far financed capital expenditure on productive and non-productive schemes amounting to more than Rs four crores, besides advancing Rs 37·59 lakhs for the fourth stage works of the Cochin Harbour and for the purchase of Dredging Plant for that Port. Since most of the capital works already taken up are nearing completion or will be completed by the close of the next year and the final payment of the balance of the loan towards the fourth stage works of the Cochin Harbour is expected to be made next year, we may not have to draw much, if at all, from the Government account balance in future. On the other hand, the Government balance would be increased by Rs 15 lakhs when the mofussil water supply schemes are completed, since one half of the cost of the scheme to be borne by the Municipal Councils is to be treated as a loan to the Councils to be repaid in annual instalments at 4½ per cent. interest per annum.

WAYS AND MEANS.

44. With a view to finance our capital schemes in progress, both productive and non-productive, it was proposed this time last year, to withdraw Rs 25·44 lakhs from our surplus investments. But as the progress of expenditure did not go up to the anticipated level, it was found necessary to withdraw only Rs 5 lakhs during the year. Our working balance in the Treasuries and the Imperial Bank is expected to amount to Rs 45·92 lakhs at the close of the current year. During the next year we have to finance productive and non-productive capital expenditure to the extent of Rs 54·25 lakhs. The Government account is expected to bring in Rs 5·20 lakhs and the Debt Head and Fund transactions are expected to result in an incoming of Rs 19·32 lakhs. It may become necessary to provide funds to the extent of Rs 25 lakhs. Since these funds are not immediately required, it is proposed to provide them according to the progress of the works from our surplus investments as a temporary measure. It is therefore proposed to withdraw next year Rs 25 lakhs from our surplus investments to maintain sufficient working balance.

THE PAST DECADE—A RETROSPECT.

45. I have thus far attempted in as brief a manner as possible to picture to the House the financial condition of the State in the years 1113, 1114 and 1115. The actuals of 1113 are satisfactory; the revised figures for the current year are hopeful and the anticipations for the coming year are re-assuring. Yet, I am constrained to seek your indulgence Sir, for a few moments more so that I may present to you as succinctly as possible the financial position of the State during the past decade. Such a retrospect has become imperatively necessary to remove the misapprehensions and misconceptions in the public mind which constitute the inevitable sequence to the irresponsible and tendentious utterances and writings, both here and abroad, of persons who should know better. These, otherwise amiable people, have been reckless in their denunciation of the financial policy of the State and

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have been indulging equally recklessly in statements which tended to convey the unfortunate, but erroneous impression that our financial condition is far from sound or satisfactory.

Let us look at the other side of the picture by an intelligent scrutiny of the figures both on the receipt and expenditure side from the year 1105. The year 1105 witnessed the onset of the unprecedented economic depression from the disastrous effects of which the civilised world has only begun to emerge. Travancore finances have stood remarkably well the stress and strain of the economic blizzard.

The adverse effect of the economic depression on the revenues of the State was first felt in the last quarter of 1105 and the revenue of the year was Rs 247 lakhs. During the succeeding two years, the revenue declined and stood at the lowest figure of Rs 219 lakhs in 1107. As a result of the receipt from the Cochin Harbour Scheme which was received for the first time in 1108, the revenue rose to Rs 234 lakhs during the two years 1108 and 1109. Due to the general and special remissions of the land tax sanctioned by Government in 1110, the revenue of the year again dropped to the level of 1106, *i. e.*, Rs 227 lakhs. Since then, it began to rise gradually and reached the high level of Rs 256 lakhs in 1112, mainly due to the special receipt on account of the refund by the British Government of the duty on Jaffna tobacco pooled for division in the apportionment of Cochin Harbour receipts in previous years. The revenue during 1113 was Rs 249 lakhs and if the special receipt under Customs in 1112 referred to above is excluded, it was an improvement on the revenue of 1112. During 1114 (current year) the ordinary revenue is expected to amount to Rs 256 lakhs which is the high level reached in 1112.

On a review of the receipts under the principal heads, it will be seen that Land Revenue which is more or less of a fixed character had been fluctuating from year to year on account of the prevailing economic depression and the failure of seasonal rains necessitating remission of tax. From Rs 39 lakhs in 1105, it dropped to Rs 33·9 lakhs in 1108 due to the separation of Kandukrishi revenue from Land Revenue and still further to Rs 30 lakhs in 1110, the lowest figure in the decade on account of the general remission of taxes. Sir, the policy and the spirit underlying land revenue remissions in Travancore are far more liberal than in British India or in the other Indian States with the result that the Government, ever solicitous of the welfare of the ryots, have sanctioned during the past decade remissions to the tune of about Rs 22 lakhs. Since 1110, Land Revenue steadily improved and went up to Rs 42·7 lakhs in 1112 as a result of better collections of the accumulated arrears of tax. With the registry of unregistered puduval lands the revenue is expected to improve still further. It is expected to stand at Rs 40 lakhs this year. Taxes on Income declined from Rs 6·5 lakhs in 1105 to Rs 3·8 lakhs in 1109. With the amendment of some of the provisions of the Act and the imposition of super-tax, the revenue under this head improved to Rs 9 lakhs in 1113 and is expected

to keep up the same level this year also. Salt revenue in 1105 was Rs 18 7 lakhs. It rose to Rs 22 lakhs in 1107 as a result of the enhancement in that year of the duty on salt from B. Re 1-4-0 to B. Re 1-9-0 per maund in consonance with the increase of duty in British India. Since then, it had been maintaining the same level. Excise revenue including tobacco was greatly affected by the depression. A great deal of avoidable loss is due to the chronic smuggling on the frontiers. It dropped from Rs 61 lakhs in 1105 to Rs 48 lakhs in 1106. During the succeeding years it was more or less keeping the same level in spite of the fact that the duty on all kinds of tobacco was enhanced in 1108 and special arrangements at a heavy cost have also been made to prevent smuggling at our frontiers. Customs revenue had been progressing steadily except for the sharp fall in 1107 to Rs 27·9 lakhs on account of the reduction in the tariff values on our principal articles of export as a result of trade depression. The revenue from our forests declined from Rs 16.6 lakhs in 1105 to Rs 12 lakhs in 1108 due to the slump in the timber market. Since then, it has shown signs of improvement. With the activities of the Development Department, it is expected to show decided improvement in future years. The revenue from Stamps and Registration had been on the decline since 1105.

The expenditure of the State has also been growing from year to year with the normal expansion of the activities of the several departments. From Rs 240 lakhs in 1105, it has risen to Rs 251 lakhs in 1113 and again to Rs 257 lakhs in the current year in spite of of the retrenchments made in the services on the recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee in 1107. The increase is marked under Interest charges, Education, Medical and Public Health and Pensions. Interest charges have risen from Rs 4 lakhs in 1105 to Rs 11·6 lakhs in 1114 due to the increase in the loan amount raised for financing capital schemes and to the increase in the Savings Bank and other deposit balances. Education expenditure has gone up from Rs 42 lakhs in 1105 to Rs 48·8 lakhs in 1113 and still further to Rs 51 lakhs in the current year on account of the inauguration of the University of Travancore. The expenditure on Medical and Public Health has increased by Rs 3 lakhs during the period. As a result of the increase in the pension lists, pension charges have risen from Rs 9·5 lakhs in 1105 to Rs 15·6 lakhs in the current year.

The net result of the above variations has been that the first deficit after a series of surpluses from 1097 onwards was in 1106, the year in which the full effect of the depression was felt and it amounted to Rs 12 lakhs. As a result of the precautionary measures adopted by Government to reduce expenditure and to increase revenue it was possible during the subsequent years to avoid deficits or keep them at the lowest minimum. In 1112, however, on account of the special additional revenue from the Cochin Harbour Scheme, there was a revenue surplus of Rs 14·9 lakhs out of which Rs 12 lakhs was set apart as Reserve Fund to be drawn upon to meet unforeseen expenditure in lean years.

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Though we had been financing during this period large capital schemes both productive and non-productive to the extent of Rs 162·72 lakhs and Rs 148·78 lakhs respectively, we have raised a loan of only B. Rs 50 lakhs in the open market, the balance of the funds having been met from the resources available with Government. The financing of these schemes in this manner, instead of by loans, as is almost uniformally the case elsewhere and according to modern practice, is the sole reason why the Government balance has decreased.

It is therefore clear that almost every source of our revenue has considerably been augmented and yields today far higher income than the pre-depression days of plenitude and plenty and I do not at the same time ignore the fact that the paralysing consequences of the world-wide economic depression and the severely adverse seasonal conditions have had serious repercussions on the financial fabric of the State, so much so that our revenues went down to Rs 219 lakhs in 1107; and we were able to make up only Rs 227 lakhs in 1110. Barring these two years—thanks to the wise and cautious policy of a benign administration—the receipts recorded a satisfactory index of the increasing financial strength year after year. Today, the periodical contributions from the receipts of the Cochin Harbour, the imposition of the supertax and the increased receipts under customs revenue have enabled us to reach the peak figure of Rs 256 lakhs, while the Government have never been parsimonious in providing for the ever increasing demands of an advancing and progressive State. These increasing demands under expenditure have only served to establish the remarkable resilience of our finances, which, with the completion of the Pallivasal Hydro-Electric Scheme, the development of our Clay Refining Factory and the expansion of the Transport Service, are bound progressively to expand from next year onwards and vouchsafe to the State greater contentment and prosperity. I may, therefore, assure the House once again that *pace* the diatribes of our would-be critics, we are in an unassailably sound financial position and its soundness has been practically demonstrated by the fact that, notwithstanding the economic depression and the strain of intense political agitation the finances of the State have gone on from strength to strength without recourse to additional taxation save an Income and Super-Tax and with full increasing provision being made for ameliorative and nation-building services.

THE DEWAN-PRESIDENT'S STATEMENT.

Dewan President:

Fellow-Members of the Travancore Legislature.

Under the provisions of Rule 68, Sub-Rule 4, as President, I propose to make a statement on the document which has now been placed before you. In the first place let me take this opportunity to congratulate the Financial Secretary to Government on the comprehensiveness and the lucidity that have marked the presentation of the figures of revenue and of expenditure. Let me specially congratulate him on the efforts made by him, which I account to be highly successful, to give a bird's eye view of the position of the State and its possibilities and potentialities from the financial point of view. In the discussion of the financial statement, in the elucidation of the Budget of the State, certain aspects have to be borne in mind, which I shall, with your leave, place before you in as succinct a form as possible.

Let me, to start with, associate myself with the remarks which fell from the Financial Secretary to Government in regard to the hopes that he expressed, and the confident expectation which was visible in his speech as to the likely permanence of the peace and the contentment of the State at the present moment. It has not been achieved without difficulty, and let us hope it will not be disturbed again to the detriment of the progress of the State.

In dealing with the financial statement, certain outstanding features should not be lost sight of. Firstly, this country possesses a total area of just under 8000 Sq. miles of which, between a fourth and a third are occupied by backwaters and hills. What does that mean? It means that in an area of about 6000 Sq. miles—perhaps a little less—there is a population of 5¼ millions according to the last census and it is now anticipated to be about 6 millions in the forthcoming census. Six million people are thus existing, working and trying to mak a livelihood in an area of 6000 Sq. miles. That is a population the density of which is perhaps the highest in Asia excepting Java. It is this predominating factor which has to be borne in mind by every one who is concerned with the political or the financial administration of the State. It must also not be forgotten that the revenues of the State as well as the population of the State give it a rank among Indian States, next only to Hyderabad and Mysore and in the matter of general enlightenment and education this State yields to no part of India. In the matter of actual and potential revenve, there is no other State which has relatively larger possibilities because, as I shall endeavour presently to indicate, with the proper husbanding of our resources and proper expansion of our nation-building services, it may be confidently asserted that in the course of the next decade, our revenues without additional taxation, can and will reach the 3 crores limit.

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Now, having said that, there is one other compelling factor which must not be forgotten, and that is, that we have to buy our food. It is possible and I hope it will be our definite programme to increase the area of cultivation. This, however, does not amount to much in view of the lie of the land; but what we do not have in extension we must create in intensity. Intensive cultivation and the creation of new sources of food supply, like the soya bean which can be grown without difficulty and which serves agricultural as well as industrial needs—these are some of the urgent problems before us. We are not able to grow all these cereals and other food products which will keep us alive. We are today under the obligation to import rice from Burma or Siam, or other localities. Therefore, it must ever be borne in mind by those interested in the State and in the development of the State, that the commerce of the State, the industries of the State, and the activities of the State must be so directed, regimented, consolidated and organised that we might get enough by way of surplus to buy our food supplies. That is the reason why we want an active policy of industrialisation, and of a new education adapted to that industrialisation, in order to survive in the struggle for existence.

I have made special reference to this feature because, without complete co-operation between the Government and the people, without an one-pointed determination literally to make two blades of grass grow where one grew before, without a definite resolve to improve our industrial possibilities and intensify our agricultural production, we shall be in a very difficult state.

In the domain of agriculture there are one or two matters which are exercising the minds of everyone in Travancore. One is the cocoanut problem. This is a matter of life and death to Travancore as it is to our neighbouring State and some of the nearby districts. We believe cocoanut has been dumped here from Ceylon to the prejudice of Indian produce. That has affected to a large extent the main industry of the State. The sooner this problem is dealt with, with large-heartedness and wide vision, with the underlying idea of augmenting Indian resources and for making India self-sufficient in this matter, and the sooner such policy is taken on hand by those responsible for the formulation and the carrying on of that policy into effect, the better will it be. The alternative is very dismal to contemplate. Therefore, it is hoped that the representations that this Government and the Government of the neighbouring State, and the Malabar District of the Madras Presidency are making to the Government of India, will fall on responsive ears and that we shall have some alleviation of our troubles. Practically, the cocoanut industry and the coir industry are the two fundamental pivotal industries of the State. It must be realised by those who are charged with the responsibility of deciding the question, that there is a difference between the industries as conducted here and those conducted elsewhere. Elsewhere, the production of cocoanut and cocoanut products is largely on a plantation basis.

Wealthy financiers and commercial magnates owning about one or two thousand acres or even larger areas, densely planted and carefully looked after, are easily able to produce and market their products under advantageous and competitive conditions, with that lavish advertisement which with the resources at their disposal they alone can afford, whereas in Travancore, production of cocoanut is intrinsically and solely, a cottage industry. Each poor man, with his backyard or field of half an acre or an acre, owns a few trees and out of the proceeds of these he expects to fill the gap of livelihood between necessity and starvation. It is therefore impossible for him adequately to advertise his goods; it is impossible for him, speaking practically, to mark or grade his goods and it is impossible to keep up all those high standards which people in a more fortunate situation are able to adopt. The handicap, the natural hardships of fragmented holdings and labour working on the margin of starvation, must also attract the attention and engage the careful consideration of the authorities, who will, I trust, deal with this matter in a spirit of all-India patriotism.

In this connection, I am able to give you some good news. I am glad to be able to tell you that, quite recently, the Canadian Government, from whose markets our coir produce were practically shut out on account of high tariff walls, have amended to our advantage the tariff rules with the result that we are now in a better position to capture that market. That is a part of the general scheme of Empire preference which, I trust, will enure to our advantage.

I have spoken of the necessity of producing our own food. There is one matter which should engage the attention of every one in this State and that is the importance of the quality of the food we eat. In the country-side, tapioca is the main and has almost become the exclusive diet of the poorer classes apart from a thin gruel or *conjee* and a stray jack or banana. A more innutritious product does not seem to have been invented by Nature and it is responsible for the peasantry's lack of resistance to disease and comparative inefficiency. The remedy is very clear and easy, if only it will be pursued, by the people and the Government agents, with a will. This country produces almost one-fifth of the total quantity of fish caught in the whole of India. What is taking place today in this State is that the fish is consumed only in the coastal areas, and a large portion of it is left to rot and waste. If there could be brought about a wise scheme of transport for the purpose of taking the fish, properly refrigerated, from the coast to the interior, and if in the interior those people who are not vegetarians (and they count more than four-fifths of the population of the State) could be given this nutritious food at a cheap rate, that would make all the difference between health and ill-health, efficiency and inefficiency. It was with that desire that the cold storage scheme was inaugurated in Trivandrum. At once began the cry of "deliberate starvation of fishermen". Propagandists went to the fishermen, went from house to house, and told them "Here is a scheme which will result in your elimination. The Government are out to make illicit gains at your

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expense." The result of such poisonous propaganda was that a very important and nation-building programme was delayed. The amateur politicians who were responsible for that propaganda ought to be ashamed of that propaganda, because they have delayed a vital scheme, by their short-sightedness by pursuing a short-sighted and idiotically destructive policy of blindly striking at Government. Government do not want to make a profit out of it; and if private enterprise will initiate such a system and will buy the fish up and send it cheaply and well-preserved to the interior parts, then the problem would be solved; not entirely of course, but to some extent. Surely, in such a matter, there is the possibility for complete co-operation between the Government and the people. I trust such co-operation will be forthcoming.

Another matter which most attracts the attention of visitors to this State is this. In certain seasons, the jack fruit is practically thrown to waste and you can see ripe jack fruits rotting on the road. The pine-apple, which is better in quality here than pine-apple almost anywhere else, is being allowed to waste, whereas in England today, if you want to buy pine-apple, you will have to pay like 50 to 100 times the price at which it can be purchased in Travancore according to the season. If a proper organisation is started for the purpose of establishing a canning industry, and for the export of our fruits, that will greatly advance the prosperity of our country.

Last year, speaking from my place as President, I indicated the policy of Government with regard to Trade Agency. I invited the Chambers of Commerce to take up that work so that the money paid to the Agents may be given to them as the representatives and protagonists of the commerce of this State, so that they might carry on the advertisement of our trade and do proper propaganda in relation to our products and manufactures. I trust that the commercial and industrial interests who are functioning in this State will come together and take all those responsibilities from Government in regard to the advertisement of the products of this country and propaganda work. That surely is a matter for non-official enthusiasm and conjoint effort. That surely is not the task of Government nor is any great result to be expected from what may be called the "red tape or *mamool*" routine of Government.

I may mention, in this connection, that in most countries in Europe, they largely augment their national incomes from what they call tourism the income derived from tourists. With a view to augment our income from that source arrangements are being made with Messrs. Thos Cook & Son, the biggest travel and transport agents in Europe, to act as our agents in London, Paris, Berlin, Colombo, New York, Singapore and Bombay. They will open what may be called a Travancore Section in London and in the other places mentioned. In addition to that they will keep select stocks of our natural and commercial products in those cities, for inspection. In addition to the work of that

organization, I trust the non-official agents of this State will so co-operate as to make it possible for us to derive a handsome income. Moreover, on a purely commercial and commission basis, Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son will be paid a percentage of our net profit from the tourists who visit this State. As a matter of fact, arrangements are already in progress for the coming into Travancore of a large body of tourists. Those tourists in some of the luxury liners of Europe and America have till now been avoding Travancore for want of necessary facilities. We can expect from 400 to 500 tourists annually from 1940 onwards. But then what happens? That is a matter which again deserves the most anxious and careful consideration. A tourist comes here and he wants to purchase what may be called the characteristic goods of Travancore. Where is there that non-official organisation for the purpose of propaganda in regard to that matter? That is a question which the non-official public of Travancore will have to deal with. To expect Government to do that is to expect the impossible. Government, as they are constituted, the Heads of departments, Secretaries to Government, Assistant Secretaries, Superintendents and clerks may be very good in disposing of files; but in commercial matters, the flair for advertisement and the instinct for salesmanship are obviously and notably deficient in them. It is not the duty of Government but it is the public's duty to attend to propaganda work.

One more observation I have to make on the general budget. You will have seen on more than one occasion reference being made to what are called Government balances. There are two methods of financing productive and non-productive public schemes One method is to adopt the maxim of posterity paying for what benefit posterity. The other is for us of the present generation to handle those works ourselves and pay for them ourselves. An over cautious—I do not want to characterise it differently—an over-cautious policy in the past has tended to this result, that to-day Travancore has got a tiny public debt of Rs. 50 lakhs whereas she has paid and is continuing to pay out of her income and her resources for the financing of the schemes, productive and non-productive, to the extent of 4 crores. Now surely, the water supply of Alleppey, the water supply of Shencottah or of Nagercoil, the re-making of a road on a quasi-permanent basis, the Pallivasal Hydro-Electric Scheme, the clay refining factory—all these things are ventures and enterprises which will benefit the country, not for the next two or three years but for the next 25 or 30 or 50 years. It stands to reason that those Governments which are embarking on projects of that kind should embark on those projects on borrowed capital, borrowing money from the public at as easy a rate as possible and providing for adequate sinking funds and distribute the repayment of the amounts so borrowed over a period of 20, 30, 40 or 50 years. That is the policy adopted everywhere else. We have, on the other hand, tried to finance all those projects practically out of our savings and out of our fluid and present resources. If I may so, that policy is not one which need be adhered to. It may be seen in this connection that in order not to make a

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violent departure from that policy, we have maintained the old plan in regard to the financing of our non-productive and our productive schemes for next year, that is, to the extent of Rs. 54 lakhs, from our savings and our income. I did not want to adopt any other plan because I did not desire to do so without these two Houses being fully acquainted with and the country fully conscious of the necessity to adopt a change of programme. In future, therefore, it will be the object and the aim of Government to finance these, what may be called, long-term enterprises by loans and not by trespassing upon savings or upon the revenue. Let me give you an instance. If we take the programme of capital works, at page 19 of the volume which is before us we find that next near we are spending Rs. 24·5 lakhs upon water supply schemes, drainage schemes, town planning schemes, military works and miscellaneous items. Obviously these are schemes which are of a permanent character and to finance these schemes posterity who will benefit by them as much as we do and in fact progressively more than we do, will have to pay. That amount of Rs. 24·5 lakhs should not, normally and according to the canons of modern finance, come out of our Savings or out of our revenues. But we are going to do so next year, because I did not desire to make a violent departure from the past practice. Let me take the instance of productive schemes:—

Pallivasal Hydro-Electric Project	Rs.	20·00	lakhs.
Ceramic Factory	,,	·50	,,
Commercial Transport	,,	1·75	,,
Telephone Schemes	,,	3·00	,,
Other Electric Schemes	,,	2·50	,,
Loan to the Cochin Harbour	,,	2·00	,,

The same remarks apply to these. Therefore when you hear or read in this volume about what may be called decrease of Government balances, such decrease of Government balances, is entirely imaginary and easily preventable. The decrease of Government balances is due to this policy which I have tried to expound. What have we got in return for that? We have got capital works of a productive and protective nature of the value of Rs. 4 crores which will benefit this country not only now but for a long series of years. I am making these remarks in order that people may not run away with the idea that there has been some kind of hanky-panky or extravagant treatment with regard to Government finance. It is nothing more nor less than the adoption of a particular financial theory unsuited to present day conditions. According to the canons of the immediate past, productive and protective works which ought normally to be met by loan have been constructed out of our savings and out of our resources, a policy which makes our balances small nominally. But, when we remember that we can go to the money market with these assets at our back the raising of Rs. 2 crores at very favourable rates will be an easy proposition. Fortunately we are not obliged to make

any such excursions into the money market. In the course of the next year or two at the utmost we shall require only about Rs. 50 lakhs. The proper time will be chosen and when national or international tension is not so keen as at present I am sure that we shall get the best possible results. That our finances have been carefully husbanded by the Financial Secretary I might tell you by giving you an example. Recently the Government of India floated a loan and they substituted one variety of security by another. By promptly converting Rs. 33 lakhs of the old into the new Government of India loan we got a net profit of Rs. 79,000 out of it That is chronicled in the Financial Secretary's note and I must congratulate the Financial Secretary and his department on the promptitude and the financial vision with which that transaction was conducted.

There is another matter which I desire to emphasise and emphasise very strongly. It must be remembered that the bulk of the income of the State is derived from indirect taxation. This is not often realised. 18 per cent. of the income is dervied from customs and match excise and another 18 per cent. from other excises and about 9 to 10 per cent. from salt. What does that mean? About half our total income is derived from what may be called central or federal sources of revenue. This is an aspect which has to be very carefully borne in mind in the discussions which may take place in the immediate future. It must be remembered that, in this respect, Travancore differs from almost every Province excepting Madras and Bombay and notoriously differs from the Punjab, the United Provinces, the Central Provinces, Assam, and Behar and also differs in this respect from almost every other State excepting the few maritime States which have not already entered into special arrangements with the Government of India.

Land Revenue yields to us less than Rs 40 lakhs; it represents, 15 per cent. of the total revenues of the State, whereas land revenue is the backbone of provincial finance generally speaking. Income Tax brings us about Rs 10 lakhs and the aggregate of the two taxes *i. e.* about 50 lakhs is all the direct tax that the people of the State are paying. In other words, a population of 5¼ millions is paying by way of direct taxation a total of Rs. 50 lakhs; the bulk of our revenue, over two crores is derived from indirect taxation.

It will be seen from the figures that I have quoted that the incidence of Land Tax in the State is 10 annas per head per annum; surely that is one of the smallest items of direct taxation in the world.

Now, the elasticity of our revenue is another matter which should not be forgotten. Let me tell you exactly what we have done recently.

Remissions.

The following remissions were granted from 1112 onwards:—

In 1112 a seasonal remission of tax allowed to the Southern taluk came to Rs. 12,280. In 1113 there was a remission of tax including water cess and irrigation assessment in the Southern taluks for the

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Kanni crop. The benefit was extended to Kandukrishi and Sripandaravagai lands also. The total remission amounted to Rs 1,09,040. There was also a general remission of 50 per cent. on tax of Re. 1 and below. 12½ per cent. on tax above Re. 1 and total remission of land tax of one chuckram and less in respect of the current arreas for 1113 under Ayacut outstanding on the last day of Karkatakam. The amount thus remitted was Rs 93,858. The above remission was allowed in respect of water cess and irrigation assessment as well, the amount remitted being Rs 3,44?. The benefit of these concessions was extended in 1114 to those who had already paid their tax for 1113 and to those who would pay their kists for 1114 at least one month before the close of the year. The amount remitted on this account is estimated at Rs 4,30,668.

A general remission of one half of the demand notice fee was allowed during the first half of 1114 for those who paid their dues before the end of Makaram 1114.

Twenty per cent. remission of the Ayacut demand in the taluks of Thovala, Agastheeswaram (except the pakuthies of Neendakara A and B divisions), and Shenkottah, including Sripandaravaga lands, has been allowed for a period of five years from the second half of 1114. On an average this brings about a remission of Rs 84,400 per annum.

RURAL UPLIFT.

A sum of Rs. 50,000 has been set apart in the budget for the next year for being utilised for rural welfare work. Seven Village Panchayats, constituted under Act VII of 1100, have been in existence for some years, but the results have fallen short of expectations. It is therefore proposed to introduce a scheme to rehabilitate the Village Panchayats. The idea is to have a Village Panchayat for every village. It is proposed to have one Panchayat in every taluk next year. The most suitable village will be selected for the purpose. All the nation-building departments will as far as possible be represented in the Panchayat and the Tahsildar of the taluk will be the chairman. It is expected that the changes now proposed will go a great way in improving the conditions of the villagers.

MARKET TOLLS.

Government also propose to abolish tentatively during the next year the market tolls in respect of head loads weighing less than twenty pounds. It is hoped that this will afford some relief to poor villagers who carry the fruits of their labours to the market and with the proceeds thereof purchase the necessaries of life.

SUPPLY OF DRINKING WATER IN SOUTH TRAVANCORE.

About six months ago it was brought to the notice of Government by officials as well as by non-officials that there was scarcity of drinking water in South Travancore as most of the wells in the interior of the taluks had dried up. After carefully investigating the matter a

small committee was constituted in each of the five taluks to go from village to village, make enquiries as to the sources of water supply and to suggest the deepening or sinking of wells where necessary. A sum of Rs. 10,000 was distributed to the five taluks. The formalities such as preparation of estimates, etc., were dispensed with in order to save delay and the Tahsildars were directed to disburse the amounts in two or three instalments as the works progressed.

With a view to afford a plentiful supply of good water for drinking purposes in areas where its necessity is keenly felt so as to prevent the outbreak of epidemic diseases, particularly cholera and typhoid, Government have resolved that a sum of Rs. 10,000 should be provided in the budget for 1115 to be spent in digging permanent wells in South Travancore and Shencottah. The Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner, the Director of Public Health and the Division Peishkar and the Executive Engineer concerned will form a standing committee for the purpose and will be at liberty to secure the co-operation of non-officials by the formation of committees either for a pakuthi or for a group of pakuthies or for a taluk. The idea is to carry out a three-year programme of sinking such wells.

A sum of Rs 7,500 will be provided in the budget for sinking big wells according to the P. W. D. plan and estimate after scrutiny by the Committee.

An annual expenditure of over Rs 1,000 is now being incurred for the supply of water to the Muttom Village by means of lorries. A scheme based on the tapping of a perennial spring at Attinkarai costing Rs 32,000 is proposed to be worked out. A sum of Rs 25,000 has been provided in the budget for the purpose.

Irrigation facilities in South Travancore.

The main source of water supply for irrigation purposes in South Travancore is the Kodayar Project, and it is found that this source is not adequate to meet the requirements particularly in years of partial failure of the monsoon. The possibility of augmenting the supply of water in the Kodayar Reservoir has been considered and an estimate for the investigation of the Perinchani Reservoir Scheme has been sanctioned. The necessary provision has been made in the budget for 1115.

Government have also resolved upon improvements to the existing tanks and have discountenanced their assignment either on registry or on Kuthagapattom. A sum of Rs 25,000 has been provided in the budget for 1115. A similar provision is proposed to be made in subsequent years also, and a standing committee of the Land Revenue Commissioner, the Division Peishkar, Trivandrum, and the Executive Engineer, Southern Division, will carry out the work of improving the tanks and they will be charged with the duty of utilising the amount successfully. They will be at liberty to secure the co-operation of leading non-officials by the formation of committees.

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CONSERVATION OF MONSOON RAIN WATER.

A scheme for the control and conservation of monsoon rain water by constructing suitable reservoir dams along the sources of rivers so as to regulate the flow of water and to prevent the silting of rivers in times of flood and the inrush of brine at other times is also under investigation and will be taken up early.

THOTTAPALLY SPILLWAY AND BRIDGE.

The existing facilities for the drainage of flood water in Kuttanad are poor and unsatisfactory. During monsoons the lower regions in Kuttanad remain submerged under more than five feet of water. It is proposed to construct a spillway at Thottapally with banks on either side of the channel with twenty feet top width. The channel itself will be 1200 feet wide and where it cuts the Quilon-Alleppey road it is proposed to put up an Ascu treated timber bridge. The investigation and survey are in progress and the construction of the bridge and the spillway will be taken up after the fixing of alignment of the road and the acquisition of the land. The approximate cost of the whole work will be Rs. 3,50,000.

I now turn to a topic which has aroused some controversy; and that is, our policy with regard to Jaffna tobacco and the imposition of slightly enhanced duty on it. I am now turning from direct to indirect taxation. Jaffna tobacco is now taxed at Rs 135 for a candy of 660 lbs. whereas in British India, a candy is taxed at Rs 1,650. This arrangement was brought about because the people of Travancore have cultivated and maintained an abiding taste for the particular method of curing adopted in what is called 'Jaffna tobacco'. That was the reason why, many many years ago, a certain special power or privilege was vested in the Government of Travancore for the levy of differential and favourable rates of duty on Jaffna tobacco with a view to stimulate its import into the State. To the extent to which that was done, we have crippled our own tobacco production notwithstanding the fact that there are large tracts within the State itself capable of raising tobacco, good tobacco: and it is not beyond the wit of man to devise a method by which the particular kind of curing is adopted by ourselves which gives Jaffna tobacco that flavour which commends itself to the palates or mouths of the people of Travancore. Surely, it was not beyond our capacity to devise some method of producing here a suitable substitute for Jaffna tobacco. But we have not done that. All the same, having regard to our revenue demands, purely for revenue purposes, we have now raised the duty on Jaffna tobacco from Rs 135 per candy to Rs 200. We have not yet concerned ourselves with the question of retaliatory measures against the repatriation or tariff policy of Ceylon. It is not my object now—nor will it be appropriate—to speak fully on that topic at this juncture. But, let it be remembered by Ceylon that one of our very flourishing trades was practically, annihilated by the heavy import duty imposed a few years ago by the Ceylon Government of Travancore eggs. Let it be remembered that Travancore, like the neighbouring State and the neighbouring districts of British India, is suffering on

account of the dumping into British India of Ceylon cocoanut and cocoanut products. Our natural markets are being interfered with, so that it would not be inequitable or sinful, on the part of the Travancore Government, if they exercise their power in this matter to secure their legitimate rights and claims. But we have not so far done so in the interest of amity and of possible fruitfulness in the negotiations on foot. I leave it at that.

Turning now to expenditure, it will be seen that over Rs 50 lakhs are spent on education and Rs 33 lakhs on roads, bridges, protective irrigation and other P. W. D. works; and, under the heading Medical, Public Health and Sanitation we spend about Rs 15 lakhs. As against these, only less than 4 per cent. of the total revenues of the State go to the Privy Purse of His Highness the Maharaja.

Turning next to the schemes now in execution, I desire first to deal with the most important among them. You have heard from the Financial Secretary that the Pallivasal Hydro-Electric Scheme is expected to supply power from the middle of December. I have gone there; and may confidently assure the House that there would be no further delay, so much so, that in the expectation that power would be available in December, we are now entering into contracts for the supply of power in bulk to various individuals and organisations. It will also be noticed that the Trivandrum Electric Supply has built up adequate reserve and is thriving very well. Once cheap power becomes available, there will be ample scope for industrial and agricultural progress on intensive lines. I desire to reiterate what I said when I began my remarks, namely, unless intensive agriculture and wide-spread industries are resorted to, the future of this State would be dismal. In relation to this subject those who have the future of the State at heart are dissatisfied with the present methods of the Agricultural Department here, as are the people of the other parts of India with regard to the Agricultural Departments there. What happens is this. The Agricultural Department opens demonstration farms. These farms are almost always objects of ridicule among the neighbouring peasants because of the poor out-turn after much inevitable overhead and departmental expenditure. These farms must be run for research work, for the production of new strains, for introducing economical methods, for familiarising people with new varieties of food stuffs or fruit and new veterinary practice and breading of new types. They assert that if the Department would give them the money they spend on their farm they could produce much better results than the Department. Unless the Department is able to discover a new variety of food crop or commercial crop, or eradicate some pest or do some really creative work, there would be no use in maintaining any of these demonstration farms which are a real handicap to Government. These farms may also be conceivably useful if they attract young and educated persons and enable them to study new and intensive methods of horticulture, agriculture or veterinary practice or cattle-breeding. While saying this I am not oblivious to the fact that this state of affairs is nothing peculiar to Travancore; this is what is taking place in

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Madras; the same thing occurs elsewhere too. Everywhere you have Directors, Assistant Directors and other officers in the Department; a number of demonstration farms are started without any of them attracting the attention of the common people of the country; we have our fruit farm at Cape Comorin, and other futile institutions. There is no arrangement for proper propaganda or marketing.. The whole arganisation is run on essentially unbusinesslike lines. This is the position with regard to the Agricultural Departments of all Governments in India.

To summarise, this Department should confine itself to research work in the matter of discovery and production of new varities, elimination of plant diseases, eradication of pests, and also the starting, if possible, of farms like that of Rothhamstead which will show to the people of the country that the Government can produce better and more products at a cheaper cost than the common peasant of the country. If the Travancore Agricultural Department can do that, let it live; if not, let it not live.

Similar and even more drastic remarks are called for in regard to the Co-operative Department. Now, the Co-operative Department has become an agency of petty and short-sighted usurers. It has become a money-lending organisation too often benefiting a coterie. Many of our societies do not practise co-operative principles. No doubt, it was one of the objects of the progenitors of the movement to afford cheap credit also.

But that was only a subsidiary idea. The Co-operative Department was designed for the purpose of bringing people together, to pool their agricultural and industrial resources to arrange for marketing their products, distributing manure, doing propaganda work and proper marketing, and the affording of cheap credit was only one of the means to an end which was that of co-ordinating the united efforts of an otherwise scattered community of peasant proprietors and small industrialists. The result of that is that, today, 60 to 65 per cent. of our co-operative societies have no right to exist. It would be the duty of the Government to take all necessary steps to bring about the extinction, in as painless a manner as possible, of these so-called co-operative societies which have become a meance to society and to the co-operative ideal, and then the other really useful co-operative societies will be so re-organised that they may do real co-operative work. That is what the Government have in their view.

I have spoken of the difficulties of meeting competition with Ceylon in regard to cocoanut. Supposing, for instance, we can combine ourselves into co-operative societies for the purpose of advertisement and grading and finding markets for cocoanut products, treatment of cocoanut pests, etc., the problem can be largely solved. What do they do in Denmark? Today, England has ceased to be an agricultural country; and Denmark has taken advantage of it. They have organised co-operative societies for production and for marketing. Every

morning, co-operatively produced milk and cheese and butter transported by steamers run by co-operative organisations are supplied by Denmark to the English people, at a cheaper rate than that offered by the English farmer to his own countrymen. It must be our objective hereafter to attract our unemployed young men to agriculture and industry. In that, Government will help them. If it is made increasingly clear to every young man and young woman in the country that Government, for their normal work, do not want B. A's., B. L's. or M. A's., and that the money spent on higher education could better be utilised for the improvement of his farms and factories, it is possible that our young men may turn towards agriculture. The glamour of clerical and ministerial service must be strenuously extinguished.

Now, the remarks which I made with regard to the Agricultural and Co-operative Departments were not made with a view to offer a reproach. The Agricultural and Co-operative Departments in Travancore are as good as the Departments elsewhere. The whole outlook has to be changed. What is wanted is intensive agriculture which alone can enable us to grow our own food. Unless we achieve this, we shall be nowhere. The Agricultural Department will bear that in mind and work with that end in view.

Now I come to another question which has a vital bearing on the prosperity of the country and that is the question of administration of justice. It is not necessary for me to point out that elimination of delay in the administration of justice is fundamental to commercial and industrial prosperity. It would indeed be difficult if a person who has got commercial transactions has to wait 4, 5, 6 or 7 years for realisation of his dues. If he has also to encounter various vexatious judicial obstacles such as indefinite adjournments and stay of proceedings and so forth, then it would be all the more difficult for him. We cannot have what may be called real progress unless we eliminate law's delays.

At the same time let me deal with the extravagant suggestion put forward by certain persons who ought to have known better. It has been said that Indian States should have resort to the High Court of some neighbouring province by way of appeal against the judgments of their own High Courts. I have practised in many of the Courts in India and also in England and I have studied judicial systems in Europe; and I may assure honourable members in this House and the public beyond our confines, in the matter of judicial accumen, impartiality and what may be called judicial and legal equipment, the Travancore High Court and the subordinate judiciary and bar here are not behind their compeers in the High Court in Madras or in any other British Indian Province. It is a preposterous idea to ask the Hyderabad, the Mysore, or the Travancore Courts to make themselves subordinate to any of the British Indian High Courts. From a comparison with the most of the other High Courts in India we shall not suffer in any respect. The idea is fantastic and the best treatment will be to ignore it.

Having said that, I come back to the question of laws' delays. It is hoped that lawyers and judges will co-operate in order to make it possible for Travancore to be as good in the matter of speediness in the transaction of legal business and in the quick formulation of legal judgments, as any other State or Province. Unless that is done, we shall not improve our trade or commerce. People are shy of investing money in Travancore. People are shy of conducting business here. Why? Largely because of laws' delays. I do not say that elsewhere matters are perfect. Figures are before me which would show that the position is worse in some other places. But that is no consolation. It is hoped that Travancore will set its house in order in this respect. I am confident that the legal and judicial elements in the country will co-operate to that end.

The next point that I want to dwell upon is the question of our forest resources. I would have had nothing to say on the subject but for the fact that there is a series of questions with regard to the possibilities of the experiment conducted by Mr. Kamesam.

Now, honourable members will be glad to hear—because as very often happens, no man is properly appreciated in India unless he gets a certificate from somewhere outside—Mr. Kamesam was fortunate to get recently a lakh of rupees for his ascu patent right sold to a certain American scientific syndicate. I congratulate him for this recognition. It is not merely for theoretical experimentation that Government have engaged his services: he has got certain realistic ideas which the Government thought they could take advantage of. A scientist should be an idealist and a realist as well. To the extent to which he is an idealist Government will clip his wings and to the extent to which he is a realist Government will take advantage of the results of his realistic experimentations

With regard to the minerals, the position is this: Some years ago, the Travancore Government handed over to one company 100 miles of our seaside up to a particular width, for the purpose of exploiting the mineral resources found in the sands. Subsequently similar licences were given to other companies also. These companies made large profits, but the royalty they paid to Government was very meagre. So, Government resolved that nobody could get licences for exploiting our mineral resources unless Government were paid a certain percentage of the net profit out of the venture. While we are glad to encourage the exploitation of the mineral resources of our country, we should be very careful that the State's financial interests are duly safeguarded. Government are fully aware of the fact that any competitive commercial enterprise departmentally run is not likely to succeed: but where there is a monopoly, there is no harm in Government undertaking its exploitation. This is preferable to handing over the monopoly to private persons without adequate protection to governmental interestst In the matter of china clay it is a monopoly and we mean to keep tha. property to ourselves and utilise it to the utmost benefit of the State,

Moreover, we are primarily interested in selling the china clay in lump, than in the manufacture of artistic wares out of it. But by the manufacture of pipes and other articles for Government needs even without manufacturing artware we hope to make considerable profit. The sale of artware is a difficult proposition by reason of world competition.

Next we come to the question of Transport. The Financial Secretary has made it abundantly clear in his statement that the scheme has great possibilities. It was first intended to start the scheme on a particular route and see the result at the end of two years; that period expires in March next year. The House will, I trust, express itself as to whether we should extend the scheme or not. The minimum profit that we should get is 15 to 20 per cent, on the capital outlay. Now, the very first month of opening the Munnar-Cochin Transportation has demonstrated what a profitable concern it is. I shall explain the outlines of the scheme. Till now, all the tea produced in the High Ranges—they produce a considerable proportion of the total quantity of tea grown in India—went from Travancore to Bodinayakanur and *via* Bodinayakanur to Tuticorin. Therefore, the State was losing all the profits derivable from the exportation of tea from the High Ranges, as also the profit that could be made by the transportation, back to the estates, of all provisions required for the estate coolies. Now, with the development of the Cochin Harbour, after negotiations, we got the agency for transportation to and from Cochin and Munnar *via* Alwaye. This means that we are to transport perhaps 40 to 50 thousand tons of exportable material for the mutual benefit of Cochin Port and Travancore. In this connection I may say, in view of certain observations let fall elsewhere that we do not admit that by doing all this we shall forget Alleppey and its claims. We propose to maintain and develop our own ports, while helping substantially the Cochin Harbour scheme in which we are partners.

The advantage of private management of industrial concerns has been proved by the transfer of the Government Sugar Factory which was a practically defunct and insolvent Travancore company. It has been stated that the Government have encouraged an essentially foreign concern in this respect. Whose fault was that? The shares of the company were open for Travancoreans. But how many shares were taken by Travancoreans? In any case, the company has paid to our Government, last year, an amount of Rs 57,500 by way of income-tax surper-tax and our share of the net profits. And the company is extending its operation to a large range of pharmaceutical products.

Now a word about the Rubber Factory. When this factory was run by Government it met with the usual fate. Then it was transferred to the management of a lessee. The products of the factory were good. They made various beautiful artistic things, but they ignored the necessity of propaganda and marketing arrangements. They committed the same error as Governments are apt to commit, *i. e.*, sit down and write notes and expect profits to drop into their bags.

[President.]

The present idea is this ; there is the Transport Department which can utilise at least one product of the Rubber Factory, namely, the inner tubes. And then, the factory can produce good bicycle tyres and tubes; there are innumerable young men—and perhaps young women also hereafter—who use bicycles for their work or as a pastime. It is thus hoped that there will be an assured market for bicycle tyres and tubes. If the factory will supply all the inner tubes required for the Government Transport Department and for the other transport systems in the State, as also bicycle tyres and tubes, I think it can be run on a profit, provided the Government brings into existence an efficient marketing organisation. I may assure the House that unless the Government are able to bring into existence a proper marketing agency, Government will not think of working the factory again. There is no use making a thing on a commercial scale, unless you know how to sell it.

In order to achieve the results that we anticipate from all these enterprises what is wanted is enthusiasm and a re-oriented system of education; or in other words the practicalisation of education. It is there that we have our University to help us. The extent to which the University will cease to be a manufactory of second-rate by-products, and the extent to which it is able to send out intelligent, trained young men whose aspirations and bent of mind will be towards nation building activities, will be the measure of our having achieved our objects in starting our own University. Almost every day, we get questions relating to public service; that has become what may be called the main pre-occupation of the journals of the State as it is one of the main items on which legislatures concentrate. It is the hope of Government that sooner or later public service will be regarded as a secondary and ancillary feature of national life and national activity. It is in order to make the public service, clerical posts and ministerial appointments, not the main ambition of the people of the country, that we are trying at reorganisation of our education,—physical, intellecutal and psychological.

Now, fellow-members, the future programme of the State does not contemplate any fresh taxation; it relies for revenue upon natural expansion, and upon the utilisation of the natural resources of the State, including the forests and fields and minerals and their exploitation, the possibility of the export of fish, fish oil, cocoanut, cocoanut products, glycerine manufactured out of cocoanut oil, and the manufacture of sulphuric acid and hydrochloric acid in the State as ancillary to large-scale industry. In order to bring about success in this venture, team spirit is essential, and it should not be allowed to flag. In this connection it is worthwhile referring to a pronouncement recently made, which unless I mention the name of the author, may not be believed to have emanated from that source.

"While I am in favour of encouraging cottage industries, I lay emphasis on the industrialisation of the country on a wide

scale, which alone can produce the requisite amount of material for the people if they are to have higher standards of life."

The author of this statement is Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. Please note 'higher standards of life'—not the lowering of the standard of living by having recourse to misdirected ideals. He insists on industrialisation, not as contradistinguished from or opposed to cottage industries, but side by side with it. I shall not dilate upon this. Unfortunately we have suffered a great deal from the conflict between two ideals. Fortunately those ideals are now being harmonised.

There is a final thought which may be kept in mind. The people of Travancore have a right to be proud of themselves. They have got a duty to preserve the prestige, the honour, the dignity, the glory of Travancore. Our material progress depends on our psychological qualities, equipment and strivings as much as on our physical attributes and our accessories. Therefore, it must always be remembered by the men and women of Travancore that, to the extent to which they are proud of Travancore, to the extent to which they are anxious and prepared to make Travancore the foremost State in India and one of the foremost units of the British Empire, to that extent alone will they justify themselves. With that hope; with the feeling that Travancore will surely rise to the full height of her own stature, I wish you Godspeed in your labours. (*Cheers.*)

The joint sitting terminated at 1-10 P. M.

A. GUNAMONY,
Secretary to the Sri Chitra State Council.

PROCEEDINGS
of
THE TRAVANCORE SRI CHITRA STATE COUNCIL

(OFFICIAL REPORT).

SECOND COUNCIL

FIFTH SESSION.

VOLUME XIV—NUMBER 2

FIFTH SESSION—1939/1114.

Monday, the 7th August 1939/22nd Karkatakam 1114.

The Sri Chitra State Council met in the Legislative Chamber at eleven of the clock, with Sachivottama Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, K. C. I. E., the Dewan President, in the Chair.

MEMBERS SWORN.

The following members took the oath and signed the rolls:

1. Khan Bahadur G. Saiyid Abdul Karim Sahib Suhrawardy (*Inspector-General of Police.*)
2. Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan (*Pro-Vice Chancellor.*)
3. Mr. A. Gopala Menon (*Director of Public Instruction.*)
4. Mr. M. Govinda Pillai (*Financial Secretary to Government.*)
5. Mr. M. P. Joseph (*Excise Commissioner.*)
6. Mr. Puthupalli S. Krishna Pillai (*Legal Remembrancer to Government.*)
7. Mr. G. Narayanan Tampi (*Secretary to Government.*)
8. Mr. M. K. Nilakanta Aiyar (*Chief Secretary to Government.*)
9. Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*), and
10. Mr. S. Sesha Aiyar (*Deputy Chief Engineer.*)

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Channel in Kottukal ela.

1. **Mr. T. Krishna Pillai** (*Kalkulam and Vilavankod cum Neyyattinkara*): Will the Government be pleased to state how

[Mr. T. Krishna Pillai.]

long it is since repeated representations were made for the construction of a channel in the western side of the Kottukal *ela* in the Neyyattinkara taluk ?

Mr. S. Sesha Aiyar (*Deputy Chief Engineer*) : Since 1928.

Mr. T. Krishna Pillai : May I know the action taken by Government on those representations ?

Mr. S. Sesha Aiyar : The investigation for the western channel has been completed ; the completion of the estimate is kept in abeyance, since we want to watch the working of eastern channel for some time.

Mr. T. Krishna Pillai : Are the Government aware that the eastern channel, without a corresponding western channel, is useless ?

Mr. S. Sesha Aiyar : It is not so ; the eastern channel empties itself into the *kayal* and thence into the sea. It has been found, as a result of the department's observation of the eastern channel, that the channel gets silted up frequently. That should be prevented first before any attempt is made to cut the western channel.

Mr. T. Krishna Pillai : Does the Honourable member make the statement after making a personal inspection of the channel ?

Mr. S. Sesha Aiyar : Inspections have been made by the Chief Engineer as also by the Division Officer.

Mr. T. Krishna Pillai : Is the hon'ble member aware that the representatives of the taluk, in the Legislature, have repeatedly brought it to the notice of Government that the eastern channel by itself, without a corresponding channel on the west, is completely useless ?

Mr. S. Sesha Aiyar : Government are perfectly aware of those representations ; but, as I said, until we are satisfied that the eastern channel functions properly, we cannot think of any attempt at cutting the western channel. Because, there is every chance of the western channel also frequently getting into disrepair like the eastern channel. Government do not want to risk that.

Police Stations without lock-ups.

2. **Mr. T. Krishna Pillai** : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) the number of Police stations in the State without lock-ups ; and

(*b*) the number of non-bailable offences committed within the jurisdiction of the Nemom Police station during the years 1112 and 1113 ?

Khan Bahadur G. Saiyid Abdul Karim Sahib Suhrawardy (*Inspector-General of Police*) : (*a*) 3.

(*b*) 1112—47.

1113—29.

Mr. T. Krishna Pillai : May I know the number of under trial prisoners, kept in the Nemom Station, who have escaped?

Khan Bahadur G. Saiyid Abdul Karim Sahib Suhrawardy : I submit, Sir, that that does not arise from the interpellation.

Mr. T. Krishna Pillai : May I know whether the Nemom Police station has a lock-up?

Khan Bahadur G. Saiyid Abdul Karim Sahib Suhrawardy. No.

Mr. T. Krishna Pillai : May I know the number of under-trial prisoners who have escaped from there?

President : That does not arise under this question; honourable member may put another question and get the answer.

Memorial from the toddy and arrack shop contractors of the Kalkulam taluk.

3. **Mr. T. Krishna Pillai :** Will the Government be pleased to State :

(*a*) whether they have received any memorial from the toddy and arrack shop contractors of the Kalkulam taluk ; and

(*b*) if so, what action was taken thereon?

Mr. M. P. Joseph (*Excise Commissioner*) : (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) The memorial has been rejected.

Mr. T. Krishna Pillai : May I know the reasons which weighed with the Excise Commissioner in rejecting the memorials

Mr. M. P. Joseph : General economic depression was the main ground urged in the memorial. Since the depression was prevalent even when the contract was entered into, the memorial was rejected.

Mr. T. Krishna Pillai : May I ask whether, under similar circumstances, concessions have been granted to any other Government contractor?

Mr. M. P. Joseph : No, Sir.

Irrigation tanks in the Neyyattinkara and Vilavancod taluks.

4. **Mr. T. Krishna Pillai :** Will the Government be pleased to state the amount, if any, spent for the restoration of irrigation tanks in the Neyyattinkara and Vilavankod taluks for the last three years?

Mr. S. Sesha Aiyar: The amount of the expenditure is as follows :—

	1111	1112	1113
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Vilavankod ...	4,929	10,245	11,748
Neyyattinkara...	7,325	7,183	13,950

Cocoanut cultivation in Travancore.

5. **Mr. T. Krishna Pillai**: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether they have thought of any definite scheme by which the deplorable condition of the cocoanut cultivation of the State could be improved ;

(*b*) what steps they have taken to protect Travancore cocoanut cultivators from the unhealthy competition from Ceylon ; and

(*c*) whether their attention has been drawn to the several steps that were taken by the Ceylon Government to promote the welfare of the cocoanut cultivators and to protect the cocoanut industry in Ceylon ; if so whether they have considered the advisability of taking those steps in this State also?

Mr. M. K. Nilakanta Aiyar (*Chief Secretary to Government*): (*a*) and (*c*) The whole question is engaging the attention of Government.

(*b*) Representations have been made to the Government of India on the subject.

Pallivasal Hydro-Electric Scheme.

6. **Mr. T. Krishna Pillai**: Will the Government be pleased to state the stage the Pallivasal scheme has reached, and when the work will be completed?

Mr. M. K. Nilakanta Aiyar: The scheme is nearing completion and it is expected that, except the main Head Works, the work will be completed and power supplied by December 1939.

Statement, by caste, of Police Inspectors and Sub Inspectors appointed by the Inspector-General of Police.

7. **Mr. T. Krishna Pillai**: Will the Government be pleased to furnish a statement, by caste, of Police Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors, appointed by the Inspector-General of Police, showing separately the number promoted from the department and the number recruited from without?

Khan Bahadur G. Saiyid Abdul Karim Sahib Suhrawardy: No Inspector or Sub-Inspector of Police has been appointed by the Inspector General of Police.

Mr. T. Krishna Pillai: May I ask whether any Inspector or Sub-Inspector has been appointed since the present Inspector-General of Police took charge of the department?

Khan Bahadur G. Saiyid Abdul Karim Sahib Suhrawardy: Yes, but by Government.

Mr. T. Krishna Pillai: Has the honourable member taken part in the selection of Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors ?

President : Honourable member is not entitled to get the information. The responsibility, in regard to these appointments, is with Government.

Mr. T. Krishna Pillai: May I know the nature of the control that the Inspector-General of Police has in the selection of these police officers ?

President : The Inspector-General is not bound to divulge official confidences.

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi (*Karunagapally, Karthikapally and Ambalapuzha* cum *Shertallai*) : May I know whether the Inspector-General is the officer in charge of the preliminary recruitment of Inspectors of Police ?

Khan Bahadur G. Saiyid Abdul Karim Sahib Suhrawardy : No, Sir, not Inspectors.

Mr. Kochikkal P. Balakrishnan Tampi : What about Sub-Inspectors ?

Khan Bahadur G. Saiyid Abdul Karim Sahib Suhrawardy : In the regular line, Sub-Inspectors have been wiped out; in the Armed Reserve, there are a few.

Mr. Kochikkal P. Balakrishnan Tampi : What does the honourable member mean by regular and irregular Sub-Inspectors ?

Khan Bahadur G. Saiyid Abdul Karim Sahib Suhrawardy : I made mention only of the regular line, the regular police force, and not regular or irregular Inspectors or Sub-Inspectors.

Match Factories

Mr. M. K. Anantasiva Aiyar (*Nominated*) : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) the quantity of matches consumed in the State for each of the years 1111, 1112 and 1113 ;

(*b*) how much of it is imported from outside and how much is produced within the State ;

(*c*) how many match factories are now working in the State; and

(*d*) whether the production inside the State cannot be made self-sufficient ?

Mr. M. P. Joseph : (*a*) Correct information is not available

(*b*) Value of matches imported from outside is given below :

1111—Matches to the value of B. Rs. 2,87,868.

1112—Matches to the value of B. Rs. 2,37,027.

1113—Matches to the value of B. Rs. 1,44,632.

[Mr. M. P. Joseph.]

Quantity of matches manufactured in the Travancore State is given below :—

	Gross.
1111—	1,08,915
1112—	53,725
1113—	16,225

(c) Eleven match factories.

(d) The production can be made self-sufficient provided sufficient number of factories are established by enterprising capitalists.

Mr. M. K. Anantasiva Aiyar : Is there any organised movement in the State to economise in the matter of consumption of matches ?

Mr. M. P. Joseph : Government are not aware of any.

President : The more matches are consumed, the more the money we get.

Mr. M. K. Anantasiva Aiyar : Is there any possibility for large-scale smuggling of matches ?

Mr. M. P. Joseph . None.

Mr. M. K. Ananthasiva Aiyar : May I know why the quantity of matches imported, as well as the quantity locally manufactured, has gone down abnormally ?

Mr. M P. Joseph : The South Indian Match Factory at Mudikkal closed down in 1111 ; and it has not been working since then till the current year.

Mr. M. K. Anantasiva Aiyar : Why has the import gone down ?

Mr. M. P. Joseph : It may possibly be due to fall in consumption.

Sahib Bahadur Abdul Sayeb Shaikh Kaderbhoy (*Commerce and Industry, South*) : Have Government any lien or control over the match factory at Thenmalai ?

Mr. M. P. Joseph : I do not think that the Government has any lien on it. Financially we are not losers, because we get a contribution from the Government of India on a population basis as our share, whether we manufacture matches locally or not.

President : Whereas States with a small population are likely to be benefited by establishing match factories, our State with a big population gets one-sixtieth of the amount from the Government of India as grant, so that the question of establishing a factory here is not a very necessary proposition. If on account of the Federation, there is likely to be a change, then we shall have to consider the question.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar (*Parur, Kunnatnad and Muvattupuzha* cum *Devicolam*): May I know the average quantity of matches consumed in the State in a year?

Mr. M. P. Joseph: I cannot say now.

Improements to Odakulam and Oollukulam in Medalam pakuthi, Vilavankod Taluk.

9. ***Sahib Bahadur M. Sultan Muhiadheen** (*Trivandrum and Nedumangad* cum *Chirayinkil*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether the public of Medalam pakuthi have petitioned the authorities to improve the Odakulam and Oollukulam bearing survey No. 5716 in Medalam pakuthi, Vilavankod taluk; and

(*b*) if so the dates of those petitions and the action taken on the same?

Mr. S. Sesha Aiyar: Yes.

(*b*) The petition is not dated. The matter is being investigated.

Sahib Bahadur M. Sultan Muhiadheen: ഈ പെറ്റിഷനിൽ തീയതിയില്ല എന്നു പറയുന്നു. ഈ പെറ്റിഷൻ ആഫീസിൽ കിട്ടിയ തീയതി എന്നാണെന്നു പറയാമോ?

Mr. S. Sesha Aiyar: ൧൧൦൮ ഡിസംബർ മാസത്തിലാണ്.

Sahib Bahadur M. Sultan Muhiadheen: ഇൻവെസ്റ്റിഗേഷൻ എന്ന് ആരംഭിച്ചു എന്നു പറയാമോ?

Mr. S. Sesha Aiyar: കഴിഞ്ഞകൊല്ലത്തിലാണ്.

Sahib Bahadur M. Sultan Muhiadheen: ൧൧൦൮ ഡിസംബറിൽ കിട്ടിയ ഒരു പെറ്റിഷനിന്മേൽ ഇൻവെസ്റ്റിഗേഷൻ നടത്താൻ കഴിഞ്ഞകൊല്ലംവരെ താമസിക്കാനുള്ള കാരണമെന്താണെന്നു പറയാമോ?

Mr. S. Sesha Aiyar: അതിനു പല കാരണങ്ങളുമുണ്ടു്. ഇതു് ഒരു മൈനർ കുളം മാത്രമാണ്. പഴയ റഗുലേഷൻ അനുസരിച്ച് ഈ കുളം കുടികൾതന്നെ നന്നാക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. എന്നാൽ പുതിയ റഗുലേഷൻ അനുസരിച്ച് ഇങ്ങനെയുള്ള കുളങ്ങളും ഗവൺമെൻ്റു നന്നാക്കിക്കൊടുക്കാം എന്ന് വ്യവസ്ഥ ഉണ്ടായതിനുശേഷം മാത്രമേ ഇൻവെസ്റ്റിഗേഷൻ ആരംഭിച്ചുള്ളു. അതാണു കാലതാമസത്തിനു കാരണം.

Sahib Bahadur M. Sultan Muhiadheen: ഈ ഇൻവെസ്റ്റിഗേഷൻ പൂർത്തിയാക്കാൻ എത്ര സമയം വേണ്ടിവരും?

Mr. S. Sesha Aiyar: രണ്ടുമാസംകൊണ്ടു് പൂർത്തിയാകും.

Kayankulam—Nangiyarkulangara road.

10. **Mr. K. M. Kesavan** (*Karunagapalli, Kartikapalli and Ambalapuzha cum Shertallai*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether Kayankulam-Nangiyarkulangara road has long been gravelled;

(*b*) whether that road is not a short-cut on the Quilon—Alleppey line;

(*c*) whether it traverses places as populous as or more populous than the places through which Kayankulam—Thattarampalam route runs; and

(*d*) if so, when will they be pleased to allow the line buses to run through the Kayankulam—Nangiyarkulangara road?

Mr. S. Sesha Aiyar: (*a*) Gravelled about 4 years ago.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) Yes.

(*d*) When the road is made quite fit for regular motor traffic after acquiring the necessary lands.

Mr. K. M. Kesavan: Sir, in the answer to part (*a*) of the question it is said that the road has been gravelled four years ago. I do not understand why more lands should be acquired for a road to make it quite fit for regular motor traffic after it has been gravelled four years ago.

Mr. S. Sesha Aiyar: Sir, the road as originally existed or as exists now is narrow and the gravelling was done on the portion available. It is now proposed to widen the road by acquiring more lands and it is only after widening the road that it can be made fit for heavy motor traffic.

Mr. K. M. Kesavan: Would it not have been wiser and cheaper to widen the road first and then gravel it?

Mr. S. Sesha Aiyar: Sir, the gravelling that was done has not been a loss, because vehicles are now going along that road. It is only the heavy bus traffic that is not allowed on that road as it is very narrow. The road, as it is, is serving the public.

Mr. K. M. Kesavan: May I know whether it is to ease the curves that the acquisition of more lands has become necessary?

Mr. S. Sesha Aiyar: That is one of the reasons.

Mr. K. M. Kesavan: Will the member give any more reasons for the acquisition of land after the gravelling was done?

Mr. S. Sesha Aiyar: Straightening the curved portions of the road, by deviating the road.

MESSAGE.

Secretary to the Council: Sir, the following message has been received from the Secretary to the Sri Mulam Assembly:-

"Under Rule 43 of the Travancore Legislative Rules, I am directed to inform you that the Travancore Krishnanvaka Marumakkathayee Bill which was passed by the Sri Chitra State Council on the 4th July 1939 was passed by the Sri Mulam Assembly at its meeting held on the 4th August 1939 with the following amendments:—

1. In Clause 3, Proviso, last line, substitute the words "by the party or parties concerned" for the words "as the party or parties concerned."
2. In Clause 7, sub-clause (vii), substitute the word "co-respondent" for the word "co-respondents"
3. In Clause 36, line 2, substitute the words "shall also" for the words "also shall".

The Sri Mulam Assembly requests the concurrence of the Sri Chitra State Council to the amendments".

BILL ASSENTED TO BY HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA.

Secretary: I beg to report that the Travancore Hindu Inheritance (Removal of Disabilities) Bill received the assent of His Highness the Maharaja on the 4th August 1939.

STATEMENT LAID ON THE TABLE.

Mr. M. Govinda Pillai (*Financial Secretary to Government*): Under Rule 76 of the Travancore Legislative Rules, I beg to lay on the table the following statement of expenditure authorised by the Government under Section 32 of Act II of 1108.

Demand.	Amount in Rupees.	Particulars.
VIII—Administration of Justice.	3,000-0-0	Under Batta to prisoners.
XXXVII—Loans—Other Loans and Advances.	25,446-12-0	For the grant of a loan to the Trivandrum Bank Ltd., Trivandrum.

Mr. M. Govinda Pillai : Sir, the following cuts were made by the Sri Mulam Assembly in voting on the Demands for Grants in the Budget for 1115.

Demand No.		Item in the Demand from which deduction was made.	Amount reduced.
			Rs.
II.	Excise Department Rs. 6,90,135.	Rs. 72,005 for Salt Business.	5
IV.	Education Department excluding Travancore University Rs. 44,54,547.	Rs. 2,?00 for travelling allowance.	1
VI.	General Administration excluding Financial Secretariat, Accountant General's Office and Legislative Bodies Rs. 3,31,464.	Rs. 18,735 for Assistant Secretaries—Salaries.	10
XIII.	Police Rs. 8,76,711.	Rs. 82,429 for the Inspector-General's Office.	1
XVI.	Commercial Transport. Rs. 11,81,250.	Rs. 44,215 for Administration, Management and Control.	1

Government have accepted these cuts and I request the permission of the President to amend the budget to be placed before the Sri Chitra State Council accordingly.

President : Permission is granted.

PANEL OF CHAIRMEN.

President : I have to announce that under Rule 3 (1) of the Legislative Rules I have nominated Messrs Kottur Kunjukrishna Pillai and G. Narayana Aiyar to the panel of chairmen for this session of the Council.

PROCEDURE RELATING TO GENERAL DISCUSSION OF THE BUDGET AND VOTING OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS.

President: Before we proceed to the general discussion of the budget, I wish to draw the attention of the honourable members to the general rules and the procedure which have to be observed in the discussion and debates in this House on the budget.

As you are already aware, the debate on the budget will begin today with a general discussion followed by the voting of demands for grants from Tuesday. The maximum of four days allowed under Rule 74 of the Legislative Rules has been allotted for the latter. The demands will be discussed in the order in which they appear in the printed list placed in your hands. The demands under I—Land Revenue and Taxes on Income, and XI—Public Works Department including Water Works and Drainage may each be discussed for half a day, and not more than one hour will be allotted for each of the remaining demands.

The procedure in calculating the time for the voting of demands will be the one adopted in previous years. A day will be taken as from 11 A. M. to 5 P. M. of which the first hour is available for questions and answers and another hour (1 to 2 P. M.) will be the lunch interval. The remaining four hours will be reckoned as a full day and two hours as half a day. If the time taken up for questions and answers is less than an hour, the remaining time will also be available to the House for the voting of demands, but such available time will not go to increase the time allotted for any one demand, and will only enable the House to reach more demands.

Honourable members of the Council are of course aware that they should discuss each demand as a whole and vote upon it as a whole without moving for the reduction of any grant or of any item in a grant. To enable the discussion of each demand in the Council it is not necessary that the members should send in any specific motion, and the Council will have the right to assent or refuse its assent to any demand when it is put to the House.

During the general discussion no member other than the Financial Secretary will be allowed more than 15 minutes, and in the voting of demands for grants the time limit for speeches for members will be 10 minutes. I hope honourable members will so adjust their speeches as to make it possible for a large number of their colleagues including the official members to participate in the debate.

FIXING THE DATE OF ELECTIONS TO COMMITTEES.

President: I also wish to announce that this House will elect one representative to the Public Accounts Committee and another for the Standing Finance Committee for the next financial year and two members to the P. W. D. Committee, on Friday, the 11th August, after the regular business of the day is over.

The elections will be conducted in the same way as in the previous years and they will be presided over by one of the panel of chairmen.

ANNOUNCEMENT REGARDING THE CHANGE IN THE DATE FIXED FOR THE TRANSACTION OF NON-OFFICIAL BUSINESS.

President: According to the programme of dates fixed for the current session, 12th August has been set apart for transacting official legislative business. But as it so happens now that there is no official legislative business ready to be taken up in the Council in this session, non-official business of the Council will be transacted on the 12th August instead of on the 15th as fixed in the programme.

GENERAL DISCUSSION OF THE BUDGET.

Mr. Kottoor Kunjukrishna Pillai (*Quilon cum Kunnattur*): Mr. President Sir, I wish to join in the chorus of congratulations that the Financial Secretary has received in presenting the explanation on the Budget with such lucidity and force. I must specially congratulate him, Sir, for the very good reading of the budget speech because it was such a very rare thing in these days.

Sir, it is not necessary for me to consider the various details presented in the budget nor even the details of the policy of Government as can be gathered from the statement made by the Dewan-President at the Joint Sitting. Neither is it possible for me to do it within the short time at my disposal. But one thing I wish to dwell upon for a moment, because the Dewan-President has raised that question significantly and I presume it goes to the foundations of our financial policy in the future. I refer to the policy of posterity loans on which more or less an answer from both these Houses was required by the Dewan-President. He said thus:—

> "I did not want to adopt any other plan because I did not desire to do so without these two Houses being fully acquainted with and the country fully conscious of the necessity to adopt a change of programme."

Sir, ever since I have been in any of the legislative Houses of this country I have been pressing on the attention of Government the necessity of meeting expenditure on large schemes which benefit posterity by loan funds. For a time it has been negatived from both the official and non-official sides. I am glad that, now, at least, Government have recognised the wisdom of entering upon a bold policy of raising loans for meeting expenditure with regard to large scale schemes. It has been the custom of the Government of India and various other States before the war, to look upon the question of public borrowing with great fear. It was thought that a State will lose its credit if it borrowed money. But I believe it was the great war that has been a good teacher in the matter of the correct understanding of the theory of public debts, as it has been a school-master in many other directions. We now find that Governments all over India are borrowing money for meeting expenditure on reproductive works which benefit posterity. It has been found that this policy of public loans has very many advantages. Apart from the question of meeting the expenditure for large schemes and making posterity which enjoys such benefits to pay for it, it has been a stimulant for wise investment in the country which is so sorely lacking. Our people have to be trained and stimulated in making wise investments. Now I think it is the proper time for that, because the people must have learnt by this time what it is to put their money in safe concerns and to invest money in speculative enterprises. At this time it may be possible to attract capital from rich people, in our country, for Government loans to be used for purposes of ameliorative schemes. That by itself would be a great thing that we would be doing for the country *i. e.*, to stimulate the people, to encourage them and to train them in the habit of making wise and safe investments. Secondly, we find, that the conservative policy of spending the money that we have saved for the purpose of benefiting posterity is not wise or legitimate because posterity has to pay for the benefits that it enjoys. I am aware of the defects that has been pointed out by the public with regard to this policy *viz.*, that Governments are likely to become extravagent. I do concede that it is a real possible danger. But in a country where there is the Finance Committe, the Public Accounts Committee and the ever watchful Legislature to look into the financial transactions of Government, that fear has no basis. The second fear is that it will create stringency in the money market and the capital for private enterprise would be lacking; that apprehension, is due to a misunderstanding, because the market for Government loans and the market for private loans are entirely different. The market for the private loans will never be affected by the loans taken by Government.

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Under these circumstances what I have to say is—it is only to repeat what I have been saying all along—that Government must adopt a well considered and bold policy of borrowing and they must undertake the working of large scale schemes by which the people will be benefited. Therein lies the solution for un-employment. That is why I said, looking at the budget as a whole, we see that the very foundations of our finance has been put on a sound basis. In the undertaking of large scale schemes which will benefit the country as a whole lies the solution of the question of unemployment.

I wish to deal very briefly with regard to certain remarks made by the Financial Secretary in his speech. The first point that I wish to touch upon is regarding the political unrest. He has given according to me, very great importance to that topic. No doubt I think no financial administration can be safely carried on and expectations fulfilled unless there is peace in the country. That is a sound proposition which nobody can dispute. The money spent to establish peace in this country, to remove the delusion created in certain people that by violence things can be achieved and to remove from the mind of the people that it is not possible to continue to achieve any thing by unconstitutional methods, is again and I consider it as a wise investment on proper education, of the people. I do not consider it as a waste. I will consider it as part of the expenditure incurred on behalf of the Education department. I think that if Government have succeeded in instilling into the minds of the people that it is not proper to conduct violent agitations and that nothing can be achieved by such actions, the money that the Government have spent is not a waste. It is a permanent investment a solid investment, for the prosperity of the State. But I do join issue with the Financial Secretary in regard to one matter. He says that the carrying on of such violent political agitation was responsible for the lessening of the income from abkari. I think it is an unjust accusation against the State Congress. Because if my information is correct, wherever a State Congress meeting was held, on that day, the abkari shops in that locality were not able to meet the demand for toddy and Arrack. If the Financial Secretary and the Excise Commissioner will look into the accounts of those shops I am sure they will see that the abkari shops were not able to meet the demand. Their supplies were short. Then how can it be said that the State Congress activities have been responsible for a reduction in the income under abkari, I fail to see. There must be something else. It must be

either illicit manufacture of arrack or smuggling or something else. That is a serious matter which the Financial Secretary and the Government have to look into the first instance.

Then I wish to say something in regard to certain departments to which particular attention has been drawn. Criticism, I mean very strong criticism, has been made regarding the activities of the Agricultural and the Co-operative departments. I concede that the Agricultural and the Co-operative departments have not done all that was expected of them. Nor do I say that their working has been satisfactory. But it is not enough for us to say good-bye to the Co-operative department or to the Agricultural department. Without the efficient working of these two departments, no prosperity is possible. The main industry of the State I contend is still agriculture. I hold Sir, that co-operation in Travancore means mainly organisation of agriculture. Without the Agricultural department and the Co-operative department, working hand in hand, and working with a will not merely as one of the concerns of Government but as the most important concern of Government, nothing will come out of it. There is no way to achieve prosperity without securing the prosperity of the agricultural population. We cannot do away with the working of the Co-operative department. Whatever may be the defects in the working of the Co-operative department, whatever may be the failures experienced in the working of it, the Government have to work that department. So much in regard to that department.

Turning my attention to the Industries department I must say that it is time for Government to adopt a clear cut policy. They will have to run the Industries department for the purpose of demonstrating experiments and then stop it. Then, its work must be entrusted to a private body. In other words, the commercial working of it should be entrusted to private bodies as far as possible. We have found everywhere that the commercial undertakings by Governments have been very difficult to succeed. In the nature of things it is so. There are losses in such endeavours. An ever watchful legislative body like this will question the losses and the industry may not be able to stand such constant questioning. It is always better therefore to entrust, as far as possible, the working of commercial concerns in the hands of private concerns. Sir, the Ceramic Factory at Kundara a branch of the Industries department, exhibited its wares at the beginning of the Sri Mulam Assembly, but now these wonderful exhibits have been taken away on the day on which the meeting of the Council has begun, probably thinking that the Council is not a very important body or that we need not see the exhibits. It may be because we are not able to effect a cut of a rupee in any item or that we have to veto the whole Industries Demand if we want to wreak vengeance on the ceramic expert. That may be the causes for the removel of those articles.

President: For the information of the member I may mention that the exhibits will be brought back here.

Mr. Kottur Kunjukrishna Pillai: I wish to say a word or two regarding the Committees that have been formed with regard to the administration of various departments. Sir, I consider that the attempt of Government to associate the representatives of the people with the working of the department more closely is a laudable one and deserves all praise. But I must at the same time point out that.

With regard to committees that are formed, we can appreciate very well the laudable intentions of Government to associate the representatives of the people with the workings of the department. The committees have been organised for the purpose of working in collaboration with the departmental heads. I wish to point out that the more I thought about the scheme the more I feel that it must be considered as an experiment for one year. So I must request the Government to work this committee scheme as an experiment in the first instance; because I find that if the departmental head and the committee members agree on a particular scheme, then there is no control or possibility for the head of the administration or anybody else to veto the scheme. Occasions may arise in this country that on account of the existing state of affairs, a particular committee may be combined in such a way that the particular head of the department will be able to accommodate the committee and manage the whole affair without proper control. So then, the advice of the head of the administration who can bring to bear upon all problems regarding the working of a department with a detached view, an impartial view, may be lost to the committee. We have experienced that every departmental head has certain facts. There is great danger in this devolution. So, I have to point out that, unless there is a central body to look into the matter irrespective of the fact whether the committee and the departmental heads agree on particular questions unless there is a feeling in the committee that that decisions arrived at will be independently looked into on merits, there may be danger. Under the present circumstances, we the representatives of the people have to take a more serious view with regard to these committees and think that the whole world is watching as to how we are going to conduct ourselves in this matter. I do not know whether we are attaching the importance that the scheme deserves.

I have one more point to say. I believe the Financial Secretary has given us almost the final figures in the budget except those figures that have been deducted by the Assembly and accepted by Government. We have been always confronted with the supplementary grants from the several departments every year. I do not expect that the estimates of the Financial Department can be so

accurate that there will be no necessity for any supplementary grants. In other words we do not expect anything like genius in the Financial Department. But I must say that there must be something like accurate estimating and accounting so that the possibility of bringing forward supplementary demands always should be minimised as far as possible. I learn that in England, ordinarily supplementary credits are brought forward only for the Navy and the Army. They are departments in which supplementary demands may be necessary. But it is not proper to bring forward supplementary demands for departments like Education, P. W, Sanitation etc. I do see the possibility or the unavoidability of bringing forward supplementary demands on certain occasions. But I must say that it must be minimised. I find that in recent years there is a tendency in supplementary demands increasing. That is why I pointed it out to the House.

The Financial Secretary has drawn a picture of the enormous expenditure that the State has to incur from the State Exchequer for meeting pension demands and he almost pointed out with evident anxiety and apprehension the menacing nature of health and longevity of these persons. So, from a financial point of a view there is cause for looking at the matter seriously and finding out a remedy for it. This is an expenditure that is augmenting every year and it is time that we consider what remedy we can find. But I don't think either the Financial Secretary or anybody else will suggest that extension of service will be a remedy for this ; extension of service in exceptional cases may be desirable or necessary. But I hope that to reduce the expenditure, a general policy of extension of service for all departmental heads and other servants of Government will not be adopted. I am not making this remark in respect of any individual. I must point out the truth that needs saying. A good deal of discontent is created among the subordinates who are expecting a promotion as the reward of their life time. I must say that truth and the fundamental truth has to be stated. I have just pointed out that it will not be good for Government to adopt the policy of extension which will bring discontent among the subordinates of the State Service, which will increase unemployment, and give the chance for people to question the impartiality of Government. With these words I resume my seat.

Mr. K. K. Kuruvilla (*Mavelikara and Tiruvella* cum *Pattanamthitta*) : The Financial Secretary has presented us a surplus Budget for which he has been congratulated for long. When I heard his speech I was reminded of a story of a father who wants to provide for his children but hoards for the future and starves his children for the present. The Financial Secretary has great industrial schemes for the future, but in regard to the present

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relief of the difficulties of the people he has comparatively little to say. Probably I must qualify this statement a little because in his speech and in the speech of the Dewan-President there is a hope for us who stand for rural reconstruction and for the progress of the poor people of this country. The two speeches have forcibly stated first the need for the organisation of Panchayats and secondly the need for the co-ordination of nation building departments. I am very thankful for these clear assurances of the change of out-look that we have been noticing. I have only two things to say with regard to these. One is that for the Panchayats only Rs. 50,000 has been allotted, an amount which is almost equal to the one provided for the reconstruction of the road from Trivandrum to Nagercoil. I would have congratulated the Financial Secretary if he had provided Rs. 2 lakhs and odd surplus for the purpose of developing the Panchayats in this country. I am very thankful for the statement about the co-ordination of these departments: The Agricultural Department, the Co-operative Department and the Industries Department have all come in. At present they are the broken limbs of a diseased body. What can we do unless we bring them together into a central organisation. The Agricultural Department goes on its own way without knowing what it has to do with irrigation, and what has the department to do with the demand for agricultural loans. The speeches of the Secretary and the President have made it very clear that co-ordination is going to be effected. We would have been glad if more details were presented before us. I want to submit to you, Sir, that I look with fear the idea of Tahsildars being made Presidents of these Panchayats. I cannot understand how a Tahsildar who is already burdened with so many responsibilities can undertake the presidentship of the panchayat also. The President of the Panchayat must be a sympathetic man who should be in constant touch with the people and who can do work in consultation with them. I have occasionally, not often, talked with Tahsildars about their work and there is not a single Tahsildar who has not told me that he is not over worked. If that is so, I do not know how this greater responsibility could be imposed on them. I hope, therefore, that Government will reconsider the question of appointing Tahsildars as Presidents of these Panchayats.

In addition to the promotion of Panchayats and the co-ordination of departments for the progress of the people of this country, I want to suggest two more things. What the people in Travancore mostly need is cheap credit for their ordinary work. If you

go anywhere in Travancore and come into touch with any agriculturist, you will find that the difficulty of the ordinary man is to get loan for his ordinary needs. Twenty or twenty-five years ago, when Banks were not in existence probably wealthy farmers and others kept the money for their needs and gave others on credit to be paid back on the realisation of their fruits. It has now become out of question. Now that they have lost their money in the Banks, they are no better than their neighbours. Whatever be the position of the Credit Bank, I may submit that what Travancore needs today is a net work of small banks all over the country perhaps under the supervision of a Central Bank in this State. I hope that Government will give special consideration to this request and by this request, I am sure I am voicing the views of the poor people of the country.

There is another point to which I want to draw the attention of this House. The question of fragmentation should be seriously and adequately taken up. Lands have been fragmented into such small acreages that nothing adequate could be done for the improvement of agriculture. I hope the Director of Agriculture will agree with me in this view. I know that in the economic Development Board we have made a special suggestion to the Government which was thrown out saying that it will be dealt with by the Census Commissioner. I do not know who the Census Commissioner will be. But I am sure it will not be possible for a Census Commissioner to deal with this very big question. I hope Government will take this as a separate question and deal with it for the sake of the poor people in this country.

Then I have to deal with another aspect of the Budget *viz.*, the consideration for the future of the people of the State. I am in full sympathy, as I have been often stating in this House, the nationalisation of the key industries in this country. It seems to me there are only two ways by which the poor man can be benefited. The actual worker must get his real wage either through co-operative efforts or through the State nationalising her key industries. Sir, what I want to say is this. Now we find it very difficult to look to the future and visualise the development of Travancore along these lines. We had only a kind of vague idea about the rubber factory and other factories when they came into being. There are two things that are necessary for the success of these industrial ventures First is the personnel that control these industries. I feel that there is inefficiency and irresponsibility among those who are responsible for these ventures. This is a very general statement. I want to present before the House why I have come to this conclusion. There has been a good deal of

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criticism about the official attitude towards the people corruption and laziness. Whether it is a fact or not I cannot say. But the feeling is there. As a result of the discussion elsewhere you, Sir, might have understood that the feeling is strong in this country. We do not know the future of the Pallivasal Scheme. It takes a very long time to come to fruition. But watching its progress, we find a sudden change of personnel. A man suddenly comes into the field and he vanishes. I have nothing to do with that gentleman. There must have been something wrong to create such situations. Heads of Departments who control these things do not take sufficient care to see how this money can be utilised for the good of the people at large. Take the case of irrigation. Request after request has been made that about Rs. 5 lakhs should be set apart for irrigation purposes.

When we look into the budget we find that a good portion of the amount was not spent on this. I ask why? It is the duty of the Irrigation Engineer to find out where and how funds allotted for the purpose can be utilised to the benefit of the agriculturists. I have myself watched the digging up of canals recently. I was surprised to find that certain parts of the canal were dug and certain other parts were left alone. I wonder how these special officers find out the spots where the work was done. The earth which was taken out by digging was thrown out on either side of the canal with the result that a good rain fall washed all these earth again into the canal. This causes much unnecessary expense and this could have been avoided if these works were efficiently supervised.

Again Sir, coming to the budget I might say that the Financial Secretary, is a very great optimist. He has given us sources of income about which we seem to be doubtful. Take for example the income from the clay refining and porcelain factory, the budget estimate for it in 1114 was Rs. 95,000 but in the revised estimate, it is only Rs. 15,000.

President: As a matter of fact at the time when the budget was framed contracts were not settled.

Mr. K. K. Kuruvilla: Sir, I shall congratulate the Financial Secretary when he presents the budget for the next year with regard to this item.

President: So far as China clay is concerned it is possible to enter into a contract today for all the China clay that could be got. But we should not go for the manufacturing of luxury articles but we sell it as clay

Mr. K. K. Kuruvilla: Sir, I am not going to continue this any further. Now I shall speak a few words about the Anchal Department. I happened to see a number of volunteers roaming along the streets of Trivandrum saying that they have been in the service for 8 years and now they have been sent away. List after list have been submitted and nothing came out of it but regret and disappointment to these people. Sir, I intend to speak about this when the demand for the Anchal Department comes up for discussion in this House.

As my honourable friend Mr. Kottur Kunjukrishna Pillai said we cannot have any advance or progress without peace in the country. I agree with him. Whatever be the causes of dissatisfaction and disharmony, now I see that all the sections in this country have appealed to you for a peaceful settlement of the situation. I understand that the members of the working committee of the State Congress have approached you. I have also seen that members representing other communities have also approached you and presented their case to you. Now it seems to me that the present conditions are favourable for a peaceful settlement of the affairs of this country as all sections have approached you for peace. Therefore I hope, Sir, that you will kindly respond to this appeal. I am thankful that you have called for the co-operation of the people in carrying out the policy of the Government. I hope that the people of the country have responded to your appeals and I feel sure that you will meet their response in the same spirit. We are all anxious for the peace and prosperity of our country.

Just a word Sir, about the use of liquor. Sir, it has been suggested here that liquor was freely distributed at State Congress meetings held in the country. So far as I am concerned I am not aware of it. But who ever that may be, we cannot lay blame on any particular section or individual until we are sure whether such a thing had happened. I think it is quite unfair to lay the blame on any particular individual or any organisation without adequately studying the situation and coming to a very definite conclusion. I hope that liquor will not be used in our society and I hope that Travancore will one day witness temperance, as a practical achivement.

Mr. Kottur Kunjukrishna Pillai: Sir, on a point of personal explanation. I did not blame any individual or organisation for the use of liquor, on the other hand I blamed the Financial Secretary for attributing the loss of revenue in abkari, to the activities of the State Congress. Secondly I did not say that liquor was distributed at meetings or for that matter, in meetings held under the auspices of the State Congress. But it was

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reported to me by reliable persons that the toddy shops in the vicinity of places where State Congress meetings were held found it impossible to cope with the demand. That is all what I said.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar : Sir, first of all let me thank you for your bold and statesmanlike policy which you adopted in restoring peace and tranquillity in the country which was for a short time in a disturbed state. Now coming to the budget it is satisfying to find that a surplus has been anticipated. But we cannot be sure whether that the anticipation will turn out to be true. Government have declared on more occasions than one that prohibition is their goal. Sir, we cannot shut our eyes to what is happening elsewhere. It may not be very long before you will find confronted with temperance movement, which will decreased our revenue to a great extent. The abkari and opium revenue is a windfall and cannot be safely relied on. That revenue amounts to about 25 lakhs. Even if that source of revenue is completely gone we must be able to meet all our expenses.

Coming to the item of expense, it can be seen that the administration charges have swelled considerably during the last 10 years. Though the revenue during the last 103 years has increased only by 12 lakhs, the administration expenses have increased by over 30 lakhs and pensions by over 6 lakhs. It is high time for the Government to find out some means by which the administration charges can be well controlled. It may not be possible for us to know under which items these expenses have to be curtailed because every items of expenditure now is considered to be essential. If Government really want to control the expenditure I am sure there will not be much difficulty for the same. It is possible for Government to find ways to retrench the expenditure on pensionary contributions. The amount under this head was Rs. 9·66 lakhs in 1104 and it is anticipated that 15 lakhs of rupees will be needed for next year. The increase is very big. So it is imperative that some alteration in the Pension Rules should be made to control that source of expenditure. In this connection I may suggest that Rs. 300 should be fixed as the maximum amount to be given as pension to a retired officer. And in the case of officers drawing a salary of Rs. 100 and above per mensem, 33 per cent. of the salary should be fixed as pension. This contribution has exceeded by nearly 70 per cent. during the course of 10 years.

In connection with the expenditure on the Village Panchayats, Government have to be congratulated for setting apart a decent amount of 50,000 rupees for the next year. Although the amount is small, compared with the allotment made in previous years it is

ten times more this time. I think it is a decided improvement and I am glad to find that the Government have an idea to see our villagers are as much benefited as the people in towns. In the administration of the Village Panchayats, I bring to the notice of Government, the present practice of electing members may be dropped. Government should begin to appoint responsible and respectable persons who can realise their position and responsibilities connected with the work. We have sufficient number of people fit for this work, like pensioned officers, respectable landlords etc., who can be nominated in the Panchayats and who are willing to work. The Retrenchment Committee had recommended the reduction of about 15 lakhs of rupees in administrative charges. All the recommendations have not as yet been accepted by Government. The same may not be considered. I shall suggest one or two instance requiring retrenchment. At present there are only 3 administrative divisions for the purpose of Revenue, Police and agriculture. That being so where is the necessity for additional divisions for the P. W. Department. I cannot understand why there should be an Executive Engineer's Office at Alwaye. The budget for the last ten years, if scrutinised, will show that the amounts set apart for works under the Executive Engineer at Alwaye were for maintaining and improving the roads. No amounts were set apart for new works except on one or two occasions. As a rule when new work to be undertaken we find the appointment of a special officer for it. For instance *i. e.*, the Alwaye bridge over the Periyar. That being the case, wherein lies the necessity for having an Executive Engineer and Office at alwaye. The Retrenchment Committee have recommended in 1931 that an Executive Engineer's Office should be abolished and by that a saving of over 12,000 rupees might be effected. Under the Executive Engineer we have Sub-Division Officers, Supervisors, Overseers etc., all qualified men who are competent to look after gravelling and metalling of roads. The palatial building at Alwaye now occupied by the Executive Engineer and staff quarters can be used for other important purposes. An Executive Engineer stationed at Kottayam can very well look after all the works in the whole of Kottayam Division including Alwaye. In my opinion that this post can be abolished with safety and the amount utilised for other important purposes.

There is another matter which I would bring to the notice of Government. The Government Advocates in the District Court are now being paid Rs 350 and 400 per mensem. They were getting only between Rs. 150 and 200 before. Now Second Judges start from Rs. 300 while the Government Advocate who is the Vakil of His

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Court gets more pay than the Judge. Sir, this is an anomaly which ought to be removed. In these days of economic depression capable and efficient Advocates are willing to take up the work on a smaller salary *i. e.*, the salary which Sirkar Vakils were getting before. I submit that a reduction in the pay of Government Advocates may be made by which Government can save Rs. 12,000 Similar reduction of pay has to be made and can be made in other departments and a big amount can be saved.

Sir, there is a good deal of leakage in the collection and levy of import and expert duty. The persons appointed for the collection are not exports. Competent men, who know the exchange value of the currency of the various countries must be appointed. Although it may increase the expenditure to a little extent, the money that may be realised by appointing competent men as customs officers will be considerably great.

We have to develop our trade and for that purpose a commercial intelligence department is necessary. Goods sent out from here are shipped from British India as Indian goods and in the foreigncountries they areconsidered as goods from British Indian so that foreign countries do not know what all goods are produced and manufactured in Travancore. A commercial intelligence department should therefore be established and thereby trade should be developed. That will ultimately be a source of very great revenue to the Government I request the Government to take this matter into their consideration.

It is practically certain now that Travancore will enter Federation although the details are confidential. I may be permitted to point out one important fact in this connection. It has been established or rather stated by all expert economists that the policy of levying export duty on local products is opposed to all the principles of civilised Governments except when they have got the monopoly cf particular products. The Economic Development Committee have considered this question and witnesses examined were of opinion that export duty on local produce is opposed to the principle of economics. There might have existed some reason for the imposition of export duty on local products in olden days. But those conditions do not exist now. It is not safe to continue it. The cocoanut producers are suffering very serious difficulties. If Travancore enters the Federation it will be difficult to stop it even if we want, because as a defence it will be said that we were paying the duty without any profits for the last many years and our objections cannot be heard. To meet this difficulty, it is time that this duty is abolished at once irrespective of the fact that we

have been paying the duty for a number of years. Some six or seven years ago, the ordinary price for an acre of cocoanut farm ranged between two and four thousand rupees. Now, it has come down to one thousand. Nobody is prepared to give more. Under these circumstances, after paying the tax and export duty the producer gets absolutely nothing by way of profit on his investment. It was not possible till now to influence the Imperial Government to hear our grievances and to do something substantial to relieve the distress of the cocoanut growers. At least our Government must take this question into their consideration and redress of the standing grievance of the cocoanut growers.

As regards remission of tax granted by Government I have to say a few words. The Government granted the concession last year. The Government order was so construed that the remission benefited only complete defaulters and those who had paid in full. Those who had paid a major portion or a part did not get any benefit. This anomaly should be rectified. The construction of the order gave rise to a lot of confusion. Those who paid part of the tax due, did not pay the balance for sufficient justifying reasons. There were a good deal of confusion in the issue of patta in the northern taluks. Patta it is said, does not create title but only a document for Government for collecting tax. There are many cases in which patta stands in the name of one man whereas the real owner and man in possession is another and it is not incumbent upon the pattadar to pay the tax for the property for which patta was wrongly issued. Such pattadar might have paid tax for all the other properties legally due from him. Can he be called a defaulter and is he not entitled to the concession? Supposing he pays tax for that property also. Can he legally recover the amount from the man in possession. This interpretation is causing much loss to a lot of people who are not legally defaulters.

Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): Sir, a word of explanation. I may submit for the information of the House that the question has been fully considered and the Government have granted concession to all the tax-payers.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar: I thank the member for the information given.

It is gratifying to find that the policy of Government is to have no more taxation. In this connection I have to make a suggestion. An entertainment tax can be safely levied. A large sum of money is wasted by the people on cinema, circus and drama. Entertainment tax is only a tax on luxury. If we are to levy a tax on entertainments, it will not be harsh. Such taxes are prevalent elsewhere. Government can get some revenue from this source

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I wish to bring to the notice of Government another important fact. The Government were kind enough to exempt the sending of life insurance premia through the Anchal hundi system from payment of money order commission. Now there is a great deal of difficulty in getting proper receipts for the payment of land revenue. When the tax is tendered to the Proverthicar or other officers under him, the same is not in certain cases entered as paid for the particular property for which it is tendered. In the case of wrong issue of patta, the tandaper includes the tax for that property also and the amount tendered is credited towards the total amount due as per tandaper. This eventually tends to make the pattadar a defaulter because he will not be willing to pay the tax for the property over which he has no right or title but the Proverthicar can appropriate it to such property also. If the Government are kind enough to extend the concession shown in the matter of sending insurance premia, to sending tax by Anchal it will be a sourse of much relief to tax-payers also. I pray that the Government will be pleased to grant this concession.

Sahib Bahadur T. Mahomed Ismail: Sir, in spite of the comprehensiveness and the lucidity that have characterised the presentation of the figures of revenue and of expenditure and in spite of the brilliant speech delivered by the Financial Secretary in introducing it, I should think that the budget for the year 1115, has after all, nothing unusual. While sharing the hope expressed by the Financial Secretary as to the likely permanence of peace and contentment of the people, let me analyse the budget and see how much it will contribute to the peace and contentment of the 60 lakhs of people, though we spend over 2½ crores of rupees while we collect a little more. If it can be shown that the people are happy and contended, and that it will continue to be so for the next year, of course, I shall be the first to congratulate the Government and the Financial Secretary.

Let me take a few departments for instance. Compared with indirect revenue derived by the State, the land revenue is small. It is true that the Government have remitted considerable amounts due to failure of crops and other hardships of the peansants. It is also admitted that the Government and the departmental head are very sympathetic to this question of land revenue remission. But what do we see daily? In spite of the sympathy and good actions it is seen that every day the poor peasants are driven out of their holdings due to the operations of the Land Revenue Department in the direction of collection of arrears of revenue. Added to these, we have to see the Agricultural Indebtedness of the people. Many poor families are driven out of their holdings due to the unkind

attitude of the rich people or the creditors. I am taking these instances simply to show how in spite of the fabulous amount spent, the people remained very poor.

Let me take an instance from the Police Department. I admit that the Department is administrated very efficiently and peace and order is restored. But one instance I must bring to the notice of this House. Lately, we have heard that thousands of young men, qualified young men, the flower of our country, were recruited for a monthly salary of Rs. 5 I wish to bring this instance to convince this House that these young men came forward to be recruited for this paltry sum not out of any desire to serve the country, but out of sheer poverty and starvation. No one need be under the delusion that these young men came forward with a spirit to serve. They were driven to it by accute poverty which is eating into the very vitals of our people. Starvation and disease are the order of the day. Let me tell you, standing before the people and standing before the Government that a man however poor he may be, could not get his disease cured through the aid of the Medical Department, unless he pays something to the Medical Department. Sir, this is the truth and nothing but the truth. In view of these facts, my question is how we are able, and how you expect us, to be happy and contended ?

Sir, a word about the beggar problem in the State. It is true that we, who live in towns, enjoy all amenities of civilised life ; but it is not all those who live in towns that enjoy such amenities, but only a chosen few. If any of our officers—I would request you, Sir, to do it if possible and convenient, would walk through the streets of Trivandrum it would not be difficult for them to find out places where they may have to witness the horrible sight of beggars actually fighting with dogs for stray leaves thrown out of hotels and private dwellings. It is under such circumstances that we are expected to be happy and contented. In this connection, Sir, I think the Agricultural and the Co-operative Departments are more useful to the poor people of the country than any other department. I would share the view expressed by Mr. Kuruvilla that under your guidance, we would be able to see that the temperance movement becomes a success. If, added to our poverty, there is going to be the drink evil also, I do not know where things will end.

It is often said everywhere that Travancore is a very enlightened State ; and we are also very proud of that. It is true that we are spending towards education a substantial portion of our revenue. But, what steps have Government taken to banish illiteracy from our State ? Have they taken any step to introduce

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compulsory primary education? I am sure that Government are aware that, throughout India, there is the movement to banish illiteracy. If we want to keep pace with the rest of India, and if we want to keep up our present position we should introduce compulsory primary education.

Sir, a word about publice servic. Whether the Government accept the principle of communal representation or not, whether they accept it only subject to certain qualifications, or in a half-hearted manner subject to the of-quoted phrase "other things being equal," I request you, Sir, to do justice to all communities, by action and not merely in words. Two years ago, when I was speaking on the Budget, I stated that there was a limit even to patience. Let it not be understood that it is a threat. It is out of an earnest desire to see that equal justice is done to all communities alike.

I should be failing in my duty if I do not take this opportunity to make one point absolutely clear. It is now almost well known that Government are having some talks or conversation with certain political parties in this country. We have been hearing about conversations between the Government and the State Congress, and also between the Government and the National Congress. Let me make it perfectly clear that the Muslim community is neither with the State Congress nor with the National Congress.

Mr. Kottoor-Kunjukrishna Pillai: What is the honourable member's authority for that statement?

Sahib Bahadur T. Mahomed Ismail: As a Muslim of this State and as one knowing the real state of affairs, in the Muslim community at any rate, I know that no Muslim Association has so far come forward expressing its willingness to join any one of these political organisations.

Mr. Kottoor Kunjukrishna Pillai: Question.

Sahib Bahadur T. Mahomed Ismail: My friend may question. I may make it clear that the fact that a few individuals belonging to the Muslim community have become members of one or other of these political parties will not go to show that the community as such is in favour of either the one or the other. The number of Muslims who have joined these parties can be counted in the fingers of one hand.

Sahib Bahadur Sultan Muhiadheen: ഈ രണ്ടു സംഘടനകളിലും കൂടി എത്ര മുസ്ലിമീങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടെന്നു അറിയാമോ?

Sahib Basadur T. Mahomed Ismail: ഓരോന്നിലും ഒന്നും രണ്ടും വീതം കണ്ടേയ്ക്കാം.

Khan Bahadur G. Saiyid Abdul Karim Sahib Suhrawardy: Will the honourable member Mr. Sultan Mohiadheen try to become a loud speaker? (*Laughter.*)

Sahib Bahadur T. Mohamed Ismail: What I want to impress upon Government therefore, is that any agreement reached without ascertaining Muslim opinion cannot and shall not be acceptable to the Muslim community. On behalf of the Muslim community, I request you, Sir, to take the necessary steps to ascertain Muslim public opinion before anything is done in the matter of constitutional reforms.

Mr. K. M. Kesavan: Six million souls; six thousand square miles of arable land; an annual revenue of about Rs. 263 lakhs: How this large population can earn their bread, educate their children, and administer their country on the most civilized lines in these circumstances, is the question that confronts us.

Ours is essentially an agricultural country and yet I cannot but remark that we are unable to raise rice—the staple food of our people—in sufficient quantity, so much so, that we have to depend upon Burma and Siam. In a country so densely peopled as ours extensive cultivation is altogether out of question. Intensive cultivation on up-to-date scientific methods is the only alternative An Agricultural Department has been working in our country for more than a quarter of a century, but it has not worked up to our expectations. It is not my object to shield the director of Agriculture from the shafts of criticism levelled against him, but I may, in all seriousness, ask the Government whether they have given the department full freedom to work out its own programme. When a demand for grant is made or when additional hands are recommended to be taken in, Government interpose and say, "Well Mr. Director, we can give you only two and a-quarter lakhs. With that, you must conduct your demonstrations, your researches and all other activities." We thus come naturally to the question of revenue which is not commensurate with our needs. According to my lowest computation, we cannot do well with anything less than Rs. 3 crores, but we have got only about a little more than Rs. 2½ crores, *i. e.*, 37 lakhs less than what we need. How to come by this 37 lakhs without levying any additional tax, that is a vital problem that should engage our earnest attention. By the by, it must, however, be said that the Agricultural Department must be more active in its propaganda, must conduct more research work and demonstrations on ryots' lands.

At present all the salt produced in this country is produced by a few contractors who make enormous profit with the result that both Government and the people suffer a heavy loss. Now,

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salt is a substance which is used by the poorest and the richest for food, and, besides, it is a valuable maunure and hence much in demand by the ryots. If the manufacture of salt be nationalised, Government can make at least an annual revenue of Rs. 15 lakhs more, and, at the same time, salt can be sold at cheaper rates to the people.

By the expansion of such productive schemes as the Transport and the Pallivasal Hydro-Electric Works and by the nationalisation of banking, I am sure, we can raise an annual revenue of another 25 lakhs, which, as I have pointed out before, will, for the time being, be sufficient to meet our urgent demands. The "Travancore National and Quilon Bank,' the premier banking concern in the State has failed and is now in liquidation. It is strange, that this opportunity has not been availed of by the people of this country. What does this mean? It must mean either that private individuals have not the insight or the knack for banking or that they have no credit in the country. Whichever it be, I urge, in all earnestness, that this is the opportunity for starting a "State Bank" with branches all over the country.

President : For commercial credit, Mr. Kesavan?

Mr. K. M. Kesavan : Yes, Sir, it is to further commereial credit.

I need not add that, without a sound banking system, industry and commerce, which alone can make a country rich, cannot thrive : and so this is a pressing need and should be paid the attention it deserves by Government.

The cocoanut is the chief money crop of our country, and the dumping of Ceylon Copra into our ports, has seriously affected this industry. Since the cultivation of oil palms elsewhere, the demand for cocoanut and cocoanut oil has been steadily on the decrease, so much so, we have no foreign markets for these products now. We are obliged to depend, therefore, entirely on Indian markets for the sale of these products : and even here we have to compete with Ceylon capitalists. In Travancore, the cocoanut (as was rightly observed by the Dewan-president) is a cottage industry; and therefore we are quite powerless to fight against Ceylon Unless the people and the Government join their hands, the cocoanut industry which is now on the decline, will have to be totally neglected. The result will naturally be, fall of revenue for the Government and starvation, spread of epidemics, death, desolation and ruin for the land.

Whatever be the criticisms that may be levelled against me I am a firm believer in the doctrine of self-sufficiency in the matter of each country raising its own food. Travancore is bounte-

ously blessed by nature, and lying as it does, in the tropics, it can raise all the food crops that it needs. We have plenty of fish and fruits as well. But, these being seasonal and easily perishable we must cure and can them, so that, they might be made available for use throughout the year. If only we can do this, we shall have no complaint against dearth of food.

In this connection I am constrained to make an observation in regard to the nefarious vindictive and idiotic propaganda against the "Cold Storage" carried on by the "State Congress"—that disloyal and subversive organisation led by a group of disgruntled political malcontents whose civil disobedience programme consumed more than Rs. 3 lakhs of our hard earned revenue. But for this short-sighted agitation, fish, whose high food value is recognised by all, could have been made available to a large section of the people all the year round. Thanks to the strong and firm Government and to the loyalty and devotion of the majority of the population, the sombre clouds that darkened our political horizon, have been swept away and peace and tranquillity have been restored.

Next to food and money, our chief need is education. Though even now on the front rank, in primary and secondary education, there is a considerable percentage of illiteracy among us yet. We must spare no pains in order to eradicate illiteracy. A programme must be drawn up by which, say, within a period of ten years, there shall not be a single individual in the land who does not know how to read and write. To achieve this end, primary education must be made compulsory and a good library system be established. There are, at present, about thirty or forty grant-in-aid libraries conducted by private agencies. These libraries should be encouraged by awarding liberal grants to them. Wherever new libraries are required, private agencies must be encouraged to start them and fill them with suitable reading matter. These libraries must be placed under a special officer who will inspect them from time to time and see them turn out good work. Government have already declared their intention of a broadcasting programme and of establishing about a hundred radio stations with community receivers. If each of these libraries be made a broadcasting station as well, no better plan can be suggested to promote adult education.

Next to education, the chief point that calls our attention is the means of communication. By improving and maintaining the already existing roads and canals and opening new ones wherever necessary, every village must be connected with every other village. Transport system on all important roads and water-ways must be in the hands of Government,

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The Health and the Medical Department have a grave and joint responsibility in eradicating widespread and dangerous epidemics such as malaria, tuberculosis, small-pox etc. Malaria has been working terrible havoc in Neyyattinkara and Nedumangad Taluks. It seems that malaria has come to stay in our land and, unless drastic and urgent measures are adopted to wipe it out, the future of our country is doomed. Among another causes which contributed to the decline and fall of the Roman Empire, malaria is said to have played an important part. Any Empire, however glorious it might be, is bound to fall, if malaria or any other dangerous epidemic, makes it its home, for, besides causing death and desolation, it deprives the surviving inhabitants of all their vigour and vitality, leaving them quite unable even to pursue their domestic pursuits.

A word about Federation and I shall finish. So much is heard about Federation and Native States joining or not joining it. Travancore is a State which has a long coast line and its position is unique among Native States in many respects. We must make ourselves sure how our financial position will be affected by joining the Federation. That is what we are most concerned with. A glance through the Government of India Act, will show that Salt, Excise, Customs, Export duties, Income Tax, Super-tax, Coinage, Post, Telegraph, Telephone, Broad-casting, Railways, Banking Mines, Minerals and several other items are classed as federal. I ask you, Sir, that if all these items are made federal what is it that remains for the State? Out of our Rs. 263 lakhs the federal items alone will, I believe, amount to 160 lakhs or thereabouts. Then we have only about a crore of rupees left. What are we to do with one crore, when more than 2½ crores is found insufficient for our bare needs? Therefore, sufficient safeguards will, I believe, be made before Travancore joins Federation if it joins at all. Another point that comes up for consideration is "what will be our status" in the Federation? If we are to be equal partners, with equal rights and privileges, we shall by all means welcome the Federation and look cheerfully forward to the day for the realisation of that noble and lofty ideal held out by Swami Vivekananda 'the Parliament of man and Federation of the World'. With these observations, I resume my seat.

Mr. M. K. Ananthasiva Aiyar: Sir, I join my friends in congratulating the Financial Secretary for the lucid way in which he placed the Budget before the House. But the Financial Secretary ought to have given some schemes for the financial uplift of the people in general, Sir, as the honourable member Mr. Kesavan said,

our country has to import a good quantity of paddy and rice every year for our use. We are proud to say that 53 per cent of the population in Travancore follow the profession of agriculture ; and, inclusive of the people who are engaged in agricultural labour, 92 per cent of the population are dependent on agriculture. One third of the rice or paddy that is required for these people has to be imported from outside.

Now, let us examine whether by some means we could make the country self-sufficient in the matter of production of paddy. There are about 2 lakhs of acres in Kuttanad under paddy cultivation. Out of these two lakhs, nearly 1,75,000 acres are being cultivated only once in alternate years and some lands are being cultivated only once in three years. What is it due to? There are so many factors that have contributed to this deplorable state of affairs. One is that the people, after going in for the present day system of education, have got an aversion for cultivating the lands themselves. Another thing is that the lands of the poor people are going into the hands of the richer people who do not cultivate the lands themselves. The third reason is that there are no funds available for the agriculturists or that there is no credit for the agriculturists. Whatever suggestions the agricultural Department may give to the ryots in the matter of improved methods of cultivation, they are not able or prepared to follow them for want of funds in their hands. So, the prime concern of Government should be to see that there is credit available for these agriculturists. How is this credit to be brought about? Credit could be brought about only when there is a position when money once borrowed is compelled to be returned. Then only there will be credit in the country Now, the realisation of the money or paddy that is lent to these agriculturists, through the civil courts has become so very difficult that every sane creditor will grudge to lend a single grain or one chuckram to an agriculturist.

Another question is that the Agricultural Department is trying its level best to see to the improvement of paddy cultivation in Kuttanad area also Lately the Government have sanctioned an Agricultural Sub-Inspectorate for Kuttanad. But the Agricultural Department alone can do nothing for us. Nor can the Co-operative Department and the Agricultural Department together do anything for us. Only if the Land Revenue Department, the Public Works Department, the Police Department, the Electrical Department and the Medical Department would combine and chalk out a plan for our welfare, we will be able to reap the real benefit which Government intend to give us.

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Now, Sir, there are about thousands of acres of kari lands in Takazhi and Purakkad portions of which have been brought under cultivation. The yield there is very poor. The obstacle that stands in the way of the successful cultivation of these lands is the silting up of a few canals that run east to west through these kari area. Sir, the Board of Agriculture at its meetings has been recommending to Government the deepening of these canals. I am sure that if these canals are deepened, the present yield will be doubled. After all, the expenditure will be very small. Let me ask the Government whether the Chief Engineer or any other officer concerned has come to the spot to see it. He cannot come there because, if he comes by a motor boat through that canal, I am sure its propellor will be broken. Even if the Agricultural Department recommends for such a thing, who will care for it. So, I say that during a certain part of the year when these lands are brought under cultivation, all these officers should be asked to go to Kuttanad at the same time and investigate the matter and see to the redress of the grievances of the people in the area. Then only will we get some sort of encouragement. A lot of money is being spent by these officers individually on travelling allowance. Why not they allot some time when all of them can come to the same place. Then, one man may say "I want sufficient water for my fields" to the Chief Engineer and another man may say "I want the Forest Department's leaves for manure" to the Head of the Forest Department. If all the officers are present, all these things could be brought to their notice for discussion between them and prompt action.

The House adjourned for lunch at 1 P. M and reassembled at 2 P. M. the President presiding.

Mr M. K. Ananthasiva Aiyar : I was speaking on the necessity for the departmental heads to publish their tour programme beforehand and to adjust it for enabling the non-official public to meet them in a central place and conferring with them about their needs. If such a policy had been adopted, the difficulties of the Kuttanad cultivators could have been redressed to a large extent. As an instance in point, I will say one thing. The Kuttanad ryots petitioned to Government that they require a special Irrigation Officer to work under the Irrigation Act The Government said that those services could be met by the P. W. D. Irrigation Officer at Alleppey and that no separate officer is needed to work under the Irrigation Act, but according to section 23 of the Irrigation Act the Tahsildar is the proper officer vested with that power. But in the face of such a clear position, the Government says that the P.W.D. officer would suffice. I would bring to the notice of Government that if they have in view the importance of bringing 1,75,000 acre

of coconut land under cultivation, the appointment of a special office under the Irrigation Act, would certainly solve the copra problem. There will be a considerable improvement in the unemployment problem also. Another difficulty is that people who go in for paddy cultivation do not secure adequate price for the paddy produced in the land. That has to be improved so that the paddy cultivator may have an incentive to cultivate his land in an intensive manner and produce enough yield from it. In connexion with this problem, I may suggest that a heavy duty may be fixed on the import of paddy and rice into this land.

It is found that there is a considerable reduction in revenue under 'Stamps.' One of the reasons is that there are no facilities in rural areas to purchase stamp papers. In our place, there are no cinemas and nobody is going to see cinemas either. In the same way, because there is no stamp vendor, there is no purchase of stamps by the people at large. They manage to get on without stamp papers. It may be penal, but that is the fact. We have Anchal Offices all over the country. For every third mile or so, there is facility for posting anchal letters. Why not the Anchal Masters who are within easy access of the rural population be made ex-officio vendors for selling stamp papers too. When they are allowed to possess and sell anchal stamps, why not they be entrusted with the selling of other stamp papers as well? That way, revenue under 'Stamps' could be improved.

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishna Tampi: Sir, before I make my observations on the Budget I will have to make clear the position of my party, a party whose strength in this House is in inverse ratio to that in the country. In spite of the provocations offered by my friends, I will have to assume an attitude which will not be taken exception to by even the hardest critics of the State Congress, because I understand that m party has entered on a stage of direct appeal to and contract with the Government. I understand that the leaders of the movement are having useful and fruitful conversations with the head of the administration and the whole country is awaiting with interest the results of the combined labours of the Government and the political parties in the country.

Speaking about the Budget, certainly I have to congratulate my honourable friend the Finance Member in spite of his side hits on the State Congress. After all, things have changed very much. Hard words do not break bones. A year has elapsed since the movement was started. If my friend Mr. Kesavan is singing the old song, I have only to say that it has come a year too late. I really congratulate the Financial Secretary for making the best of a bad

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situation. I am also glad to note that the financial position is very sound. Mention was made that some people were making very irresponsible statements questioning the solvency of the State. If people have made such statements, certainly they deserve a place in a mental hospital. Whatever the political predilictions of a man might be, it is certainly unpatriotic of him to misrepresent his country or under-estimate the financial solvency of the State (*Hear hear.*) If any strange people make irresponsible statements, I have to state on the floor of this House that the Government should not take it that members of the party to which I have the honour to belong have made those statements. After all, we are being educated in political matters and that being so, even if there are people who make such observations, I think that with experience, they will grow wiser, if not sadder for the observations they have made. Our financial position is certainly better than that of the neighbouring States and Provinces and if the Government continue to make the same progress in industrial matters and nation-developing activities, we will be entering on a stage of further prosperity. That takes me on to another question. Whatever political differences there be between the people of my party and other parties or between the Government and the party or parties it is time that Government and the people drop political recrimination in view of the developments taking place outside the State. On the eve of entering the Federation, it is the duty of every patriotic citizen to support the Government and to strengthen the hands of the Government in making their legitimate demands. (*Hear, hear.*) It is the prime duty of every patriotic citizen to encourage and foster mutual trust before entering the Federation. The question of federation leads me on to another aspect, namely, the policy of my party. There is an impression abroad that we are seeking some outside help of a political party. On behalf of the party I have the pleasure to announce that this State Congress party is not directed or controlled, nor will allow its activities to be controlled and directed by any outside agencies however big they be. We have also learnt by experience in the same way as Government that it is not unwise to seek the help of experts from outside and depend on the advice, rather technical advice, of some people of acknowledged standing. To say that our party is in any way affiliated to an outside organisation is the grossest calumny on the integrity of my party. We have said already that we have nothing in common except perhaps that common Indian citizenship with outside organizations in India. We know that in our Cocoanut trouble with Ceylon in our International Convention tangle, so far, no politician of any note from British India has made common cause with

Travancore. Similar is the case in many matters affecting our country. We have more perhaps in common with distant Japan than with Bombay mill owners or their politics. This does not mean that we disown the very useful help, sincere advice, given to us by very eminent politicians beyond the Ghats.

Sir, in the Budget that has been presented, the Financial Secretary has been thinking more about the towns than about the country-side. The provision made for the improvement of the country-side is negligible by the side of the huge sums set apart for the improvement of the amenities of the different town parts of the land. I was certainly disappointed to see that no provision was made for the improvement of public health in Kuttanad and in the coastal areas. On very many former occasions, representations have been made on the floor of the Legislature for the constitution of a health unit for Shertala, Kayancolam and other such areas where elephantiasis is in the nature of an endemic. That was why I was wondering, when there are more important needs to be attended to how the Government proposed to spend a huge sum of money on the construction of a concrete road for a distance of 42 miles or so.

Also I have to observe that the Education Department has been starved. When elsewhere University education came into prominence, there was a tendency to neglect the Education Department and that tendency is unfortunately visible in our Budget also.

Year after year, I have been crying in the wilderness about the necessity of supplying furniture and constructing buildings for elementary schools. The same neglect appears in regard to the free supply of text books to poor school children and also providing medical inspection of school children. No provision has been provided for in respect of those items in the Budget that is presented before the House. Some allotment appears to have been made for propaganda purposes and also for sub Assistant Surgeons for going round and visiting the half starved school children in a limited area

I am grateful to Government for making arrangements for enfranchising and registering Pandaravaga viruthies. May it be the function of Government to make similar satisfactory arrangements regarding the Kandukrishi lands also. I know that this subject does not come within the purview of this House. But I appeal to Government to do what they can to see to the enfranchisement and registry if possible, of those lands and if it is not found feasible, at least to remove the inequities involved in that matter. I recently saw a curious rule issued by Government regarding the punitive assessment for supposed conversions of those lands, which in cent. per cent. cases have resulted in the improvement and value

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of the lands. We have also some grievance in the matter of commutation of tax. In the taluks of Mavelikara and Kartigapally the rate is different from other taluks. That inequality could be easily removed with the help of the Government.

Mr. K M. Kesavan: What is the inequality?

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi: Inequality in prices, evidently.

Mr. K. M. Kesavan: How much is the differnce, exactly?

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi: It varies from time to time according to the market price.

Mr. K. M. Kesavan: May I know the inequality to which the member referred to?

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi: It is 12 chs in Ambalapuzha and 13½ chs in Kartigapally and Mavelikara Taluks.

Mentioning about Kandukrishi, I will go on to the Land Revenne Department and its working. One of the taluks or rather all the taluks which I represent have been most heavily assessed. It is time that there should be a re-settlement. That re-settlement need not necessarily be an enhancement of the assessment. Government should give instructions that the aggregated amount of assessment should not be increased beyond a certain limit and if there is an equitable redistribution it will be welcomed by people of these taluks which have been most heavily assessed during the last settlement. I am reminded of the sad plight of the ryots of Karthigapally and Karunagapally taluks which were very prosperous during the last settlement. But since then cocoanut pests have worked great ravages and one will find that most of the cocoant gardens do not yield even one tenth of what they used to yield some 20 or 33 years ago. In areas like that re-settlement will be considered a very great boon. There are other areas and taluks which pay only a nominal assessment to Government and in many cases only nominal taxes huge profits without giving anything in return to the Government. Therefore re-settlement has to be started possibly on a small scale with one or two taluks to start with, so that it may be completed within 9 or 10 years throughout the state.

As a member of the legal profession, I am certainly thankful to the Government for making arrangements for printing the Acts and Proclamations. In that case I request the Government that in the matter of editing it may be left to some very competant lawyer

or body of lawyers without Government taking any responsibility for the views taken by the individual editor or editors concerned. Thereby the value of the book will be very much enhanced. There are a good number of such lawyers though it is not very much appreciated by the litigant public and it is not very difficult to find out who are rich in legal lore, but at the same time who are not perhaps oppressed by multiplicity of briefs. A few of them may be entrusted with the work of editing the Acts and Proclamations.

In that connection I will also remind the Government of the necessity of starting or organising a Law Commission which will go into the question of avoiding fragmentation of agricultural holdings so eloquently referred to by Mr. Kuruvilla. Sir, Government will be aware that the plight of the people in this land especially of the people governed by the Marumakkathayam law is certainly pitiable in so far as fragmentation is going on even in the course of the same generation. To avoid that and to see that a large class of His Highness' subjects do not go into complete economic ruin it is the duty of Government to appoint a Law Commission.

Miss Theresa Kora (*Todupuzha* cum *Minachil*): Sir, I rise to congratulate the Financial Secretary for the surplus budget which he has placed before us. His optimism is likely to succeed because the congress movement in the country is slowly losing ground and public confidence in the Government is increasing day by day.

But I regret to say that the attitude that the Government takes towards the rural parts is simply step-motherly. Means of communication, healthy sanitary conditions of the people inhabiting the rural areas; these are neglected by the Government to an intolerable extent. If there is dissatisfaction and discontent in the land it is because of this neglect. For instance, we, the people of Meenachil, were agitating for generations for putting up a bridge on the Meenachil River at Palai. Member after member brought this fact to the notice of the Government, but to no effect. Some ten years ago an attempt was made towards the construction of that bridge. And pillars were actually put up. But for some reason or other no budget allotment was made in the next years budget. Afterwards the pillars which were actually planted were taken away. Since then member after member sent interpellations to the Council or Assembly and the plea on the part of the Government was invariably 'want of funds'. If funds are not sufficient why not raise a loan and make out country parts more healthy, more convenient and better

Similarly roads and other means of communications in Meenachil are in a deplorable condition. Only a small amount is

[Miss Theresa Kora.]
allotted for maintenance of this road. So also most of our Government offices are put up in rented buildings. In spite of the fact that the poor tax payer in Meenachil pays as much or even more than the tax payer in Trivandrum or Nagercoil, his needs are not attended to. Sir, this is a very sad condition of affairs.

Again there is much heart burning in some corner on account of the inadequacy of representation in public service of certain communities. Roman Catholics are not represented in many branches of the service. For instance, in the Land Revenue, Excise, Police, Forest, Secretariat and many other departments, their representation is very inadequate. It is not as a means of livelihood alone that people want representation in public service. It is their birth right as citizens of Travancore that they demand representation. Public service is position of vantage where they can exercise power influence and authority. It is not the pay alone that counts. It is influence, prestige and responsibility.

Agricultural indebtedness in the country is appalling. Unless some speedy and effective remedy is applied, the discontent among the masses is bound to increase.

Sir, the people of Travancore are proverbialy peace-loving and loyal. If they show signs of unrest it is because as in olden days their lives have become miserable, nasty and short. Unemployment among the educated classes, increasing indebtedness of the agriculturists, the spread of malaria and other diseases, inadequate representation in public service ; these are the real causes of discontent in the land. If the Government can tackle these problems successfully, the agitation and unrest will disappear in time.

Mr. James Flectcher : (*Kalkulam and Vilavankod* cum *Neyyattinkara*) : I am one with other members who have congratulated the Financial Secretary. However I was mildly amused by the extra pains taken by the Financial Secretary to vindicate what has not been challenged or impugned *viz*., our financial stability. The apparent decrease in our surplus investments, as explained by the Dewan-President, is more than set of by our capital works to the tune of Rs. 4 crores, while the elasticity of our revenue as well as the efficiency and adaptability, of our administrative mechinery have been demonstrated by the insignificant deficit with which we are closing this year in spite of the violent disturbance that occurred during the earlier part of the year. This shows clearly that our financial position is sound and impregnable. The balancing of the budget every year and the building up of huge

reserves were looked upon as the primary function of our financial administration. But capital works and utility concerns of more or less permanent national importance were not thought of except when there was surplus in the income or unless these surplus incomes could be augmented by the timid withdrawal from the old reserves. It is clear that under such financial policy anything like fast all round progress is impossible. The new reorientation of the financial policy announced, by the Dewan-President namely that in future we shall finance our reproductive works solely from loans raised for that purpose in quite in keeping with the accepted canons of finance. There is a limit to the sacrifice which one generation can be called upon to shouldere for the benefit of the future generations. Now that principle has been laid down for financing future reproductive works by means of specific loans, I take it, Sir, that the logical out come of the new policy would be that there will be so much of surplus funds available for nation-building and public welfare activities. Some of my friends here stated that rural parts are not adequately looked after by the Government. When this new policy is adopted there will be sufficient funds available for improving all the rural areas.

I am not unmindful of the streneous efforts that are being made towards the uplift of the masses and the amelioration of their conditions. This year, Sir, we who come from the South Travancore have to be thankful to the Government very much for the proposed first class main road for the tube wells at intervals along that road, for the supply of water to the parched area of Muttom, for the scheme for augmenting the Kodayar Project, and for the encouragement of cottage industries on that side. And all these things will go to help the people of South Travancore. It reaches the very homes of the rural people. So far as the road is concerned, certain friends have been questioning why so much more is spent for the southern main road at this juncture. I shall state that it is in the fitness of things that we should make a beginning somewhere ; and the southern main road is chosen as it brings large sums of money in the way of tolls and in the way of transport profit to the Government. And therefore, a road which yields such a large income should have the benefit first out of that income. And by having a dustless road not only the people but also the Government will be benefited. The Transport Buses will have longer life. Therefore, an investment of a big sum for the improvement of the road is good, necessary and proper. The schemes which have already been launched by Government have justified their policy of industrialisation and hold out bright hopes for the future. The State Transport is earning handsome profits now. The Pallivasal Hydro-Electric scheme will come into operation soon and

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will pave the way for large scale industrialisation. The once moribund Sugar Factory is now working very well and bringing good profit to the Government. The Ceramic Factory is a great success. Now, the Rubber Factory, the one concern that had not worked to the schedule, is to be resuscitated and put on its feet. These industries and others to come will bring prosperity to the people in the rural areas. Sir, there was some complaint regarding the poverty of the rural areas. I know, Sir, it is impossible to solve the proverty problem completely. However, Government are trying their best to ameliorate the conditions of the rural population. Even in this year's budget it will be seen that large sums of money are set apart for the uplift of the depressed classes. It is seen from the budget that about Rs. 2 lakhs will be spent for the uplift of the depressed classes not only in the matter of improving their colonies where they are to live but also in the way of fees concession, by purchasing books and clothes for them and also in so many other ways, the condition of the depressed classes is being improved as far as possible by Government.

Similarly, there is the new scheme of introducing the Panchayats in all the villages. That will bring about a centre where the people can meet and learn to help themselves. There is a proposal to introduce radios in the rural areas so that they may have amenities which the town people enjoy now. There is yet another proposal to improve the scheme of circulating libraries in rural parts. The Public Health Department is very active in the rural villages and they are doing their level best to improve the hygienic condition of the rural population. And with the new scheme of industrialisation that is being introduced the rural population will have a very prosperous future. As I have stated already, our Government can certainly take credit for the notable achievement on this line. I am sure that the honourable members would co-operate, with the Government in the work for bringing prosperity to the rural population.

Then Sir, one word about communal problem. Whether we accept proportionate communal representation or not, we cannot shirk our duty of meeting out communal justice. Taking the case of the Latin Catholics which number about 4 lakhs it must be admitted that they have not been vouchsafed anything like a fair share in Government appointments. The castewar statements produced in another place show that there is not a single Latin Catholic in the ranks of the Proverthicars, Conciliation Officers, in the staff of the staff of the Arts, Science and Law Colleges or in the higher ranks in the Secretariat. The state of affairs in other departments

is hardly better. There is no excuse now of the dearth of qualified hands in the community. Let us hope that justice will be done to this community as we wish that it should be done to the members of other communities.

Mr. V. Sankara Menon (*Trivadrum* and *Nedumangad cum Chirayinkil*) ; Sir, I rise to make some observations on the general policy underlying the budget and also to make a few suggestions in regard to the working of the administration based upon this budget. I shall begin with the latter and conclude with the former. The Budget reveals that more than 50 per cent. of the total expenditnre comes under the head of salaries and pensionery contributions. I also understand that the expenditure on account of pensionary contributions is increasing year by year. It is high time for us to find out some remedy to cope with this growing demand. Sir, it is an easy solution to cut down expenditure on salaries by adopting salary cuts. I do not consider that it is practicable or desirable to make salary cuts. I am against all reform which causes bitterness to any class of people in the State, especially if it causes discontent among the officers which may tend to the administration being jeopardized. The only remedy for this is to tap prominent sources of income for increasing our revenue. I would suggest, that, without increasing the burden on the people our revenue could be increased firstly by popularising and developing our Pallivasal Scheme, secondly by developing the sea ports of the State and thirdly by extending the Transport Scheme so as to cover all the roads and water routes in the country. The Pallivasal Scheme inaugurated by that popular Dewan Mr. M. E. Watts of endearing memory, is considerably developed and almost perfected due to your exertions. By lowering the rates for the consumers and by finding suitable markets for the surplus of power generated, and also by enlarging the scope of the cottage industries, I think that a steady income can be derived from the scheme. So also in the case of sea ports in the country. No doubt, the Cochin Harbour may affect favourably the Port of Alleppey in its importance as a port and there are three remaining ports which require development and improvement, namely, Quilon, Trivandrum and Colachel. I would suggest, in this connection, that the pier at Trivandrum should be improved and piers should be constructed at Quilon and Colachel. For this the services of Mr. Kamesam may be adequately availed of.

The third item which constitutes a source of income is the Transport Scheme. By having the system working in a small portion of the roads in the country we have already found that it yields a net profit of 13 per cent. So proportionately we expect a decent income if the scheme is extended througout the State. The

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scheme should include in its scope the water ways also. No doubt, the ideas and suggestions may be excellent in themselves but for the useful working of these schemes it is necessary that the people shoul regard the prosperity of Travancore as their own concern. They should not hesitate to co-operate with the Government and they must think that it is their own affair. If that attitude is obtained I am sure that all these schemes would result in success.

Now I would like to say a few words about the development departments of the State. These comprise of the Agricultural Department, the Co-operative Department and the Industrial Department. These three departments are not working to our satisfaction. It is high time for the Government to make them function on proper lines up to our expectations. The reason why these departments do not work as efficiently as they ought to is that they are not placed under first class officers. If they are placed under first class officers the departments would command greater respect and co-operation of the people and also the co-operation of other departments which is necessary for their successful working. These three departments may be put together under one officer.

Mr Kottur Kunjukrishna Pillai: May I know——

Mr. V. Sankara Menon: I do not yield Sir.

Sir, I was suggesting that these departments should be placed under one officer who may be designated as the Development Commissioner, giving him one of the highest rank in service; and he may be made responsible to the people whose co operation and respect should be the basis of the working of these departments. In this connection, I may suggest that a Labour Commissioner have to be appointed according to the recommendation of the Labour Committee and these may then be entrusted to one Commissioner.

Now I wish to say something about the Public Works Department. A committee have already been appointed to look to the needs of the people and the working of this department. So, I do not intend to say much on it. I would suggest that Travancore should be provided with as many bridges as there are demands for them. The services of Mr. Kamesam may be utilised also in this case. In this connection I may also say a word about the Rubber Factory. The Rubber Factory and the Sugar Factory were considered as white elephants of the State. But the Sugar Factory has been blackened and is now working at a profit. So, I submit that the Rubber Factory should also be made to work at a profit so that it may not remain a white elephant any longer. It can be worked at least for tranport department purposes and for making cycle tubes which have a large demand in the State.

Lastly, I may say a word about our Judiciary. Sir, Travancore is proud of its Judiciary. Sir, any idea of agreeing to submit our highest court to any other Judiciary in the world should not be entertained. The Travancore Judiciary is so perfect and above criticism that I should not wonder if the suggestion was just the otherway and if the assistance of the High Court is sought for as a revisional or appellate court by the provinces for deciding intricate and interstatal questions of law. I will welcome that idea. But unfortunately, it has been attacked by the cancer of delay. It is essential to eradicate that evil. In this connection, I suggest that small cause and execution side be separated from the original side and separate arrangements made for the purpose.

Sir, these are the main points that I wish to urge for the attention of the Government. They relate to the constructive side of the budget.

Now, I wish to say a few words on the general policy of the State. I understand that there is a *mamool* with the honourable members of this House to begin their speeches by congratulating Financial Secretary or otherwise saying something in approbation or disapprobation of the budget produced before the House. Sir, I have broken that *mamool*. It may be stated that I am not well-versed in the practice of the members of this House and that I am new. No Sir, I am old enough, sufficiently old, with my 25 years' experience as a graduate-in-law. I have been attending the proceedings of the Legislatures and besides, I was a member of the old Assembly. Also, I was a member of the staff of the Huzur Office and some of my collagues and even juniors are now adorning the treasury branches here. I am not new. I say that we should consider that the Financial Secretary and any other officer of the Government as not belonging to one class by themselves and the non-official of this House as belonging to a separate class. I regard both the non-official members and the official members as belonging to one entire class forming part of the same machinery of administration meant for the good of the people. God Maha Vishnu is represented in our *Puranas* and *Vedas* as a *Virat Purusha* in whom is contained all the 14 *lokas* with everything that exists in them. I would say that His Highness Sri Chitra Thirunal Maharaja of Travancore is the *Virat Puman* so far as Travancore world is contained, in whom everything that exists in Travancore is concerned. This *Virat Puman* has entrusted certain individuals and bodies with the work of looking after the welfare of the State, some of them form the executive side of the Government machinery with you as the Head and others forming the legislative branch with you again as President. Wherein lies the difference between the two? I would consider that the official as well as the non-official members of this

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House have equal responsibility so far as the welfare of the people entrusted to their care is concerned. I am not satisfied with the mere show of a spirit of co-operation ; I want to emphasise that we are one and that we work for the same common cause. If this idea has been rooted in the minds of all, I am sure all this bitterness would not have arisen last year. But it may be said that it is alright in theory and that in fact the members of the legislature have no power. The fault, I would say, lies more in us. If we are united and work together with the sole idea of the welfare of the people in our hearts, I think that our presence can be made to be felt in any department. There is no use of fighting on that fact. We must look upon the officers as part of the same organisation to which the honourable non-official members of this House belong. Sir, you are the head of the Political Body, the officers are the hands and then we form the Budhi of that body and the body is working and must work for the common cause. Sir, Travancore is very unique so far as the rest of the world is concerned. It is blessed by nature with all that is necessary for a land of paradise. Her people are highly cultured and amiable, to quote the certificate of the Financial Secretary. Then, why is it that we do not advance to that state or level that is expected of us. The only solution is that there should be the feeling that we are one, officers and representatives. If that is recognised, if such a spirit is made the basis of our efforts. I, V. Sankara Menon, a member of the Legislative Councll do proclaim at the top of my voice that......

President : Order, order. The member will address the Chair.

Mr. P. I. Simon (*Municipal Councils*) : Sir, I rise to a point of order. Is a member justified in commenting on the constitution of this House ? He was commenting on the constitution of the House.

President : No. He was not commenting on the constitution of this House.

Mr. V. Sankara Menon : Sir, I assert that it we are to work in this spirit of oneness, Travancore will within a short time rise to the heights of glory as resplendent as the sun and become a model not only for all India but for the world even I say that if the doings of H. H. Marthanda Varama Maha Raja and Ramayyian Dalava are written in Golden letters, I am sure that the reign of H. H. the Sri Chitra Tirunal Maharaja and the services of Sir Sachivothama C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar will be recorded in Diamond letters in the History of Travancore. With that hope I resume my seat.

Mr. M. Govindan (*Nominated*): Sir, the Financial Secretary's speech shows that provision has been made for the requirements of a progressive administration. I congratulate him on that fact. But I cannot say that his speech is perfect. There are points about which I have to complain. I am a Harijan worker and when the Financial Secretary comes to deal with the Harijans, he has done me a little injury by coupling my activities with that of the Co-operative Department. The Co-operative Department, of all Departments in the State today, stands somewhat discredited.

President: Where does the honourable member find his objection?

Mr. M. Govindan Sir, paragraph 23 and 24, page 60 of the Financial Secretary's speech may be referred to. The heading is 'Co-operative Department' and the up-liftment of backward communities'. While the present Financial Secretary was in charge of the Co-operative Department, the up-liftment of backward community was under his charge. So it might be that he had associated the upliftment of backward communities with the Co-operative Department because of his old association. The Co-operative Department has absolutely nothing to do with the backward communities today. The backward communities are today connected with the University.

Mr. V. S. Arumukham Pillai (*Tovala cum Agastiswaram*): Sir, May I know to what community the Harijans belong ?

Mr. M. Govindan : Sir, the Harijans are the economically backward and uneducated people of the country. They were untouchables' until the Gracious Royal Proclamation which allowed them Temple entry.

Mr. V. S. Arumukham Pillai : May I know whether they have any caste name?

Mr. M. Govindan : Yes, several.

My complaint goes further. The Financial Secretary has given the total expenditure incurred on this backward communities as Rs. 2 lakhs. He has mentioned some of the direct expenditure incurred specifically. They come to about ten or fifteen thousand rupees. All the rest must be in direct. What is this indirect expenditure has not been clearly explained. If for free registry of lands he has put down a price, I submit that is hard.

President: He has been directed to furnish details before the close of the meeting

Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan : May I request the honourable member who is the Secretary of the Harijan Sevak Sangh to read the report of the Department of the backward communities ?

Mr. M. Govindan: Sir, I am afraid that I should not come into conflict with the Pro-Vice Chancellor.

President: If in some other respect there is co-operation, in this respect there may be a single conflict.

Mr. M. Govindan: I am thankful to the Government for the provision that they have made for the Schools in the State. In fact the Financial Secretary has omitted to mention the generous grants that we are getting for a number of Harijan Schools, about 29 or 30, from the Education Department. I believe that this was taken as indirect help given to us.

Closely allied with the work of the upliftment of Harijans, that is the poor classes in the State, is the one *viz.*, communal representation in public service. It is a fairly vexed question though elsewhere the motion based upon communal representation has been passed. No amount of formulation of general policy can avail to remedy the existing defects without rules definitely framed for the recruitment. No general policy in the matter of recruitment to the public service can remedy the existing defects. Rules calculated to remedy the defects, have to be framed. I must admit, Sir, that, under the present rules, the unrepresented and the backward communities are able to secure more appointments in Government service than before when there was only a general declaration by Government that, other things being equal, preference would be given to the members of the unrepresented and inadequately represented communities. The present Recruitment Rules assure a definite proportion for each community; and a definite method of rotation for the lower division is also fixed. Still, the rules are not adequate to remedy the defects in the higher divisions; that has been our experience during the last 3 years of the working of the Rules. One has only to invite a reference to the Civil List in order to substantiate that statement. It is the lower classes, particularly the Hindus who were denied admission to schools and were therefore handicapped in the race for education, it is those backward communities that are not able to get adequate representation if the rule of efficiency is strictly followed. Certainly, efficiency has also to be looked into; I am not one who would plead for absolute numerical representation straightaway without reference to all rules of efficiency. But I must say that there are many appointments for discharging the duties of which there are ever so many qualified and efficient hands among the various backward communities. There are several appointments in which what is more needed, what is more valuable for the officer, is a little sympathy towards the people, and character, more than proficiency in literary composition. Examination, the only available practical test for efficiency, is not a satisfactory test of real character. Real sympathy with the poorer classes I shall not say 'poorer classes' alone

sympathy with all classes, that is what is wanted in many appointments. For that, a more liberal policy has to be laid down, and reduced to definite rules to be practically applied by the officer in charge of recruitment to public service. My prayer is that Government may take up the present rules for reconsideration in view of their expressed policy, and modify them with a view to remedy the existing defects. There are some departments in regard to which the recruitment is left entirely to the departmental head himself; these departments do not come under the Public Service Recruitment Rules. My submission is that no exception should be made, and that recruitment to all departments must be subject to the Public Service Recruitment Rules in force.

I would also submit in this connection that it is all-important that the Secretariat, which is the main centre of influence in the State, should have more adequate representation of all communities at a nearer day than may be possible in the case of the other departments. So far, with regard to the recruitment to the public service.

I next go on to the Education Department. I have already referred incidentally to the education of the backward communities; I shall now deal with the Education Department generally. My complaint against the speech of the Financial Secretary is that, in respect of a department for which we are spending about 22 per cent. of our revenues, my friend has thought it fit to devote only a short paragraph, not covering even half a page, in his speech. This is a real complaint, Sir, because, when we are spending nearly Rs. 50 lakhs on a department, its activities and progress ought to have been more definitely and clearly indicated and explained by the Financial Secretary, so as to inspire confidence in the public.

Mr. M. Govindan Pillai: May I point out to my honourable friend that that short paragraph in my speech is only supplemental to the detailed administration report of the department

Mr. M. Govindan: But, I am speaking of the proportionate space allotted for the department, in the Financial Secretary's speech.

Sir, in regard to the Education Department my fear is that our present high percentage of literacy by means of which we are now able to say that we are in the forefront of educated India, will soon become comparatively not so high as hitherto; because, other parts of India, as was observed a couple of hours ago by my friend Mr. Ismail, have now taken up the matter very seriously and have already begun to introduce compulsory education. Experiments are being made in that direction in many places. Sir, Travancore has very great convenience for starting compulsory education; the scheme is not likely to involve any very heavy additional expenditure since we

[Mr. M. Govindan]

have already one primary school for every square mile. Even if it is found that we may have to incur heavy additional expenditure if we introduce compulsory elementary education throughout the State simultaneously, I would suggest that we may proceed gradually and start with municipal areas so that in course of time we would be able to keep space with the result of India. If we do not make a beginning now, our present enviable position might be lost to us. It is a case of real apprehension, Sir.

I have only one word more, and that is complimenting the Financial Secretary, and the Dewan-President for his address at the last Joint Session, for so clearly pointing out that the salvation of the country depends upon its industrialisation; because, any amount of intensive agriculture may not help us to meet our growing demands. We cannot go back to olden days and simplify our habits; that would be, as somebody said, rolling the Ganges back to the Himalayas. The current cannot be stopped nor reversed. Standard of life has to be improved; and that cannot be done without industrialisation. That fact has been fully recognised in the Financial Secretary's speech and in the speech of the Dewan-President at the Joint Session. I am glad that a considerable portion of the expenditure budgetted is towards the attainment of that object.

Mr. V. S. Arumukhom Pillai: Sir, according to me, the budget which had been presented to us this year is a very valuable document. It has got an importance and significance of its own. It provides a fitting reply to those who have been carrying on false propaganda regarding our financial resources, our financial stability and our financial position in general. Sir, my honourable friend Mr. Balakrishnan Tampi denied that the members of his party had been spreading scandals regarding the financial stability of this State. Sir, not only within the State but also outside, it has been their chief function to spread false and reckless statements about our finances; and now Mr. Tampi denies all that. The public, here and elsewhere, know the truth. Whatever that be, I would once more point out that the present budget is a fit reply to those who have been carrying on the false propaganda.

Sir, in previous years, the Financial Secretary's speech used to deal only with the budget of the previous year, of the current year and of the coming year. This year our Financial Secretary takes us as far back as 1105, and, by a close scrutiny and comparison of figures on the receipt and the expenditure side, up to 1115, he has been able to convince us how Government are making rapid and steady progress, and how they successfully combated the world wide economic depression and the grave political unrest in the State;

In his 'retrospect' of a decade the Financial Secretary gives us an idea—in an entirely original method which is most appreciable—as to how our finances have grown—in his own words—'from strength to strength', with ample provision for all nation-building activities and social amenities, without recourse to fresh taxation. Now, Sir, if a State progresses like this, the receipt as well as the expenditure side increasing rapidly and simultaneously, in spite of the economic depression, adverse trade conditions and grave political unrest, what other test is needed to convince anybody of the financial stability of that State? That is the argument of our Financial Secretary in his speech. Sir, our Financial Secretary is usually eloquent in speech: he has been more eloquent in this portion of his speech. His righteous indignation is clear. I may assure him that, as has been made clear by Mr. Balakrishnan Tampi, the attempt of the Financial Secretary has been quite successful.

The public outside as well as the public here will no longer be deceived by any such false propaganda. Even the maliciously inclined people will not dare to spread such statements. So, I congratulate the Financial Secretary for his most convincing and lucid exposition of the really sound, to use his own words, 'of the unassailably sound' financial position of the State.

Sir, as rightly stated by you, any citizen of Travancore, any one who has got the interest of his country at heart, ought to feel proud of the state of affairs obtaining in the country. The bright feature of the budget is the assurance that there will be no new taxes. At the same time we find in it provisions for improving the social amenities and for capital schemes. The one noteworthy feature which I have to state is that the present Government, while making adequate and ample provision for all social amenities and for all big undertakings and schemes, have been very liberal to grant substantial remissions of land tax.

I take this opportunity to convey to you, Sir, the heart-felt and sincere gratitude of the millions of Nanjinad ryots for the liberal remission of land tax. Sir, as will be seen from pages 10 and 11 of the statement delivered by you, the Government have entailed a substantial loss of revenue by way of remissions, not only the remissions so far as Nanjinad is concerned which alone come to Rs. 84,000 odd but remissions in other parts of the State. In spite of this considerable loss, Government have been augmenting their revenue. What for? As my friends have stated in the House, it is not for extravagant or luxurious purposes but it is only for increasing the conveniences and social amenities of the people and which will be ultimately for the benefit of the whole State.

[Mr. V. S. Arumukhom Pillai]

Sir, in this connection, I have to say a few words about the dustless road. While granting remission for a large amount, Government have been able to find funds for providing a dustless road from Trivandrum to Cape Comorin. Sir, from a commercial point of view and from the point of view of public health, this is a measure of urgent and extreme necessity. Sir, as you know, south Travancore is having the heaviest traffic, not only in Travancore but throughout South India ; and in spite of repeated maintenance, the condition of the road is going from bad to worse. The greater a road deteriorates, the greater is the dust nuisance and according to medical opinion this dust is a great carrier of diseases, especially tuberculosis. It may also be noted that bad roads hinder commercial and industrial expansion. Also from the health point of view, the dustless road is a blessing not only for the present generation but for generations to come and for this the public are bound to be ever greateful.

President: Order, order. I do not wish to curtail the fullest discussion ; but it is now 3·20 and I propose, with the leave of the House, to extend the time of discussion till 5 o'clock. Even then, some time must be given to the representatives on the Government Benches. Therefore, as I have on the list before me eight or nine honourable members who desire to address the House, after this honourable member has finished, I shall fix a time-limit of five minutes for each honourable member.

Mr. V. S. Arumukhom Pillai: Sir, I am dealing with only the new schemes in the Budget. Next to the dustless road, the most important is the provision for irrigation facilities in South Travancore. About the supplementary reservoir to the Kodayar project there has been a representation for a very long time and we feel grateful that Government have provided for an investigation of the scheme.

Another important point in regard to the budget is what has already been covered in the speeches of my friends. Still I may make a reference to that. It is not with borrowed capital that Government have been able to provide for all these knew and existing undertakings though the Government may be justified, as the Dewan-President said, in utilising borrowed capital for the purpose. And it is very creditable, Sir, that Government without recourse to additional taxation have resorted to natural resources, such as the expansion of the forest resources. Sir, on the whole, a review of the present state of affairs obtaining in our country is most enviable. As I have been stating, the main function of the State and the end and aim of the State is to secure the best life for the individual and in carrying out that function, our Government,

Sir, in this connection I have to state that it is rather regrettable that though our State has been advancing and progressing in an enviable manner, great leaders and responsible men like Pundit Nehru make sweeping remarks without any discrimination whatsoever in regard to well managed States that Indian States, as a whole, must go. While leaders like Mr. Satyamurthi would at least make a reference to well managed States, it is regrettable to find leaders like Pundit Nehru make sweeping remarks about all Indian States. But at the same time he would have admiration for the Congress Ministry at Madras. We know, Sir, what is taking place there. In Madras we see that 15 or 20 new taxes are imposed, such as the Sales Tax, Petrol Tax, Electricity Tax, Tobacco Tax, etc. After all, what is it that they are doing there? They are concentrating their attention upon the imposition of a strange North Indian language and also in prohibition activities. Excepting these two things, I do not see that the Congress Ministry is engaged in anything else and for these they are raising new taxes and have raised also a loan. I am just mentioning this not for casting any aspersion on the administration of the Madras Province but simply for comparison sake and because Pundit Nehru who has admiration for the Congress Ministry states in a sweeping remark that all Indian States must go.

In the end, I would appeal for co-operation, not only co-operation amongst the people themselves but co-operation between the public and the Government. Unless we have mutual co-operation and mutual trust, it is not possible to carry out these schemes with any amount of success. With that appeal I resume my seat.

Mr. T. K. Kittan: (*Vaikom, Kottayam and Changanacherry cum Peermade*): സർ, ൧൧൧൫-ൽ ഈ രാജ്യത്തു രണ്ടുകോടിഇരുപത്തിമൂന്നു ലക്ഷം രൂപാ വരവും, രണ്ടുകോടി അറുപത്തിഒന്നു ലക്ഷം രൂപാ ചെലവും, രണ്ടുലക്ഷത്തിൽ ചില്ല്വാനം രൂപ മിച്ചവുമുണ്ടാകുമെന്നു പ്രതീക്ഷിക്കപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്നു.

ചെലവിനത്തിൽ ഏതാണ്ട് ഒരുകോടിഇരുപതുലക്ഷംരൂപ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ ശമ്പളവും സഞ്ചാരപ്പടിയുമാകുന്നു.

നിയമസഭകൾക്കു നിരൂപണംചെയ്വാൻ അധികാരമില്ലാത്തവയെങ്കിലും—സ്ഥിരം ചെലവുകളായ:—

കൊട്ടാരം	൧൪൦൨൮൯൯
പട്ടാളം	൧൦൩൩൦൩൯
കപ്പം	൮൧൦൬൦൦
പെൻഷൻ	൨൧൫൬൦൯൧

[Mr. T. K. Kittan.]

പലിശ	൧൨൭൯൯൦൦
ദേവസ്വം	൨൨൩൨൭൬൨
മരാമത്ത്	൧൨൮൭൭൪
ഈ ഇനങ്ങളിലേക്ക്	൯൦൭൪൬൭൭

രൂപാ ചെലവു ചെയ്യേണ്ടതാണ്. മേൽവിവരിച്ച ഇനങ്ങളിലെല്ലാംകൂടി രണ്ടുകോടി പത്തുലക്ഷംരൂപ വിമർശനവിധേയമല്ലാത്തവിധം കണക്കിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തിയ ഫിനാൻഷ്യൽ സെക്രട്ടറി അവർകളുടെ വൈദഗ്ദ്ധ്യം പ്രശംസനീയംതന്നെ. ഈ കണക്കുകൊണ്ടുതന്നെ കാണാവുന്നതു നിരൂപണത്തിനു വിധേയമാകുന്ന സംഖ്യ വെറും അൻപതുലക്ഷം രൂപ മാത്രമാകുന്നു എന്നാണ്.

ഈ രാജ്യത്തു ൪൧ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകൾ സംരക്ഷിച്ചുപോരേണ്ടതായിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഇതിൽ ൧൯ ഇനങ്ങൾ പൊതുവിമർശനത്തിൽ നിന്ന് ഒഴിവാക്കപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കയാണ്. ബാക്കിയുള്ള ൨൨ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകൾക്കായിട്ടാണ്. മേൽവിവരിച്ച ൫൦ അര ലക്ഷം രൂപയുടെ വിതാംശം ചെലവഴിക്കേണ്ടത്.

Mr. Kottoor Kunjukrishna Pillai: On a point of order. The reading of a speech has been prohibited.

President: The rule is that speeches should not be read but a certain amount of indulgence has been given, regarding refreshing of one's memory with advertance to one's notes. I take it that that is what the honourable member is doing. The refreshment should not be so continuous.

Mr. T. K. Kittan: മുൻ ആണ്ടുകളെ പരിഗണിച്ച് രൂപീകരിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള വരവുചെലവു കണക്കുകൾക്ക് വലിയ വിമർശനം ആവശ്യമില്ലാത്ത പ്രകാരം അതു വളരെ ശരിയായിത്തന്നെ ചമച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. ഈയാണ്ടിൽ പുതിയ കരങ്ങളൊന്നും ഏർപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടില്ലാത്തതും ആശ്വാസപ്രദമാകുന്നു. ഈ രാജ്യത്ത് അതിരുകവിഞ്ഞ ശമ്പളക്കാരായ അനവധി ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരും ആവശ്യത്തിലധികം വിദഗ്ദ്ധന്മാരും ഉണ്ടെന്നും, അതേസമയംതന്നെ അൽപ്പശമ്പളക്കാരായ സർക്കാർജീവനക്കാർ പതിനയ്യായിരത്തിൽപരം ഉണ്ടെന്നും, അതുകൊണ്ട് ഈ രാജ്യത്തെ ശമ്പളത്തുകകൾക്കു ഒരു സമൂല പരിവർത്തനമുണ്ടാക്കി ഏററവും താഴ്ന്ന സർക്കാർ ജീവനക്കാരനു ൧൫ രൂപയിൽ കുറയാത്ത ശമ്പളമെങ്കിലും ഏർപ്പെടുത്തണമെന്നും, വളരെ മുമ്പുമുതൽ നിവേദനംചെയ്തുവരുന്നതിനെ ഇപ്പോഴും ആവർത്തിക്കേണ്ടിവരുന്നതിൽ വ്യസനിക്കുന്നു,

എക്സൈസ് അബ്കാരി വകുപ്പുകളിലേക്കു കഴിഞ്ഞ രണ്ടു വർഷങ്ങളിലും പ്രത്യേക സംരക്ഷണച്ചെലവുകൾക്കായി ഓരോ ലക്ഷം രൂപ കൂടുതൽ അനുവദിച്ചു ചെലവാക്കിയിട്ടും വരുമാനം കുറഞ്ഞുകാണുന്നതു തൃപ്തികരമല്ല.

൨,൪൦൦-ൽ ചില്വാനം ചതുരശ്രമൈൽ (ഏകദേശം തിരുവിതാംകൂറിന്റെ മൂന്നിൽ ഒരുഭാഗം) വിസ്തീർണ്ണം വരുന്ന തിരുവിതാംകൂർ വനങ്ങളിൽ നിന്നു പ്രസ്തുത ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റു മുഖേന മുൻകാലങ്ങളിൽ ലഭിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരുന്ന ആദായം പരിമിതമായിരുന്നെങ്കിലും ശിക്ഷണം, വീക്ഷണം, ഗവേഷണം, പരീക്ഷണം എന്നീ ചതുർബലങ്ങളോടുകൂടിയ ഡവലപ്പുമെന്റു ഡയറക്ടർ അവർകളുടെ നിയമനത്തിനുശേഷം പ്രാരംഭത്തിൽതന്നെ സ്തുത്യർഹമായ ആദായം ലഭിച്ചുകഴിഞ്ഞു എന്നുള്ളതു് അഭിമാനപൂർവ്വം പ്രസ്താവിക്കേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ സേവനം ബ്രിട്ടീഷ ഗവണ്മെന്റിൽ നിന്നു് ൩ കൊല്ലത്തേക്കുമാത്രം നമുക്കു ലഭിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതിൽ ഒരു വർഷം കഴിഞ്ഞുപോയി. ബാക്കിയുള്ള രണ്ടുകൊല്ലംകൊണ്ടു് അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ പരിപൂർണ്ണപ്രകടനം സാധ്യപ്രായമായെന്നു വരുന്നതല്ല. ആതിനാൽ, വേണ്ടിവരുന്നപക്ഷം, അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ സേവനം, ആവശ്യമുള്ളത്ര നീട്ടിക്കൊടുക്കുന്നതു് നമ്മുടെ രാജ്യത്തിനു പ്രയോജനകരമായിരിക്കും.

പാഠ്യപുസ്തകങ്ങളുടെ വിലക്കൂടുതലിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു് ജനങ്ങളുടെ ഇടയിൽ കഠിനമായ അതൃപ്തിയും സങ്കടവും ഉണ്ടു്. അതുകൊണ്ടു് പാഠപുസ്തകങ്ങളുടെ വില വളരെ കുറയ്ക്കണം.

കൃഷി, മത്സ്യം, വ്യവസായം എന്നീ മൂന്നു തുറകൾക്കുംകൂടി പ്രതിവർഷം മൂന്നര ലക്ഷം രൂപ വീതം ചെലവാക്കേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. എങ്കിലും പറയത്തക്ക പ്രയോജനമൊന്നും അവയിൽനിന്നും ലഭിക്കുന്നില്ല. അതിനാൽ ഈ വകുപ്പുകളെ പൂർവ്വാധികം പരിഷ്കരിച്ചു കൂടുതൽ ആദായമുണ്ടാക്കുവാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ലാത്തപക്ഷം അവ നിശ്ശേഷം നിറുത്തുന്നതാണു് നല്ലതു്.

ഇവിടത്തെ പ്രധാന ആഹാരസാധനം നെല്ലരിയാകുന്നു. അതു് പാരമ്പര്യമായും തീർന്നിരിക്കുന്നു. എന്നാൽ ചാമ, തിന, ചോളം, പഞ്ഞപ്പുല്ലു് മുതലായ ഉപധാന്യങ്ങളും ഇവിടെ കൃഷി ചെയ്യുന്നതിനുള്ള മാർഗ്ഗങ്ങൾ കൃഷി ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിൽനിന്നു നിർദ്ദേശിക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

ഇൻഡ്യയിൽ പ്രതിവർഷം സംഭരിക്കുന്ന മത്സ്യത്തിന്റെ അഞ്ചിൽഒരു ഭാഗം തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലാണുണ്ടാകുന്നതെന്നു പ്രസ്താവിച്ചുകേട്ടു.

[Mr T. K. Kittan]

എന്നാൽ അതിൽനിന്നുള്ള ആദായത്തിന്റെ കണികപോലും ഇവിടെ വ്യക്തമാകുന്നില്ല. വളരെ പോഷകാംശമുള്ള ഈ ഭക്ഷണസാധനത്തിന്റെ സംരക്ഷണകാര്യത്തിൽ ഗവൺമെന്റിന്റെ ഗാഢമായ ശ്രദ്ധ പതിയേണ്ടതാണ്.

കൃഷി, കച്ചവടം, കൈത്തൊഴിൽ മുതലായവയുടെ വർദ്ധനവിനു ഗതാഗതസൗകര്യങ്ങൾ അനുപേക്ഷണീയങ്ങളാണ്. കൊല്ലം, കോട്ടയം എന്നി ഡിവിഷനുകളിലെ വടക്കുകിഴക്കു പ്രദേശങ്ങളിൽ വളരെ റോഡുകൾ, കലുങ്കുകൾ, തോടുകൾ, പാലങ്ങൾ മുതലായവ പുതിയതായി ഉണ്ടാക്കുവാനുണ്ട്. രാജ്യത്തെ സാധാരണ വരവിൽനിന്ന് ഈ ചെലവിലേക്കു ഫണ്ട് ഉണ്ടാക്കുവാൻ വിഷമമാകുന്നു.

President: Order, oder. Honourable member will finish his remarks soon. He has exceeded his five minu tes.

Mr. T. K. Kittan: ഒന്നോ രണ്ടോ കോടി രൂപ കടമെടുത്ത് ഒരു ദശവർഷ പദ്ധതി ഏർപ്പെടുത്തി ഒരു പ്രത്യേക വിദഗ്ദ്ധക്കമ്മറ്റിയുടെ നേതൃത്വത്തിൽ പ്രവർത്തിച്ചാരംഭിക്കേണ്ടതു് അത്യാവശ്യമാകുന്നു. ഇപ്പോൾ കുറഞ്ഞ നിരക്കിനു കൂലിക്കാർ സുലഭമാകയാൽ ഈ വലിയ മരാമത്ത് തൊഴിലില്ലായ്മക്കും ഒരു പരിഹാരമാർഗ്ഗമായി ത്തീരുന്നതുമാണ്.

പിന്നോക്ക സമുദായക്കാരുടെ ഉദ്ധാരണത്തിനായി ഈ ബഡ്ജറ്റിൽ നീക്കിവച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന ൩൦൦൦൦ രൂപയിൽ ൧൦൦൦൦ രൂപ സംരക്ഷകന്മാരുടേയും സിൽബന്ധികളുടേയും ശമ്പളച്ചിലവു നീക്കിയാൽ ബാക്കി വരുന്ന ൨൦൦൦൦ രൂപ കൊണ്ട് പത്തുലക്ഷത്തോളം വരുന്ന പിന്നാക്കസമുദായക്കാരെ സംരക്ഷിക്കുന്ന സമ്പ്രദായം ആശാസ്യമല്ല. തിരുവിതാംകൂറിന്റെ അഞ്ചിൽ ഒന്നു മാത്രമുള്ള കൊച്ചിയിൽ അധഃകൃത സംരക്ഷണത്തിനു പ്രതിവർഷം ഒരു ലക്ഷം രൂപ വീതം ചെലവാക്കുന്നുണ്ട്.

൧൧൧൩-ലെ കണക്കനുസരിച്ച് ൮൭ ഇംഗ്ലീഷ് വൈദ്യശാലകളിൽ ൧൧,൧൬,൫൭൪ രൂപാ ചെലവാക്കി ചികിത്സിച്ച രോഗികളുടെ എണ്ണം ൨൬,൯൬,൮൭൧ ആകുന്നു.

Mr. Kallur Narayana Pillai (*Mavelikara and Tiruvalla cum Pattanamthitta*): സർ ഫിനാൻഷ്യൽ സിക്രട്ടറി അടുത്തകൊല്ലത്തേക്ക് മിച്ചം കാണിക്കുന്ന ഒരു ബഡ്ജറ്റ് അവതരിപ്പിച്ചതിനും തിരുവിതാംകൂറിന്റെ സാമ്പത്തികസ്ഥിതി സുസ്ഥിരമാണെന്നറിയിച്ച

തിലും ഞാൻ അദ്ദേഹത്തെ അഭിനന്ദിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു. ഇതു് ഒരു മാമൂൽ ഭഞ്ജനമാണെന്നു് പറയാൻ പാടില്ല. മുപ്പത്തിയഞ്ചു കൊല്ലം വക്കീലായും പതിന്നാലുകൊല്ലം പോപ്പുലർ അസംബ്ളി മെമ്പറായും പലകാലം കൗൺസിൽ മെമ്പറായും ഇരുന്നതിനിടക്കു മാമൂൽപടിയും അല്ലാതേയുമുള്ള ബഡ്ജറ്റുകൾ ഞാൻ കണ്ടിട്ടുണ്ടു്. അവയിൽ സ്തുത്യർഹമായിട്ടുള്ളവയെ അഭിനന്ദിക്കുകയും ആക്ഷേപയോഗ്യമായിട്ടുള്ളതിനെ ആക്ഷേപിക്കുകയും ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ടു്. അതുകൊണ്ടു് മി. മേനവൻ അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ട നിലയിലല്ലാ ഞാൻ ഇപ്പോൾ അദ്ദേഹത്തെ അഭിനന്ദിക്കുന്നതു്. യാഥാർത്ഥ്യത്തിൽ അഭിനന്ദിക്കത്തക്ക യോഗ്യതയുള്ളതുകൊണ്ടു് തന്നെയാണു്. തിരുവിതാംകൂർ ജനങ്ങളുടെ സാമുഹ്യാവസ്ഥ തൃപ്തികരമല്ലെന്നും അതിനെ വേണ്ടവിധത്തിൽ ഉയർത്തിക്കൊണ്ടുവരേണ്ടതു് അത്യാവശ്യമാണെന്നും ദിവാൻജി അവർകൾ പ്രസ്താവിക്കയുണ്ടായി. തിരുവിതാംകൂർ ഏഷ്യയിലുള്ള രാജ്യങ്ങളിൽ ഏററവും ജനനിബിഡമായിട്ടുള്ളതാണെന്നും പ്രസ്താവിച്ചു. പഞ്ചസാര, റബ്ബർ എന്നീ വ്യവസായങ്ങളെ ഏറെറടുത്തു് നടത്തുന്നതിനു് ഇവിടത്തെ ജനങ്ങൾ ശക്തരല്ലെന്നും പ്രസ്താവിക്കുകയുണ്ടായി. ഇവിടത്തെ ജനങ്ങളുടെ സാമ്പത്തികസ്ഥിതി ഇപ്രകാരമിരിക്കെ വലിയ തോതിലുള്ള കൃഷി, വ്യവസായങ്ങൾ മുതലായവ ഏറെറടുത്തു് നടത്തുന്നതിനു അവർ അപ്രാപ്തരാണെന്നുള്ളതിനു യാതൊരു സംശയവുമില്ല. തിരുവിതാംകൂർ ഗവർമെൻറു് ഇവിടത്തെ വ്യവസായങ്ങളെ കയ്യേൽക്കുകയും വേണ്ടവിധത്തിൽ കൃഷിയെ അഭിവൃദ്ധിപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനുള്ള നടപടികൾ സ്വീകരിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യാൻ ഒരുക്കമില്ലെങ്കിൽ വിദേശിയർ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലുള്ള വിഭവങ്ങളുടെ ആദായം മുഴുവൻ കൈക്കലാക്കിക്കൊണ്ടു പോകുമെന്നുള്ളതിനു യാതൊരു സംശയവുമില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ടു് വൻതോതിലുള്ള വ്യവസായവും കൃഷിയും സംബന്ധിച്ച പദ്ധതികൾ ഗവണ്മെൻറുതന്നെ ഏറെറടുക്കണം. ഇവിടത്തെ സഹകരണപ്രസ്ഥാനം പരാജയത്തിലാണു് കാണപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്നതെന്നും അതുകൊണ്ടു് അതിനെ പുനരുദ്ധാരണം ചെയ്യുന്നതിനു് വേണ്ട മാറ്റങ്ങൾ ആലോചിച്ചു് ചെയ്യേണ്ടതാണെന്നും ദിവാൻജി അവർകൾ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചു. നാശോന്മുഖമായ സഹകരണപ്രസ്ഥാനത്തെ വിവിധതരത്തിലുള്ള ചുമതലകൾ വഹിക്കേണ്ട ലാൻറുറവന്യുകമ്മീഷണരുടെ അധീനത്തിൽ ഏല്പിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതു് അതിൻെറ പുനരുദ്ധാരണത്തിനു് പര്യാപ്തമാണോ എന്നു സംശയിക്കേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. സഹകരണപ്രസ്ഥാനം താത്വിക

[Mr. Kallur Narayana Pillai]

വും പ്രായോഗിക പരിശീലനവും തൽസംബന്ധമായ പരിജ്ഞാനവും വേണ്ടതായ ഒരു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറാണ്. അഗ്രിക്കൾച്ചറൽ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറ ജനങ്ങളോട് അടുത്തു പെരുമാറേണ്ടതാകയാൽ സഹകരണപ്രസ്ഥാനത്തെ ആ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറ മേധാവിയുടെ ചുമതലയിൽ വിട്ടുകൊടുത്താൽ വേണ്ടവിധത്തിൽ അതിനെ പുനരുദ്ധരിക്കുന്നതിനു സാധിക്കുന്നതാണ്. ലാൻറുറവന്യൂ കമ്മീഷണർക്ക് നേരിട്ട് ജനങ്ങളോടു പെരുമാറേണ്ട ആവശ്യമില്ല. വല്ല റിവ്യൂപെററിഷനോ അപ്പീൽ കേസുകളോ ഉണ്ടാകുമ്പോൾ മാത്രമേ ചില കക്ഷികളുമായി അദ്ദേഹം നേരിട്ട് ഇടപെടുന്നുള്ളൂ. അതിലും കൂടുതലായി ഒരു പ്രവൃത്തികാർക്ക് ജനങ്ങളോടു കൂടുതൽ ഇടപെടേണ്ടതായിട്ടുണ്ട്. അതിനാൽ സഹകരണ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനെ കൃഷി ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറ മേലദ്ധ്യക്ഷൻെറ കീഴിൽ ആക്കുന്നതു നന്നായിരിക്കും.

പട്ടണങ്ങളിൽ ഒട്ടനവധിപണം ചിലവാക്കി അതിനെ സുന്ദരമാക്കി വയ്ക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു ഗ്രാമങ്ങൾക്ക യാതൊരു പ്രയോജനവും സിദ്ധിക്കുന്നില്ല. ഋണബദ്ധരായ ഗ്രാമീണരുടെ ആവശ്യങ്ങൾ നിറവേററുന്നതിനുകൂടി വേണ്ടിടത്തോളം ധനം ചെലവു ചെയ്യണം. ഗ്രാമീണരുടെ ആവശ്യത്തിലേക്ക ചിലവാക്കുന്നതിനായി ഈ കൊല്ലത്തിൽ ൫൦൦൦൦ രൂപാ നീക്കിവച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതിനാൽ ഫിനാൻഷ്യൽസെക്രട്ടറിയെ ഞാൻ അഭിനന്ദിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ ജനങ്ങൾ അധികവിഭാഗവും വർഗ്ഗീയവാദികളായി കാണുന്നതു് വളരെ വിഷമമായിത്തീർന്നിരിക്കുകയാണ്. ഏതു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനെപ്പററി എടുത്തു പറഞ്ഞാലും കൊള്ളാം മഹമ്മദീയരുടേയോ റോമൻകത്തോലിക്കരുടേയോ കാര്യം വരുമ്പോൾ ഉദ്യോഗപ്രാതിനിധ്യവാദം കൊണ്ടുവരുന്നു. ഉദ്യോഗം ലഭിക്കായ്കയാൽ അക്ഷമരാകുന്നു. ഒൻപതു ലക്ഷത്തോളം ജനസംഖ്യയുള്ള ഒരു നായർക്ക് അവർ അർഹിക്കുന്ന വിധത്തിലുള്ള സ്ഥാനങ്ങൾ ലഭിക്കാത്തതുകൊണ്ട് അവർ അക്ഷമന്മാരാകുന്നില്ല. ഇവരെല്ലാം ആരോടാണ് ഈ അക്ഷമ കാണിക്കുന്നതു്. ഇതരന്മാരോടാണോ? ഇതു് ബ്രിട്ടീഷിൻഡ്യയല്ല, തിരുവിതാംകൂർ ആണ്. ഞാൻ പറയുന്നതു് അക്ഷമരോട് അനുകൂലിക്കുന്ന സ്വഭാവം ഗവർമെൻറ് സ്വീകരിക്കാതിരിക്കണം. ക്രിസ്ത്യാനികളെ ഇംഗ്ലീഷ് രാജവംശം അനുകൂലിച്ചപ്പോൾ റോമൻകത്തോലിക്ക് എന്നും പ്രോട്ടസ്റ്റൻറ് എന്നും രണ്ടു കക്ഷിയുണ്ടായി. ആ കക്ഷികളെ അംഗ

കരിച്ചപ്പോൾ അവരിൽ നിന്നും ൨൦൦-ൽപരം ഭിന്നവർഗ്ഗങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടായി. അതുപോലെതന്നെ ബ്രാഹ്മണരിൽ വൈഷ്ണവർ, സ്മാർത്തർ ഇത്യാദി ഭിന്നവർഗ്ഗം. ഇങ്ങനെ സമുദായങ്ങൾക്കു പല പിരിവുകളും ഉപവിഭാഗങ്ങളും ഉണ്ടാകുന്നു. ഇങ്ങനെ ഉണ്ടാകുന്ന ഓരോ വിഭാഗത്തേയും ഗവൺമെൻറ് അംഗീകരിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ട് അവ കൂടുതൽ കൂടുതലായി ഉണ്ടായിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നു. നായന്മാരെപ്പററിനോക്കിയാൽ അവർ പാരമ്പര്യമനുസരിച്ച ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങൾ ചെറുതും വലുതും സ്വീകരിച്ചു വന്നിരുന്നു. ഇപ്പോൾ അവർ ഭാഗവിതമനുസരിച്ചു ചുരുങ്ങിയ സ്വത്തോടുകൂടിയവരായി. ഇനിയും നായന്മാരിലും കക്ഷിവിഭാഗങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാകാതെ തരമില്ല. ഗവൺമെൻറ് ഇതുകൾക്കൊന്നിനും അംഗീകാരം കൊടുക്കരുത്. അങ്ങിനെ ചെയ്താൽ ജനങ്ങളുടെ പൊതുവേയുള്ള ഗുണത്തെ ആകാംക്ഷിക്കുന്ന ഗവൺമെൻറിനു വളരെ ദോഷമുണ്ടാകുന്നതാണ്. വർഗ്ഗീയമായ നിലകളേയും ഉദ്യോഗത്തിനായുള്ള ഏതുതരം പ്രക്ഷോഭണങ്ങളേയും ഗവൺമെൻറ് അംഗീകരിക്കാതിരുന്നാൽ ശോഭനമായ ഒരു ഭാവി തിരുവിതാംകൂറിനു ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതാണ്.

Mr. T. Krishna Pillai: Sir, the Financial Secretary has placed before us a clear and luminous statement, dealing with a large variety of subjects and a great mass of figures with the easy confidence that betrays the hand of the master and wins the confidence of the pupil. Couched in a language of feeling and sincerity, the Financial Secretary has been compelled to present a curtailed programme and a short business statement, in which if there is nothing startling or sensational, it is a matter of sincere congratulation that not merely equilibrium is maintained, but that a slight surplus is even estimated for the forthcoming year. But Sir, after all, surpluses are surpluses and the case is not the same when it comes to the disposing of them. It is in the disposal of the surpluses that the responsibility of the Government and their Financial Secretary comes in. As the revenues of the State come in the main from the people of the country, it is to the people that the disposable surpluses, if there be one, should return. It is to the patient, humble millions in the villages, our hearts should go. Sir, in your address before the Joint Sitting of the Legislature, you have informed us, that the income derived to the State by way of land tax and income tax amounts but to Rs. 50 lakhs. In other words, 25 per cent. of the gross revenue of the State is made by direct taxation. Sir, indirect revenue of the State may be augmented by changed financial or administrative policy and magnified considerably by the financial jugglery and manipulation. But, it must be

[Mr. T. Krishna Pillai]

remembered always, that the real backbone of our economic prosperity and financial stability is the agricultural population who form the bulk of the people in the State, and the anxious concern of every one of us must be to improve their lot.

Apart from the usual, stereotyped allotments in the budget for past years, the provision that is added in the budget for the amelioration of the masses in the country is the allotments towards rural re-construction. This sum of Rs. 50,000 is undoubtedly eminently inadequate for the purpose it is intended for. It is certainly not lack of sympathy nor lack of knowledge of the country, that prompted the Financial Secretary to set apart such meagre provisions for such and similar purposes calculated to improve the lot of the rural population. But I am constrained to doubt, that it may be due to his over anxiety to present a surplus budget.

We want Sir, some money for our nation-building activities, and we all know that the maximum paying capacity of the taxpayer has already been reached.

In this connection I will be failing in my duty if I do not congratulate the present administration for the bold and farsighted policy that was adopted in the inauguration of the Transport Department in the face of fierce opposition and bitterest diatribes. The Transport Scheme has within the short period of two years, dispelled all doubts of its success and, the benefits of the venture, is at present clearly appreciated by every right thinking man. The lucrative advantage of the Transport Scheme to the Government is consequently handsome as is evident from the receipts of the department. But, Sir, I am constrained to observe that the Government in their anxiety to make profit, wilfully neglect their most vital duty, namely, the convenience and comfort of the travelling public.

To tap a new source of income from our inexhaustible forests, a Director of Development has been appointed. As in the case of the Transport Scheme, there was great opposition to the appointment of a foreigner as our Development Commissioner on an emolument which is rather prohibitive to poor Travancoreans. But, Sir, the aversion and anxiety of the people was but legitimate because of the sad, painful experience they have had in the past with respect to the appointment of so-called experts. We have a plethora of experts in the various Development Departments of the State experimenting and experimenting, year in and year out, and, producing nothing for the benefit of the masses. But here again, all our apprehensions were rinsed off completely when you, Sir, the other day made the announcement that a cent per cent. profit in the sale of treated timber amounting up to a figure of Rs. 5,000 was realised by

Government. This is, indeed, a great revelation to us and we have no hesitation in congratulating the Government and Director of Development in this startling success. It has to be remembered that the timber was sold outside Travancore, and......

President: Your time is up.

Mrs Abernom Gnanasikamony (*Nominated*): Sir, the Financial Secretary needs to be congratulated on the very clear way in which his report is presented.

Sir, we thank the Government for the plan and arrangement of improving the Trivandrum -Cape road which was a long-felt need. At the same time, it will be a very great blessing to the public if the Government could take measures to remove the unnecessary curves of the road and make it straight as far as possible. In some places such bends are very dangerous. When such a scheme is being taken up, this will be the best opportunity to have this defect rectified. I know this may cause some inconvenience to some, but on a broad outlook, such inconveniences have to be borne up. We hope that this scheme will be very successful and our roads will be in no way second to those of some other places as Ceylon, Mysore, etc. We wish it every success.

Also our thanks are due to Government regarding the reduction of land tax in Nanjinad on Ayacut lands. But we wonder why the puduval land holders and the agriculturists of Neendakara A pakuthi, cannot get the sympathy of Government. It is very sad to realise that the puduval land owners have to pay tax on *karivu* lands and even on fallow lands. In this connection, I have to say one word about the collection of land tax. There are so much of arrears and gazette sheets full of attachment notices. One of the reasons for this which I find is, that the proverthicar and his agent do not go to the various houses and claim tax. If it could be arranged that they come and collect the tax, house by house, I hope the arrears will become less and there will be less chance of peoples' grievances regarding the coercive steps now taken by the Government.

The Government are to be thanked for the measures they are going to adopt to give drinking water to the coastal people at Muttam. It was a grievous sight to see those people fighting for one pot-full of water and that to buy drinking water. Now it is hoped they can have drinking water, not measured, but they can enjoy it to their hearts' content.

Congratulations to the Director of Public Instruction on the success in his keenness to find out well conducted and efficiently

[Mr. Abernom Gnanasikamoney]

managed schools. I hope he will treat such schools more sympathetically because such institutions plod for the welfare of their children having the only aim in their life, that their schools must be real blessing to their country. Regarding text books, especially about Tamil readers, they are given one long jump at one stroke. Lessons are too long and too many. The matter available is also very high for the lower classes. Parents complain, and the teachers also find that the present books are more costly than the previous ones.

In conclusion, I pray that Government will take all possible means to erase illiteracy from our country.

Sahib Bahadur M. Sultan Mahiadheen : അടുത്ത കൊല്ലത്തേക്ക് മിച്ചം വരത്തക്ക ഒരു ബഡ്ജററ് അവതരിപ്പിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതിൽ ഫിനാൻഷ്യൽ സിക്രട്ടറിയെ ഞാൻ അഭിനന്ദിക്കുന്നു. ദക്ഷിണ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ അനേകം ജനങ്ങൾ കുടിക്കാൻ വെള്ളംപോലുംകിട്ടാതെ വളരെ കഷ്ടപ്പെടുന്നു എന്നുള്ള സംഗതി ഗവണ്മെൻറു നല്ലവണ്ണം മനസ്സിലാക്കിയിട്ടുണ്ട്. എന്നിട്ടും അതിനുവേണ്ടി ശരിയായ തുക ബഡ്ജററിൽ കൊള്ളിച്ചുകാണാത്തതിൽ വളരെ മനസ്താപമുണ്ട്. ഏതായാലും അനുവദിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള തുകയെങ്കിലും ആവശ്യമുള്ള സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ ശരിയായ വിധത്തിൽ വിനിയോഗിക്കത്തക്കവണ്ണം വേണ്ട ഏർപ്പാടുചെയ്യണം. തെക്കൻതിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ കർഷകരുടെ സങ്കടപരിഹാരാർത്ഥവും ബഡ്ജററിൽ ചില വ്യവസ്ഥകൾ ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നതിൽ ഞാൻ ഗവണ്മെൻറിനെ അനുമോദിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു. പബ്ളിക്ക് സർവ്വീസിലെ താഴ്ന്നതരം ഉദ്യോഗനിയമനങ്ങളിൽ പബ്ളിക്ക് സർവീസ്കമ്മീഷണരുടെ നിയമനത്തിനു ശേഷം അവശസമുദായങ്ങൾക്കു വലിയ പരാതിക്കു കാരണമില്ലെങ്കിലും, ഡയറക്ട് റിക്രൂട്ടമെൻറിൽ മുസ്ലിമിങ്ങളുടെ കാര്യം തീരെ ഗൌനിച്ചുകാണുന്നില്ല എന്നാണ് വ്യസനസമേതം പറയേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നതു്. ൧൧൦൮-ന് ശേഷം ൩൪ മുനിസിപ്പന്മാരെ നിയമിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിലും ഒരൊററ മുസ്ലീമിനെ എങ്കിലും നിയമിച്ചുകാണാത്തതിൽ വളരെ വ്യസനിക്കുന്നു. ഇപ്പോൾ യോഗ്യതയുള്ളവർ മുസ്ലീം സമുദായത്തിൽ അപേക്ഷകന്മാരായി ഇല്ലെന്നു് ഗവണ്മെൻറിന് പറയാൻ സാധിക്കുകയില്ലെന്നാണ് എൻെറ വിശ്വാസം.

Mr. Kallur Narayana Pillai : മുൻസിപ്പായിരുന്ന മിസ്ററർ. കാസീമിനെ അസിസ്റ്റൻറു സിക്രട്ടറിയായി നിയമിച്ചതു് അറിയാമോ?

Sahib Bahadur M. Sultan Mahiadheen : കൺസിലിയേഷൻ ആഫീസറായിരുന്ന മിസ്റ്റർ. കാസിമിനെയാണ്. മുസ്ലീമിങ്ങളുടെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസവിഷയത്തിലും പ്രത്യേകിച്ചു സ്ത്രീവിദ്യാഭ്യാസവിഷയത്തിലും ഗവൺമെൻറ് വളരെ പ്രോത്സാഹം ചെയ്തുവരുന്നു എന്നുള്ള സംഗതി ഇവിടെ പ്രസ്താവയോഗ്യമാണ്. പരീക്ഷായോഗ്യതയുള്ള പല മുസ്ലീം സ്ത്രീകളും ഉദ്യോഗത്തിനുവേണ്ടി അന്യനാടുകളെ അഭയംപ്രാപിച്ചുവരുന്നു എന്നു പറയുന്നതിൽ തീരെ അതിശയോക്തിയില്ല. എം. ബി. ബി. എസ്സ്. പാസായ ഒരു സ്ത്രീ ഇവിടെനിന്നും മലയായിലേക്ക് ഉദ്യോഗാർത്ഥം പോയിട്ടുള്ളതായി എനിക്കറിയാം. അതുപോലെ ബി. എസ് സി. (ആണേഴ്സ്) ബി. എ. എൽ. ററി മുതലായ പരീക്ഷകൾ പാസായ ഒന്നുരണ്ടു മുസ്ലീം സ്ത്രീകൾ ഇവിടെ ഉള്ളതായും എനിക്കറിയാം. അവർക്ക് എന്തെങ്കിലും പ്രോത്സാഹനം ചെയ്യുന്നതായാൽ ആയതു മുസ്ലീം സമുദായത്തിലെ സ്ത്രീവിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിനുകൂടി ഒരു പ്രോത്സാഹനമായിരിക്കുന്നതാണു. ഈ സാമ്പത്തികാധഃപതനകാലത്ത് ആവശ്യമില്ലാത്ത ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങളെ നിറുത്തി ചിലവു കുറക്കുന്ന ഏർപ്പാട് വളരെ നല്ലതാണ്. ലാൻറ് റവന്യൂ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനോടുകൂടി കോ ആപ്പറേറ്റീവ് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനെ ചേർത്ത് രണ്ടു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനേയും കാര്യക്ഷമമായ വിധത്തിൽ ഭരിക്കാമെങ്കിൽ സമർത്ഥനായ ഡവലപ്പുമെൻറു ഡയറക്ടരുടെ കീഴിൽ ഫാറസ്റ്റുഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനെ എന്തുകൊണ്ടു ചേർത്തുകൂടാ?, അഞ്ചൽഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറും രജിസ്ട്രേഷൻഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറും സമർത്ഥനായ ഒരുദ്യോഗസ്ഥൻെറ കീഴിലാക്കി ഭരണം നടത്താവുന്നതാണ്.

Mr. Kottur Kunjukrishna Pillai : പോലീസ് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറും എക്സൈസ്സ് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറും കൂടി എക്സൈസ്സ് കമ്മീഷണരുടെ ഭരണത്തിൻകീഴിൽ ആക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു വിരോധമുണ്ടോ?

Sahib Bahadur M. Sultan Mahiadheen : അതു സാധിക്കുകയില്ലെന്നാണ് എനിക്കു തോന്നുന്നതു. ൫൫ വയസ്സു കഴിഞ്ഞതിനുശേഷവും ഇവിടെ പലർക്കും ഉദ്യോഗകാലാവധി നീട്ടിക്കൊടുത്തുവരുന്നുണ്ടു. അതുപോലെ പെൻഷൻ കൊടുത്തശേഷം ചിലരെ ആണററി ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരായും നിയമിച്ചുവരുന്നു. ഇങ്ങിനെ ചെയ്യുന്നതു നിമിത്തം സർവ്വീസിലിരിക്കുന്ന പ്രമോഷൻ കിട്ടേണ്ട ആളുകൾക്ക് വലിയ നിരാശക്ക് കാരണമായിത്തീരുകയും തന്മൂലം അവർ അലസന്മാരായിത്തീരുകയും ജോലി നടത്തിപ്പിനു വിഘ്നംവരുത്തുകയുംകൂടി ചെയ്തുവരുന്നു

Mr. A. Easwara Pillai (*Kottarakara and Pathanapuram cum Shencottah*) : I also congratulate the Financial Secretary for presenting a very lucid and unambiguous budget which clearly shows that our financial position is exceedingly sound and there is no ground for anxiety on that account. The statements made by the Dewan President at the joint meeting and elsewhere unmistakably point out that he has carefully studied the problem of Travancore and has fully realised that the crying needs of our State today are economic and not political. Our Government seem to be alert and alive and have taken steps for the developement of our country. We all know that cheap electric power, easy credit, transport facility and technical training are some of the features which are necessary for the industrilisation of a country. The Pallivasal Hydro-Electric Scheme will supply us with cheap electricity, our new Credit Bank will give us loans for starting industries our transport agency will fecilitate marketing of our commodities and our University will train our young men technically. Thanks to the Present Government for this revolutionary departure fromthe red-type policy hitherto followed by our conservative Government. But extensive and intensive industrilisation of our country is an ambitious scheme; especially in view of the fact that Travancore is miserably lacking in capital, initiative and enthusiasm on the part of the people. It also requires long duration and elaborate experimentation. Rapid transformation may result in foreign exploitation also. In the mean time I request the Government to turn their attention to our main industry viz, the agricultural industry. Nearly 90 per cent of our people depend upon this industry. This has got two distinct advantages over other industries. It does not require huge capital, initiative and specially organised labour. It is the only industry which can make our country self-sufficient and self contained. Improvement of this industry means economic independence to the rural population. Nearly 10 per cent of our rural population are unable to get a full meal a day. Importance of this industry can never be exaggerated. The present miserable plight of this industry is not an act of God. Social legislation, economic depression and frequent failure of crops are some of the causes which contributed to the downfall of this industry. My submission is that if the Government will take up the matter seriously and if the people are willing to co-operate with the Government, all these difficulties can be surmounted, especially when we bear in mind that our country is best suited for agriculture Countries which are less favourably situated such as Japan, Sweden, and Italy have already made rapid strides in this direction and made considerable progress in the production of paddy and rice

after the great war. Our markets are flooded with their excess of production. The Dewan-President has observed in his speech that he who makes two blades of grass grow where one grew before is of greater service to his country than all the race of politicions put together. The spirit of the saying should be borne in mind by the Government. We must grapple with this problem in all its seriousness.

In this connection I may make some suggestions for improving the condition of the agriculturists. I request the Government to conduct a comprehensive economic survey of the State just to find out the economic condition of the people. Government must also appoint a committee to suggest ways and means for improving the economic condition of the rural population. All the devlopment departments must be co-ordinated under an able and efficient Officer and he must be held responsible for its policy.

To increase the out-turn of our paddy, the staple article, we should start extensive and intensive cultivation. Long stretches of swampy areas are lying idle in our forests. They may be dis afforested and registered for cultivation. Portion of the Vambanad and Kayamkolam lakes may be reclaimed and made available for cultivation. In this connection I wish to suggest that collective farming system should be introduced in the State. This was experimented and found working satisfactorily in other countries, especially in the Punjab and the United Provinces.

President: That was after the Casolidation Act was passed.

Mr. A. Easwara Pillai: Rural reconstruction work must be started on an extensive scale. Sanitary and welfare centres and similar other institutions must be started.

The entrustment of Village Panchayat with the Tahsildar will not be conducive to the development of rural centres this officer is in a way responsible for the failure of our agricultural industry. Government set apart annually large amounts for distributing it among agriculturists as loans for improving agriculture. These amounts are not given at the time when it was required. On account of inordinate delay in giving the loan the amount will not be used for the purpose for which it was given this officer is to attend to multifarious works. He may not find time for doing this work effectively. Therefore an independent officer should be appointed with ample powers to see that the Village Panchayats are worked properly and effectively.

Mr. C. N. Thuppan Nambudiri (*Travancore Jenmies*): രാജ്യത്തിന് ക്ഷേമകരമായ ഒരു ബഡ്ജറ്റ് അവതരിപ്പിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതിൽ ഫിനാൻഷ്യൽ സിക്രട്ടറിയെ ഞാൻ അഭിനന്ദിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു. ഒരു സംഗതി എനിക്ക് ഇവിടെ പ്രധാനമായി പറയുവാനുണ്ട്. കഴിഞ്ഞ ബഡ്ജറ്റ് കാലത്തും ഇടക്കാലത്തും ഈ കൗൺസിലിൽ വരുന്നതിലേക്കോ വന്നുകഴിഞ്ഞാൽ സ്വന്തമായ അഭിപ്രായം പ്രകടിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിലേക്കോ വളരെ ഭയമായിരുന്നു. എന്നാൽ ഈ തവണ ലേശം ഭയംകൂടാതെ സ്വന്ത അഭിപ്രായം പുറപ്പെടുവിക്കുന്നതിനും രാജ്യത്തിന്റെ നാനാഭാഗങ്ങളിലും സഞ്ചരിക്കുന്നതിനും സാധിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട് എന്നുള്ള സംഗതി പ്രത്യേകം സന്തോഷത്തോടുകൂടി ഗവൺമെന്റിനേയും സമാധാനപരിപാലകന്മാരേയും അറിയിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു. അതിനെപ്പറ്റി ഗവൺമെന്റിനെ സ്തുതിക്കണമെന്നു വിചാരിച്ചല്ല ഇപ്രകാരം പറയുന്നത്. എങ്കിലും പരമാർത്ഥം പറയാതിരിക്കുവാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. ഇനി ബഡ്ജറ്റിനെപ്പറ്റിയുള്ള ചില സംഗതികൾ പറയാം. ലാൻഡ്റവന്യൂഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിനെപ്പറ്റി രണ്ടു വാക്ക് പറയാതിരിക്കുവാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. ബഡ്ജറ്റ് തയ്യാറാക്കിയിട്ടുള്ളതിൽനിന്നു ലാൻഡ്റവന്യൂഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിൽനിന്നും ൪൦ ലക്ഷത്തിൽപരം രൂപാ വരവുണ്ടാകുമെന്നു കാണുന്നു. ഈ സംഖ്യ പല ഇനങ്ങളിലുമുള്ള വരവാണ്. അതിൽ ജന്മവസ്തുക്കളുടെ കരം പതിപ്പിൽനിന്നും കിട്ടുന്ന സംഖ്യ പ്രത്യേകം വിവരിച്ചുകാണുന്നില്ല. ആ കരം പതിപ്പില്ലാത്തതുകൊണ്ടാണോ എന്നറിഞ്ഞില്ല എന്നാൽ കരംപതിപ്പു ധാരാളം നടക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. ജന്മിക്കരം സെറ്റിൽമെന്റ് നാലഞ്ചുകൊല്ലമായി നടക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. ജന്മികുടിയാൻ റഗുലേഷൻ പാസായ കാലത്ത് ഈ ജന്മിക്കരം സെറ്റിൽമെന്റ് ഗവൺമെന്റു തയാറാക്കിയിട്ടുള്ള സ്കീം അനുസരിച്ച് വിജയപ്രദമായി നടത്താൻ സാദ്ധ്യമല്ലെന്നു ഞാൻ അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുണ്ട്. അത് അന്നത്തെ പ്രൊസീഡിംഗ്സ് എടുത്തുനോക്കിയാൽ കാണാവുന്നതാണ്. ഇപ്പോൾ തന്നെയും ലാൻഡ്റവന്യൂകമ്മീഷണർ ആ വിഷയത്തിൽ ധൈര്യം പറയുമെന്ന് തോന്നുന്നില്ല. ഇനിയും രണ്ടോ മൂന്നോ വർഷംകൂടി ഈ ജന്മിക്കരം സെറ്റിൽമെന്റ് ജോലി തീർക്കുന്നതിലേക്ക് വേണ്ടിവരുമെന്നാണു തോന്നുന്നത്. അങ്ങിനെ ആയാലും കുഴപ്പമില്ലാതെ വരുമെന്ന് തോന്നുന്നില്ല. പക്ഷെ കുഴപ്പമുള്ളവർ സിവിൽകോടതിയിൽ പോയി കുഴപ്പം തീർത്തുകൊള്ളട്ടെ എന്നു നിശ്ചയിക്കാം. ഇതുവരെ നടത്തിയിട്ടുള്ള ജന്മിക്കരം സെറ്റിൽമെന്റിൽ വല്ല കുഴപ്പങ്ങളും ഉണ്ടോ എന്ന് പരിശോധിക്കുന്നതിനു ഒരു കമ്മറ്റിയെ ഏർപ്പെടുത്തിയാൽ കൊള്ളാം.

ഈ രാജ്യത്തെ വ്യവസായത്തേയും കൃഷിയേയും അഭിവൃദ്ധിപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനായി രാജ്യത്തിന്റെ നാനാഭാഗങ്ങളിലും സഞ്ചരിച്ച് സംഗതികൾ നേരിട്ടു മനസ്സിലാക്കിയശേഷം ദിവാൻജി അവർകൾ ഓരോ സന്ദർഭത്തിലും അതിനെപ്പററി പ്രസ്താവനകൾ പുറപ്പെടുവിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. സാമ്പത്തികാധഃപതനത്തിന്റെ പരിഹാരത്തിനായും അദ്ദേഹം പല ഏർപ്പാടുകളും ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ട്. ജനങ്ങളുടെ ഋണനിവാരണത്തിനുള്ള സംഗതികൾ നടത്തുന്നതിനായി ഒരു കമ്മററിയെ ചുമതലപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഈ വിഷയത്തെപ്പററി കൂടുതലായി ഒന്നുംതന്നെ പറയുന്നില്ല. കമ്മററിയുടെ അഭിപ്രായങ്ങൾ ഏതു തരത്തിലുള്ളവയാണെന്നറിഞ്ഞതിനുശേഷം അതിനെപ്പററി അഭിപ്രായം പറയാമെന്നു വിചാരിക്കുന്നു.

സിവിൽകോടതികൾ മുഖേന വല്യതായ സങ്കടങ്ങൾ ജനങ്ങൾ അനുഭവിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. അതിന്റെ പരിഹാരത്തിനായി ഗവൺമെന്റിൽനിന്നും വേണ്ടതു പ്രവർത്തിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. വ്യവസായപരമായ സംഗതികളെ പരാമർശിച്ച് ദിവാൻജി അവർകൾ ഇവിടെ വിവരിച്ച് പ്രസ്താവിക്കുകയുണ്ടായി. കന്യാകുമാരിയിലെ മണലിനെപ്പററി ചില സംഗതികൾ അദ്ദേഹം പറയുകയുണ്ടായി. മരിക്കുന്ന അവസരത്തിൽ ദർഭയും മണലും വിരിച്ച് കിടത്തുന്നതിനു മാത്രമേ ഈ മണൽ ഉപയോഗമുള്ളു എന്നാണ് വിചാരിച്ചിരുന്നത്. ഇപ്പോഴാണ് അന്യരാജ്യങ്ങളിലേക്കയച്ചാൽ വലിയ ആദായം കിട്ടുമെന്ന് മനസ്സിലായത്. അതുകൊണ്ട് ആ മണലിൽനിന്നും നിവൃത്തിയുള്ളിടത്തോളം കൂടുതൽ ആദായം കിട്ടുന്നതിനുള്ള നടപടികൾ നടപ്പിലാക്കേണ്ടതാണ്.

Mr. Thomas Chandy Mukkadan (*Nominated*) : രാജ്യത്തിന്റെ നാനാഭാഗങ്ങളിലുമുള്ള ജനങ്ങളുടെ ആവശ്യങ്ങളെ ശരിയാംവണ്ണം ധരിച്ചും ഗവൺമെന്റിന്റെ ക്ലിപ്തമായ ഭരണനയത്തെ മനസ്സിലാക്കിയും ഏതെല്ലാം പ്രകാരത്തിൽ ജനപ്രതിനിധികൾക്ക് അഭിപ്രായം പറയാമോ അതിനുവേണ്ടി ഇവിടെ അവതരിപ്പിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന ബഡ്ജററിനെക്കുറിച്ച് വിമർശിക്കുന്നതിനും ജനങ്ങളുടെ ആവശ്യങ്ങൾ എന്തെല്ലാമാണെന്ന് ഗവൺമെന്റിനെ അറിയിക്കുന്നതിനും സന്നദ്ധരായി വന്നിരിക്കുന്ന മെമ്പറന്മാർക്ക് സംസാരിക്കുന്നതിന് സമയം പോരാതെ വന്നിരിക്കുന്നു എന്നു പ്രസ്താവിക്കേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. ഞാൻ പ്രതിനിധീകരിക്കുന്ന കർഷകസമൂഹത്തിന്റെ ആവശ്യങ്ങളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചും പ്രത്യേകിച്ച് കുട്ടനാടൻ പ്രദേശങ്ങളിലെ ഇന്നത്തെ പരിതസ്ഥിതിയെപ്പററിയും ശരിയായി ഗവൺമെന്റിനെ അറിയിക്കുന്നതിന് ദയവായി അഞ്ചു മിനിട്ടു സമയം കൂടി എനിക്ക് അനുവദിച്ചുതന്നാൽ കൊള്ളാമെന്നഭിപ്രായമുണ്ട്.

President : The honourable member has got a chance for developing his points, for instance in the Land Revenue Budget or in the relative budget.

Mr. Thomas Chandy Mukkadan : ആ വക കാര്യങ്ങളെക്കുറിച്ചു വിവരിച്ചുപറയുന്നതിന് സന്ദർഭമുണ്ടാകുമെന്നു പറയുന്നതിൽ എനിക്കു വളരെ സന്തോഷമുണ്ട്. അതുകൊണ്ട് ഈ അഞ്ചുമിനിട്ടു സമയംകൊണ്ട് പ്രധാനപ്പെട്ട ചില സംഗതികളെപ്പററി ഇവിടെ പ്രസ്താവിക്കാമെന്നു വിചാരിക്കുന്നു. കീഴ്നടപ്പിൽനിന്നു വ്യത്യസ്തമായി ജനസാമാന്യത്തിൻെറ അഭിവൃദ്ധിക്കുവേണ്ടി പരിഷ്കൃതങ്ങളായ നവീനപദ്ധതികൾ നിർദ്ദേശിച്ചുകൊണ്ട് ഈ സഭയുടെ പരാചിന്തനത്തിനായി സമർപ്പിതമായിരിക്കുന്ന ബഡ്ജററു ഏററവും അഭിനന്ദനാർഹംതന്നെയാണ്. ഏതെല്ലാം പ്രകാരത്തിലുള്ള സംഗതികളെപ്പററി ചർച്ച് ചെയ്യുമ്പോഴും ഓരോ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൻേറയും ഗവൺമെൻറിൻേറയും നടപടികളെ വിമർശിക്കുമ്പോൾ കഴിഞ്ഞ ഒരു കൊല്ലം ഈ രാജ്യത്ത് ഗവൺമെൻറിനു ശരിയായ വിധത്തിലുള്ള പ്രവൎത്തനം നടത്തുന്നതിനു സാധിക്കാതെപോയി എന്നും ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാൎക്കും ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു മേലധികാരികൾക്കും അവരുടെ ന്യായമായ പ്രവൎത്തനം നടത്തുന്നതിനു സൌകര്യം ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നില്ല എന്നും സൂചിപ്പിച്ചതു് പരമാൎത്ഥമാണെന്നുള്ളതു് സമ്മതിക്കുതന്നെ ചെയ്യണം. ഈ രാജ്യത്തിൻെറ ഉത്തമതാല്പര്യങ്ങളെക്കുറിച്ചു വിമർശിക്കുമ്പോൾ ഒരു സംഗതി പ്രധാനമായി ആലോചിക്കേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. ഈ രാജ്യവാസികൾക്കു ആവശ്യമുള്ള ഭക്ഷണസാധനത്തിൻെറ പാരതന്ത്ര്യം തീൎക്കുകയാണു പ്രധാനമായി ചെയ്യേണ്ടതു്. അതിലേക്ക് ഇവിടത്തെ കൃഷിസ്ഥലങ്ങളെ വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കേണ്ടതു് അത്യാവശ്യമാണ്. ഇപ്പോഴുള്ള കൃഷിസ്ഥലങ്ങളിലെ വിളവുകൾതന്നെയും വെള്ളപ്പൊക്കവും കരിവുംകൊണ്ടു ലക്ഷക്കണക്കിനു നശിച്ചുപോകുന്നുണ്ട്. ഇവിടത്തെ കൃഷി എത്രമാത്രം ശാസ്ത്രീയമായി നടത്താമോ അത്രമാത്രം ഇവിടത്തെ ഭക്ഷണസാധനങ്ങളിലുള്ള കുറവും പരിഹരിക്കപ്പെടാവുന്നതാണെന്നു കണക്കുകൊണ്ടു ബോദ്ധ്യപ്പെടുത്താവുന്നതാണ്. ശാസ്ത്രീയമായ രീതിയിലുള്ള കൃഷിസമ്പ്രദായം ഇവിടെ നടപ്പിൽവരണമെങ്കിൽ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസമുള്ളവർ അതിലേക്ക് ഇറങ്ങുകതന്നെ വേണം. മാത്രംപോരാ, സാമാന്യന്മാരായ കൂലിവേലക്കാരും മററുതരത്തിലുള്ള തൊഴിലാളികളും അതിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടണം. മുതലാളിമാർ ഉൾപ്പെടെയുള്ള പ്രമാണികളും തൊഴിലാളികളും ചേൎന്നുള്ള ഇന്നത്തെ സഹകരണസംഘങ്ങളെ രൂപാന്തരപ്പെടുത്തി തൊഴിൽപരമായ കാര്യങ്ങൾക്കു വേണ്ടിയുള്ള പ്രത്യേകം സംഘടനകൾ ഉണ്ടാ

ക്കണം. കർഷകതൊഴിലാളികളുടേയും മററുവിധത്തിൽ ജോലിചെയ്യുന്ന തൊഴിലാളികളുടേയും സഹകരണസംഘങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാകുന്നപക്ഷം വ്യവസായപരമായും കാർഷികമായും ഉള്ള അഭിവൃദ്ധി ഉണ്ടാകുമെന്ന് മാത്രമല്ല വിപ്ളവപരമായും അരാജകത്വമായും ഉള്ള ദുഷ്പ്രേരണകൾക്കു വശംവദരായി അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള പ്രസ്ഥാനങ്ങളിലേക്കു ഈ തൊഴിലാളികൾ പോകാതിരിക്കയും കൂടി ചെയ്യുന്നതാണ്. ഈ അവസരത്തിൽ ഒരു സംഗതി പ്രത്യേകമായി എനിക്ക് പ്രസ്താവിക്കവാനുണ്ട്. വലുതായ സംഖ്യകൾ ചിലവുചെയ്തിട്ടാണ് ഈ രാജ്യത്തു സമാധാനം ഉണ്ടാക്കിയിട്ടുള്ളതു്. ഈ സമാധാന നില തുടൎന്നുകൊണ്ടുപോകുന്നതിനും വേണ്ടമാൎഗ്ഗങ്ങൾ സ്വീകരിക്കേണ്ടതു് അത്യാവശ്യമാണ്. ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട സ്ത്രീ മെമ്പർ മിസ്സ് ത്രേസ്യാക്കോര പറഞ്ഞതുപോലെ ഇവിടത്തെ കീഴുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ ഇടയിലുള്ള അഴിമതികളെ കണ്ടുപിടിച്ചു അതിനുവേണ്ട പരിഹാരം ചെയ്യാൻ സാധിക്കാതിരിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടാണ് ജനങ്ങളിൽ ഭൂരിഭാഗവും ഗവണ്മെൻറിനെതിരായ വിപ്ളവപ്രസ്ഥാനങ്ങളിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടുന്നതു്. സാമാന്യജനങ്ങളുടെ പ്രാദേശികാവശ്യങ്ങളെപ്പററി ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ ദൃഷ്ടിയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരുമ്പോൾ അതു സാധിച്ചുകൊടുക്കാതിരിക്കുന്നതു ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻേറയും ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറദ്ധ്യക്ഷന്മാരുടേയും തെററുകൊണ്ടാണെന്നും ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകളിലുള്ള കീഴ്സിൽബന്തികൾ കൃത്യബോധമില്ലാതെ പ്രവൎത്തിക്കുന്നതു ഗവണ്മെൻററിവോടുകൂടിയാണെന്നുമുള്ള തെററായ ധാരണ സാധാരണജനങ്ങളെ ദുഷിച്ച പ്രസ്ഥാനങ്ങളിൽ ചേരുന്നതിനു പ്രേരിപ്പിക്കയും ചെയ്യുന്നു. അതുകൊണ്ടാണ് ഇവിടെ അരാജകത്വവും വിപ്ളവപ്രസ്ഥാനങ്ങളും വളൎന്നിട്ടുള്ളതു്. ഇവയെ നശിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിന് വലംകൈയ്യായി നിന്ന് പ്രവൎത്തിക്കേണ്ട സാമാന്യജനങ്ങളെ ഇളക്കിവിടുന്ന കീഴുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ അഴിമതികളെ നിൎമ്മാൎജ്ജനം ചെയ്യാതിരിക്കുന്ന കാലത്തോളം ഈ രാജ്യം സംതൃപ്തമാകുകയില്ല. ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെ അപലപിക്കുന്നതിന് വേണ്ടിയല്ല ഞാൻ ഇപ്രകാരം പറയുന്നതു. ഈ രാജ്യത്തിൻെറ ഒരററംമുതൽ മറെറഅററം വരെയുള്ള ജനസാമാന്യത്തിൻെറ അഭിപ്രായമാണു ഞാൻ ഇവിടെ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു. അതുകൊണ്ട് കീഴുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെ ശരിപ്പെടുത്തിയാൽ എല്ലാം ശരിപ്പെടും.

സമുദായപ്രാതിനിധ്യത്തെപ്പററികൂടിയും ഒരു വാക്കു പറയാതെ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. സമുദായപ്രാതിനിധ്യതത്വം അനുസരിച്ച് നിയമനം നടത്തുന്നപക്ഷം അതു ശരിയായ രീതിയിൽ നടത്തണം. അല്ലെങ്കിൽ

[Mr. Thomas Chandy Mukkadan.]

എൻെറ മാന്യസ്നേഹിതൻ മി. കല്ലൂർ പറഞ്ഞതുപോലെ ആ ഏർപ്പാടിനെ നിറുത്തണം. ഏതു സമുദായത്തെ പ്രതിനിധീകരിച്ചാലും യോഗ്യതയില്ലെങ്കിൽ ഉദ്യോഗം കൊടുക്കാൻ പാടില്ല. അങ്ങിനെ കൊടുക്കുന്നതിൻെറ ദോഷഫലമായിട്ടാണ് വിപ്ലവപ്രസ്ഥാനങ്ങൾ രാജ്യത്തു ശക്തമാകുന്നതു്. ഈ വക സംഗതികളെ മുൻനിറുത്തി ഗവൺമെൻറു നയം രൂപീകരിച്ചു ശാശ്വതവും ശക്തിമത്തുമായ ഒരു ഭരണഘടനയോടുകൂടി മുന്നോട്ടുപോകണം. ഇവിടെ ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുള്ള സകല വഴക്കുകൾക്കും, സകല വിപ്ലവങ്ങൾക്കും അടിസ്ഥാനമായ കാരണം വർഗ്ഗീയവിദ്വേഷവും തൽഫലമായ കൂട്ടുകെട്ടുകളുമാണ്. ഓരോ വർഗ്ഗത്തെയും അധഃപതിപ്പിക്കണമെന്നുള്ള ഉദ്ദേശത്തോടുകൂടി ഓരോ കാലത്തു് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറധികൃതന്മാർ കാണിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള കുതന്ത്രങ്ങളാണ് വർഗ്ഗീയവാദത്തിനുള്ള ആദ്യകാരണം. കത്തോലിക്കർ ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ള പ്രകാരം ദിവാൻ മി. രാഘവയ്യായുടെ കാലത്തു് കത്തോലിക്കരെ പ്രത്യേകം തിരിച്ചു അവരുടെ അവകാശസംരക്ഷണത്തിനുള്ള മാർഗ്ഗങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കിക്കൊടുത്തു. എന്നാൽ ഞങ്ങളുടെ സമുദായത്തിൻെറ നില അനുസരിച്ചുള്ള പ്രാതിനിധ്യം പ്രായോഗികമാക്കപ്പെടുന്നില്ല. പക്ഷെ സമാധാനം സംസ്ഥാപിതമാകുന്നതിനും ധാർമ്മികാഭിവൃദ്ധിയെ നിലനിറുത്തുന്നതിനുമായി അനേകം വിദ്യാലയങ്ങളും ധർമ്മസ്ഥാപനങ്ങളും നടത്തിപ്പോരുന്ന കത്തോലിക്കരുടെ പ്രത്യേകമായ വാദം എന്തെന്നാൽ സമുദായപ്രാതിനിധ്യം അനുവദിക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ഞങ്ങളുടെ സ്ഥാനത്തിനും രാജ്യാഭിവൃദ്ധിക്കുവേണ്ടിയുള്ള സേവനത്തിനനുരൂപമായി സമുദായത്തിൻെറ തല എണ്ണി ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങൾ തന്നാൽമാത്രം പോരാ വെയിറേജ്കൂടി വേണമെന്നാണ്. അതല്ല സമുദായപ്രാതിനിധ്യം വേണ്ട ദേശീയമായ അടിസ്ഥാനത്തിന്മേൽ ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങൾ നൽകുകയാണെങ്കിൽ അതുമതി എന്നു സമ്മതിക്കാൻ ഞങ്ങളുടെ സമുദായം ഒട്ടുംതന്നെ പിന്നോക്കമല്ല. ഇങ്ങിനെ ഏതെങ്കിലും വിധത്തിൽ ദേശീയൈക്യതയ്ക്കും രാജ്യത്തിൻെറ പുരോഗതിക്കും ആവശ്യമുള്ള പ്രസ്ഥാനങ്ങൾ കൈവരുത്തുവാനുള്ള മാർഗ്ഗങ്ങൾ ഇവിടെ സൃഷ്ടിച്ചു ഇവിടത്തെ ജാതീയവും വർഗ്ഗീയവുമായ വഴക്കുകളെ നിർമാർജ്ജനം ചെയ്യണം. ജനങ്ങളെ അതൃപ്തരും കലഹപ്രിയരുമാക്കുന്ന മറെറാരു സംഗതി നിസ്സാരമായ പ്രാദേശികാവശ്യങ്ങൾപോലും സാധിച്ചുകിട്ടാത്തതിലുള്ള നിരാശയാണ്. എൻെറ സ്ഥലമായ കുട്ടനാട്ടെ അനുഭവം പറയുകയാണെങ്കിൽ അവരുടെ ഒരാവശ്യവും സാധി

ച്ചിട്ടില്ല. ൧൨ കൊല്ലങ്ങൾക്കുമുമ്പ് ഞാൻ ശ്രീമൂലം പ്രജാസഭയിൽ മെമ്പറായിരുന്നകാലത്ത് ഗവൺമെന്റുസമക്ഷം കൊണ്ടുവന്നിട്ടുള്ള കാര്യങ്ങൾപോലും ഇന്നും അഗണ്യങ്ങളായി ഇരിക്കുന്നതേയുള്ളു. കുട്ടനാട്ടിൽ ഒരു വീട്ടിൽനിന്നും മറ്റൊരുവീട്ടിലേക്ക് പോകണമെങ്കിൽ വള്ളങ്ങൾ വേണം. പലസ്ഥലത്തും തോടുകളിൽ ചെറിയ പാലങ്ങൾ കൂട്ടിയാൽ സഞ്ചാരസൌകര്യം ഉണ്ടാകും. മി. കാമേശത്തിന്റെ ചികിത്സക്കു വിധേയമായ ഒറ്റത്തടിയും നാലഞ്ചു കല്ലുകളും കൊണ്ടുള്ള പാലങ്ങളായാലും പല സ്ഥാനങ്ങളിലും ആവശ്യങ്ങൾ നിർവഹിക്കപ്പെടുന്നതാണ്. കുട്ടനാട്ടിന്റെ സമീപപ്രദേശങ്ങളിലുള്ള പട്ടണങ്ങളിൽ കല്ലിട്ടും താറടിച്ചും മോടിപിടിപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള അനേകം റോഡുകൾ ഉണ്ടെങ്കിലും കുട്ടനാട്ടിൽ ഒരിഞ്ചു റോഡ്പോലുമില്ല. കുട്ടനാട്ടുകാർക്ക് ഗതാഗതവിഷയത്തിലുള്ള അസഹനീയമായ വിഷമതകളെ പരിഹരിക്കുന്നതിനു ഗവൺമെന്റിന്റെ അടിയന്തിരശ്രദ്ധ പതിപ്പിക്കണമെന്നുള്ള അഭിപ്രായം പ്രകടിപ്പിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

Sahib Bahadur Haji Kassain Yacoobsait (*Commerc and Industry, North*) : തിരുവിതാംകൂറിന്റെ സാമ്പത്തികനില സുരക്ഷിതമാണെന്നു കാണുന്നതിൽ അത്യധികം സന്തോഷിക്കുന്നു. തൊഴിൽപരമായ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം സ്കൂളുകളിൽ നൽകുന്നതിനുള്ള ഗവൺമെന്റിന്റെ പ്രാരംഭനടപടികൾ അത്യധികം അഭിനന്ദനീയമായിരിക്കുന്നു.

കൃഷിഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റും സഹകരണവകുപ്പും കൂടി യോജിപ്പിക്കുകയും തന്നിമിത്തം ഈ രണ്ടു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റുകളുടെ പ്രവൃത്തനങ്ങൾ പൊതുജനങ്ങൾക്കു കൂടുതൽ ഉപയോഗപ്രദവും ഉപകാരപ്രദവും ആക്കിത്തീർക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നതിനുള്ള ശ്രമം ഉചിതമായിരിക്കുന്നു. ഗ്രാമോദ്ധാരണജോലികൾക്കായി അനുവദിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള അൻപതിനായിരം രൂപ തീരെ കുറവാണെന്നു പറയാതിരിക്കുവാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. ഉൾനാടുകളിലെ ഗതാഗതസൌകര്യങ്ങൾ വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനു ഗവൺമെന്റു പ്രത്യേകം ശ്രദ്ധിക്കണം. പബ്ളിക്കുവർക്ക്സ് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിൽ പാലങ്ങൾ റോഡുകൾ മുതലായവയ്ക്കായി ആണ്ടുതോറും അനുവദിക്കുന്ന തുകകൾ ലാപ്സായിപോകാതെ ഇരിക്കുന്നതിനു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റു ശ്രമിച്ചാൽ ഗതാഗതവർദ്ധനവു കാര്യക്ഷമതയോടു കൂടി സാധിക്കാവുന്നതാണ്. ഈ സംഗതി അത്യാവശ്യമായി ശ്രദ്ധിക്കേണ്ട ഒരു സംഗതിയാണ്. നമ്മുടെ പ്രധാനപട്ടണങ്ങളിലെല്ലാം ആധുനികരീതിയിലുള്ള പരിഷ്കൃത

[Sahib Bahadur Hasi Hassan Yacoob sait.]

ചികിത്സാ സമ്പ്രദായങ്ങളോടുകൂടിയ ആശുപത്രികൾ സ്ഥാപിക്കേണ്ട ആവശ്യം വളരെ ഉണ്ട്.

തെക്കൻ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ മലമ്പനിരോഗത്തെ ഉന്മൂലനം ചെയ്യുന്നതിനുംമററും അനുവദിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള തുക ആവശ്യത്തിനു തീരെ മതിയാകുന്നതല്ല. സിലോൺകാരുടെ മത്സരത്തിൽനിന്നും നമ്മുടെ നാളികേരവ്യവസായികളെ രക്ഷിക്കുന്നതിനു ഗവൺമെൻറിനാൽ കഴിയുന്ന സഹായങ്ങളും ചെയ്തുസഹായിച്ചില്ലെങ്കിൽ അവരുടെ ഭാവി വളരെ വൈഷമ്യമേറിയതായിരിക്കുന്നതാണ്.

ആയുർവേദഡിപ്പാർട്ടിനു അനുവദിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള തുക കുറവായിരിക്കുന്നതിനാൽ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലേക്കു കൂടുതൽ തുകകൾ അനുവദിക്കുകയും നാട്ടുമ്പുറങ്ങളിൽ കൂടുതൽ വൈദ്യശാലകൾ സ്ഥാപിച്ചു ജനങ്ങൾക്കു കൂടുതൽ വൈദ്യസഹായം നൽകുന്നതിനും ഗവൺമെൻറു വേണ്ടതു പ്രവർത്തിക്കണം.

Mr. Eric Hall (*Travancore Planters*): Sir, I should like to complinent the Financial Secretary for framing a very fine budget. It is a great effort to have spoken for over an hour particularly in presenting a dry as dust subject matter as a financial statement. Sir, he has shown to us that the Government of Travancore is not suffering from financial paralysis as prevails elsewhere, but on the other hand the past 2 decades or more clearly testify that the present system of Government is quite suited to the people of this country. There have been criticisms of Government and I recently read of numerous Governmental institutions in the various parts of the world existing under different nomenclature. There is socialism, Fascism, Nazism, Communism, and I will add the Govarnment of Travancore. Under Socialism a man has two cows and is asked to give up one. Under Fascism a man has two cows and Government takes over the milk and hands him back a portion. Under Nazism a man has two cows and Government takes over the milk and sells part of it back to the owner. Under Communism, a man has two cows. Government shoots the owner and takes the two cows. But under Travancore Government a man has two cows He is allowed to keep his cows as also the milk- a happy state of affairrs

With regard to Agriculture I can only say that there is more co-operation required between the Department of Agriculture and the small land holder in the country. The small land-holder is not in a position to obtain the benefit of the department. The Department of Agriculture should act as a medium so that the

mall land holder gets the benefit of the research which they are conducting especially research made with a view to improve the strain of cereals. Sir, it will be profitable to improve the strain of cereals and to introduce the soya bean. It is the small land holder who is going to benefit by this research and not only the big landholder who may own 30,000 or more acres. They have their rerearch stations and other facilities to improve their agriculture. The small land holder should get the benefit of the research because he also contributes his mite by way of tax to the revenues of the State.

In regard to the State Transport, about 18 months have elapsed since this scheme of road transport, was first mooted and now I have not the slightest hesitation in saying let the whole transport of Travancore go to Government. Sir, it is a business proposition. Let the Government take it over from Cape to Alwaye and from Kumili to Alleppey, and it would result in benefit both to the Government and the people. Surely, Sir, it is a success. And, I may say, that the State Transport Scheme is one of the wisest things undertaken by Government.

Now, I come to the question of sanitation. It appears to me that some co-ordinated attempt should be made to purge our State of Malaria. Malaria has to be controlled. It is not too late to demarcate the areas affected by the disease. Therefore, a two or three years' plan should be set up by which period the pestilence could be brought under control. Now is the time to tackle this question. The people also should be educated in hygienic methods by which they can help to combat malaria. The public Health Department should see that people keep their premises clean and under such hygienic conditions as would much mitigate the ravages of the disease. It is a matter which will not permit of procrastination on any account. Sir, I have nothing more to say.

Mr. E. K. Kuripe (*Parur Kunnatunad and Muvattupuzha cum Daviculam*) : സർ, ലോകമൊട്ടുക്ക് ബാധിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള സാമ്പത്തികാധഃപ്പതനംമൂലം പല മഹാരാജ്യങ്ങളും നിത്യാവശ്യങ്ങൾക്ക് പോലും കടംവാങ്ങിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന ഈ കാലഘട്ടത്തിൽ ഭാവിതലമുറകൾക്ക് പോലും ഉപകരിക്കുന്നതായ പല വൻപദ്ധതികൾക്കും വലിയ സംഖ്യ കെള്ളിച്ചിട്ടും രണ്ടരലക്ഷം രൂപ മിച്ചം വരത്തക്കവിധത്തിൽ ഒരു ബഡ്ജറ്റ് തയാറാക്കുവാൻ നമ്മുടെ ഗവൺമെൻറിന് സാധിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു് രാജ്യത്തിന് പൊതുവിൽ അഭിമാനകരം തന്നെ.

ഈ കൊല്ലം ആദ്യം മുതൽ രാജ്യത്തിൻെറ നാനാഭാഗത്തുമുണ്ടായിട്ടുള്ള കലാപങ്ങളെ നേരിടുന്നതിന് ഗവൺമെൻറിൻെറ ശ്രദ്ധ കൂടുതലായി

[Mr. C. R. Kurup]

പതിയേണ്ടിവന്നിട്ടും രാജ്യത്തിലെ പുതിയ വൻപദ്ധതികളെല്ലാം യാതൊരു കോട്ടവും വരുത്താതെ നടത്തികൊണ്ടുപോരുകയും പല തരത്തിലുണ്ടായ വിഷമതകളെ എല്ലാം തരണം ചെയ്തു് സമാധാനകരമായ ഒരന്തരീക്ഷത്തിൽ പൊതുവെ തൃപ്തികരമായ ഈ ബഡ്ജററ് അവതരിപ്പിക്കുതിന് ഫിനാൻഷ്യൽ സിക്രട്ടറിക്ക് അവസരം നല്കിയ നമ്മുടെ ഭരണകർത്താവിനെ എത്രതന്നെ അഭിനന്ദിച്ചാലും മതിയാകുന്നതല്ല.

നമ്മുടെ രാജ്യത്തിന്റെ ധനസ്ഥിതി വളരെ ഉറച്ച നിലയിലാണെന്നു് നമ്മുടെ മുമ്പാകെ അവതരിപ്പിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന ബഡ്ജററ് തന്നെ തെളിയിക്കുന്നുണ്ടെങ്കിലും കൃഷികന്റെ സാമ്പത്തികനില ഓരോ ദിവസം കഴിയുന്തോറും ക്ഷയിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നു.

ഉല്പന്നങ്ങളുടെ വിലകുറവു് നിമിത്തം കടംകൊടുത്തു് തീർക്കാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ലാതെ കൃഷികന്റെ സർവ്വസ്വവും പണവ്യാപാരി കൊണ്ടുപോകുന്നതു കൂടാതെ കർഷകനെ സിവിൽ ജയിലിലും കൂടി അയക്കണമെന്നു് വിചാരിക്കുന്ന പണവ്യാപാരിയുടെ മനസ്ഥിതി എത്ര കഠിനമാണു്.

ഇപ്പോൾ ഏർപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുള്ള കമ്മററിയുടെ റിപ്പോർട്ടിനെ തുടർന്നു് കുറഞ്ഞപക്ഷം മദ്രാസിലെപോലെ ഒരു നിയമം ഇവിടെ ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതു് കൂടാതെ ആ നിയമം നടപ്പാക്കുന്നതുവരെ വിധിനടത്തു് നടപടികൾ നിർത്തിവെക്കേണ്ടതിനും ഗവണ്മെന്റു് വേണ്ടതു് പ്രവർത്തിക്കണം. കൊച്ചിൻ മൂന്നാർ ട്രാൻസ്പോർട്ടുകൊണ്ടു് ഗവണ്മെന്റിന് കിട്ടുന്ന ആദായത്തിനു പുറമെ വിഭവസമൃദ്ധമായ നമ്മുടെ മലകളിലേക്കു ആളുകളെ കൂടുതലായി ആകർഷിക്കുകയും തന്മൂലം അവരുടെ തൊഴിലില്ലായ്മക്കു പരിഹാരം ഉണ്ടാക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നു. ആലുവാ മൂന്നാർ വഴിക്കു് യാത്രക്കാരെ കൊണ്ടുപോകുന്നതിനു് യാതൊരേർപ്പാടും ട്രാൻസ്പോർട്ടു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിൽനിന്നും ചെയ്തു കാണാത്തതിൽ ഗവണ്മെന്റിനെ കുറപ്പെടുത്താതെ നിവൃത്തി ഇല്ല. ഈ വഴിക്കു് ഗവണ്മെന്റു് ബസ്സു് സർവ്വീസു് തുടങ്ങിയാൽ ലോറികളുടെ ചുമതല വഹിക്കുന്ന ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനു് തന്നെ രണ്ടുംകൂടി നടത്തുവാൻ സാധിക്കുന്നനിലക്കു് ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ താമസത്തിനുള്ള കാരണം മനസ്സിലാകുന്നില്ല.

വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ വകുപ്പിലേക്കുള്ള ചെലവു് പ്രതിവർഷംകൂടുതലായി വരുന്നതു് കൊണ്ടു ഗവണ്മെന്റിനെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ കാര്യത്തിൽ കൂടുതലായി സഹായിച്ചു കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന പ്രൈവററ് ഏജൻസികളുടെ പ്രവർത്തനങ്ങളെ കൂടുതലായി പ്രോത്സാഹിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിന് വേണ്ട വ്യവസ്ഥ ചെയ്യണം. നമ്മുടെ സർവ്വകലാശാലയുടെ പ്രവർത്തനം മൂലം ഭാവിയിൽ ന

മ്മുടെ രാജ്യത്തു് പരീക്ഷായോഗ്യതയുള്ളവക്ക് പബ്ളിക്ക് സർവ്വീസല്ലാതെ വേറെ യാതൊരു മാർഗ്ഗവും കാലക്ഷേപത്തിനില്ലെന്നുള്ള ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ സ്ഥിതിക്കു മാററം വരുമെന്നാണ് ജനങ്ങൾ പ്രതീക്ഷിക്കുന്നതു്. ആ പ്രതീക്ഷ സഫലമാക്കുന്നതിന് ഗവണ്മെൻറ് പ്രത്യേകം ശ്രദ്ധിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്.

ഈ രാജ്യത്തു് രാഷ്ട്രപരമായ പരിഷ്ക്കാരങ്ങളെക്കാൾ കൂടുതലായി ആവശ്യമായിരിക്കുന്നതു്, വർദ്ധിച്ചു വരുന്ന ജനസംഖ്യയുടെ തോതനുസരിച്ചു് ഭക്ഷണസാധനങ്ങൾ വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനും തൊഴിൽ ഇല്ലായ്മയെ പരിഹരിച്ചു് ദാരിദ്ര്യം നീക്കുന്നതിനും ആവശ്യമുള്ള സാമ്പത്തിക പരിഷ്ക്കാരങ്ങളാണ്.

പരിഷ്കൃത രീതിയിൽ മത്സ്യം സൂക്ഷിക്കുന്നതിന് ഉപകരിക്കുന്ന ഒരു കോൾഡ് സ്റ്റോറേജ് ആലുവായിൽ സ്ഥാപിച്ചു് മത്സ്യം ആവശ്യം പോലെ ട്രാൻസ്പോർട്ട് ലോറികളിൽ ദേവികുളം വരെ അയച്ചുകൊടുക്കുന്നതായാൽ കിഴക്കൻ പ്രദേശങ്ങളിൽ അധിവസിക്കുന്ന ജനങ്ങൾക്ക് വളരെ ഉപയോഗപ്രദമായിരിക്കും. ഈ വ്യവസായം വടക്കൻ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ മുഴുവൻ നടപ്പാക്കുന്നതിന് ഗവണ്മെൻറ് വേണ്ടതു് ഉടനടി പ്രവൃത്തിക്കണം. വടക്കൻ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലുള്ള റോഡുകൾക്ക് പണം ചിലവാക്കുന്നതിൽ ഗവണ്മെൻറ് വളരെ ലുബ്ധു കാണിക്കുന്നു. രാജധാനിയായ തിരുവനന്തപുരമൊഴിച്ചു് പൊതു ആവശ്യങ്ങൾക്കായി ചിലവാക്കുന്ന സംഖ്യ എല്ലാ താലൂക്കുകളിലും ഏകദേശമെങ്കിലും ഒരുപോലെ ചിലവാക്കണമെന്ന് ഗവണ്മെൻറിനെ ഉത്ബോധിപ്പിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

Mr. N. Krishna Aiyar (*Vaikom, Kottayam and Changanacherry* cum *Peermade*): I also congratulate the Financial Secretary on the optimistic presentation of a surplus budget. Although clouds of subversive activities were disturbing the peace and tranquillity of the State during the early part of this year we are now in a position to state that an atmosphere of calm is prevailing and that there is ample opportunity for constructive and progressive work. I agree with you Sir in thinking that in the next few years, it is quite possible for us to reach the limit of three crores revenue without recourse to new taxation, but by exploiting our natural resources and developing our agriculture and industries and by expansion of profit earning and utility concerns such as the Transport and power

Mr. N. Krishna Aiyar]

supp schemes. I am not quite sanguine in the matter of any increa e of revenue under the head of Stamps, because there is con. siderable diminution in the volume of work and in the number of fresh suits and appeals in the Civil courts and also in the volume of transactions between parties, on account of credit having been con. siderably shaken and confidence impaired owing to very many causes such as economic depression the debt redemption movement law's delays, and the threatening uncerteinity of the law affecting con tractual obligations. I shall not be far wrong when I say that with. in the course of the next decade, the volume of original and appellate work in,the civil courts may dwindle down to 50 per cent of what it is now, with the result that a good number of courts would have to be abolished and a large number of persons now engaged in the legal profession would be thrown out of employment and swell the number of the unemployed. It is gratifying to note that an allot- ment of Rs. 20000—has been made towards Land Records Mainte- nance, which is of very great importance as much to the people as to the Government. I may suggest, in this connection, that the system of registry of title should also be introduced so that uisputes and litigation regarding title to immovable properties may be largely prevented. It is equally a matter for relief that an allotment of Rs. 50,000 has been set apart for rural welfare and reconstruction work. The introduction of Village panchayats in each pakuthy of each taluk, which may ultimately bring about the institution of Taluk Boards and District Boards would be of considerable help to Government in the matter of local self-government and nation building activities. It is also a matter for gatification to find that rapid expansion is being made in the development of transport and electricity, which will bring in larger revenues to the State and also increase the facilities and amenities to the public. The idea of the Trunk telephone Scheme and of opening a transmitting station for the broadcasting of news and educational topics will be of onsiderable benefit to the people at large. The large increase of deposits in Anchal Savings Bank is a noteworthy feature which is consequent on the lack of confidence of the public in the local joint stock Banks and other private institutions. This also shows the increased con- fidence of the people in the strength and financial soundness of the Government. But, due regard has to be paid to the safe invest- ments of these funds in interest-earning securities and profit yield- ing concerns so that the investments can be converted into liquid cash at any time. I agree with Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai that in the constructive programme of big works and capital expenditure, it will be advisable to raise debentures so that these S. B. deposits

which are demand liabilities would mostly get themselves converted into time liabilities which could be easily met by providing for sinking fund reserves. It would also act as a stimulus for investments.

In conclusion, I have to submit that in spite of the passing disturbances in the State, and in spite of the economic depression, we can look forward to a bright future, and in the words of the Financial Secretary, we are proud of "the remarkable resilience of our finances".

Mr. M. K. Nilakanta Aiyar (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Sir I propose to deal only with the observations concerning the rural reconstruction scheme. Honourable members of this House are aware that no cut and dry scheme has as yet been framed. We have allotted a sum of Rs. 50,000 in the budget for this purpose. I had hoped that the construction of the Honourable members would be of help to Government in formulating the scheme. I am surprised that even Mr. Kuruvilla who has made a special study of village reconstruction and whose knowledge of it, I had occasion to know, has not come forward with any constructive suggestion. All that I have to say is that in the suggestions of the honourable members of the House would be fully considered. Fifty thousand Rs. has been set apart as a lump sum. Unfortunately, our experience with the Panchayats now working has not been satisfactory. If there is co-operation forth coming from the people, and if the experiment now proposed proves successful. Government will be prepared to spend any amount on rural reconstruction scheme.

I have one thing more to say. Mr. Mohamed Ismail has made a sweeping statement in this House about the Medical Department. According to him, even the poorest man has to pay something to the Doctors it he wants to get his disease cured. Sir, this is a highly exaggerated and unwarranted statement. It may be that there are some black sheep in the fold. If specific instances are brought tc the notice of Government, adequate action will be taken. The Medical system practised in Travancore particularly as regard to the treatment of the poor is satisfactory and can stand comparison with the best medical systems found in other parts of the world.

Khan Bahadur G. Saiyid Abdul Karim Sahib Suhrawardy: Sir, I am grateful to Mr smail for the compliment he paid to the efficiency of the Department. Perhaps he has cautioned me in regard to certain matters, because we were both of the same persuation and we were returned from the same constituency—the Government.

Sahib Bahadur T. Mahomed Ismail: No, not at all.

Khan Bahadur G. Saiyid Abdul Karim Sahib Suhrawardy: He had a veiled shot at my special police. He said that the special Police joined the Department not with a view to serve the country, but to earn rupees five. Sir, it is not rupees five, but it is Rs. 6, 7 or 10. Be this as it may, may I ask when the honourable member speaks in this way, whether he realises that he makes a very serious reflection on the loyalty and patriotism of a body of people, who came forward to help the Government by their faithful and willing service, at a time when people like Mr. Ismail were nervous.

Sahib Bahadur T. Mahomed Ismail: I question.

Khan Bahadur G. Saiyid Abdul Karim Sahib Suhrawardy: I don't mind.

Sahib Bahadur T. Mahomed Ismail: Sir, a word of personal explanation. I do not mind what the honourable member says, but what I was telling before this House was that these young men, the flower of the country came forward on account of their abject poverty.

Khan Bahadur G. Saiyid Abdul Karim Sahib Suhrawardy: Sir, I think the honourable member stated that these young men came forward not actuated by their desire to serve the country but for the sake of Rs. 5. Sir, as a matter of fact, does the honourable member know that many of these young men offered to serve without any salary, voluntarily?

Sahib Bahadur T. Mahomed Ismail: Sir, will you please instruct the Inspector General of Police.

Khan Bahadur G. Saiyid Abdul Karim Sahib Suhrawardy: I do not wish to be interrupted like this.

Mr. Kochikkal P. Balakrishnan Tampi: Please lower your tone, do not get angry.

Khan Bahadur G. Saiyid Abdul Karim Sahib Suhrawardy: I am not angry.

President: Order, order. The honourable member may address the Chair,

Khan Bahadur G. Saiyid Abdul Karim Sahib Suhrawardy: I think, Sir, that the criticism of the honourable member is outrageous It ought to be realised that these people have come forward to help the cause of the country and we ought to be proud of them.

Sahib Bahadur T. Mahomed Ismail: Sir, by way of personal explanation. The trend of my speech was, if the honourable member the Inspector General will kindly see, to show that poverty and starvation were rampant in the State. As an instance, I stated that thousands of young men, the flower of society, went for recruitment simply for Rs. 5. (I understand they were given only Rs. 5) because of starvation. In order to bring home to the Government these facts.........

President : Order, order, the honourable member may make a personal explanation. He cannot make a speech.

Khan Bahadur G. Saiyid Abdul Karim Sahib Suhrawardy : But in doing so you made a reflection on the loyalty...

Mr. Kochikkal P. Balakrishnan Tampi : Address the Chair.

Khan Bahadur G. Saiyid Abdul Karim Sahib Suhrawardy : Yes, I am addressing the Chair please.

Mr. Mahomed Ismail had another random shot at the Government along with Mr. Sultan Mohiadheen on the inadequacy of representation of muslims in the various services of the State. Who am I? I am not a Muslim, though I am a Policeman. Sir, when some Mussalmans came to congratulate me, I told them that I have come here not as a Mussalman, but as a Policeman. Apart from that, I may inform the honourable members that many Mussalmans are in the services. There is Mr. Abdul Rahiman conciliation officer, Mr. Kasim is in the Huzur Office as Assistant Secretary, Mr Oosman is an Ag. A. S P. Of the 6 Inspectors of Police selected one is a Muslim; one Muslim is an acting Jailer, one is an official receiver. Of the candidates selected in the open competition for Temporary Reserve Sub-Inspectors' post, 2 are Mussalmans. Sir, of the two candidates sent to the Medical College, one is a male and he is a Mussalman. Then again, one Excise Inspector who is a Mussalman was transferred as a Tahsildar. Now, three Tahsildars out of 30 are Mussalmans. Mr. Habib Mohamed is there as second Judge. Two Medically qualified Muslims were exempted from the Public Service Rules and appointed Honorary Surgeons and one of them is being appointed as ag. Assistant Surgeon in preference to some of his seniors.

Sahib Bahadur T. Mahomed Ismail : May I know whether the honourable member is aware of the total number of officers in the State.

Khan Bahadur G. Saiyid Abdul Karim Sahib Suhrawardy : I am aware, Sir. I am aware, also of the ratio in which they stand and I am aware that the Muslims in this State are situated in a much better position than the Syrian Catholic who in point of education, numbers, money and organisation are much better places than the Mussalmans.

Mr. Kochikkal P. Balakrishnan Tampi : Sir, may I know whether the honourable member is speaking for the Police Department or for the Government or in his own personal capacity.

President : He is speaking as a Muslim Officer,

Khan Bahadur G. Saiyid Abdul Karim Sahib Suhrawardy: Well, Sir, Mr. Ahamed Kannu has been appointed in the P. W. D. Three Muslims have been exempted from age bar. Three have been exempted from the public service rules. A number of Scholarships have been given to them for studies here and outside In the intermediate Division of the Public Service 45 are selected. In the lower grade, where the total selected is 3424, two hundred and thirty Muslims are selected. Apart from these may I bring to the notice of the Muslim members here and outside this franchise concession? Is not the concession given to them a great achievement for them? Is there anything like this anywhere in India?

Sahib Bahadur T. Mahomed Ismail: Did any body question that here?

Khan Bahadur G. Saiyid Abdul Karim Sahib Suhrawardy: Yes, Sir. The inadequacy of representation of Muslims has been questioned by him and Mr. Sultan Mohiadheen.

Mr. Kochikkal P Balakrishnan Tampi: Sir, Public service is different from Franchise.

Mr Kottur Kunjukrishna Pillai: May I know whether he did not oppose the present franchise system and joined with the State Congress for retaining the old franchise system?

Sahib Bahadur T. Mahomed Ismail: Is the statement relevant Sir?

President: Order, order. Honourable member has two minutes more.

Khan Bahadur G. Saiyid Abdul Karim Sahib Suhrawardy: Sultan Mohiadheen has complained about the non-appointment of a Mussalman who is qualified. I may say for the information of the House, that the appointment would have been made if backdoor influences had not been employed.

President: What really happened was this. That Mahommedan candidate brought recommendations from outside for a job and because of that, the appointment that was made was cancelled.

Sahib Bahadur T. Mahomed Ismail: Is it the opinion of the honourable member that no more appointments should be given to the Muslim, because he is at the Head of a Department?

Khan Bahadur G. Saiyid Abdul Karim Sahib Suhrawardy: That does not arise, Sir.

Mr. Ismail referred to the fact that the Muslim community as a whole did not join either the National Congress or the State Congress. I have no quarrel with him because I am not a politician. But as a member of this honourable House as a legislator, I ask him, why does he create this trouble among his community?

Sahib Bahadur T. Mahomed Ismail: Sir, I wish that you will please instruct the Inspector-General to withdraw.

President: Order, order. If a charge is made by an honourable member that the Government is not giving adequate representation to the Muslims that charge has to be met by the honourable member speaking on behalf of the Government. That is what the Mussalman officer has been required to do and if in the course of his remarks certain observations are made, so long as they are parliamentary, I cannot rule them out of order. What is it that is objectionable.

Sahib Bahadur T. Mahomed Ismail: Sir, I understand the member as saying that I have been creating dissension among my community.

Khan Bahadur G. Saiyid Abdul Karim Sahib Suhrawardy: That is not right.

President: Did you say so?

Khan Bahadur G. Saiyid Abdul Karim Sahib Suhrawardy: No, Sir. It is rather exaggerated

Sir, I have got only one sentence more. My prayer to my friends like Mr. Ismail is let no such irresponsible statements be made—thereby they will be doing great disservice to the country, and their community Mr. Namboodiri complimented the Police for the restoration of the peace of the country my grateful thanks to him. But everything that is achieved has been achieved by my master here, and all the credit must go to him.........

President: Order, order.

Mr. M Govinda Pillai (*Financial Secretary to Government*): Sir, to me, it is a matter for satisfaction that there are not several points which I have to explain or to defend. My esteemed friend Mr. Govindan questioned the correctness of my statement regarding the expenditure incurred by Government on behalf of the Backward communities We are spending nearly two lakhs, directly or indirectly, on the uplift of the backward communities.

If my friend had the leisure to peruse the reports of that department for the years 1112 and 1113, he would have been convinced that my statement was thoroughly borne out by facts and figures. My anticipation of Rs. 2 lakhs for the backward communities for the next year is composed of the following items:

		Rs.
(i)	Amount directly spent by the Department for the up-lift of the backward communities ...	37,300
(ii)	Fee concessions in departmental and non-departmental schools ...	1,50,000

[Mr. M. Govinda Pillai.]

(iii) Concessions granted through the Industries Department ... 1,500
(iv) Sinking of wells ... 15,000

The House will find that the total exceeds Rs. 2 lakhs.

I assure my friend Mr. Govindan that I clubbed together the Co-operative Department and the backward communities, not with any intention to disparage the backward communities, nor is it due to the accident of my having been in charge of Co-operative Societies as also of the Backward Communities some years ago, but it is due to my firm and unhesitating belief that the emancipation of the backward communities would be effective and lasting only if the communities concerned organise themselves on a co-operative basis.

Sir, the next point I would like to deal with is the increasing expenditure under 'Pensions' Government too have been viewing with concern the increasing allotment under that head. But, it is a very a very great problem, and a proper solution has not yet been arrived at. There have been certain suggestions to reduce the expenditure under this head. Firstly, there is the idea of raising the age of superannuation. But that will make the problem of educated unemployment intenser and keeper. Some system of provident fund may probably be devised as a partial or complete substitution for pensions. Government, however are not quite sure that the commitments under that scheme would not also be a source of very heavy expenditure which the Government may probably find it not quite easy to meet.

Mr. A. Easwara Pillai: Has that been tried anywhere else?

Mr. M. Govinda Pillai: Yes, but it was found not quite successful.

Sir, my friend Mr. Kottur Kunjukrishna Pillai remarked that supplementary demands were being made on frivolous or inadequate grounds. I may assure him that Government will put forth every effort to see that supplementary demands are hereafter made only on justifiable and inevitable ground.

Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai also questioned the correctness of my statement that on account of subversive activities our excise revenue suffered diminution during the current year. It has also been expressed elsewhere that that statement of mine was an anachronism. I may assure the House that, although the State Congress proclaimed its programme of prohibition only later in the year, Government have, in their possession, incontrovertiable proof that the State Congress has been carrying on even from the start persistent and insidious propaganda to cripple our excise revenue.

Sir, I have nothing more to add except to thank the honourable members for the favourable reception they have accorded to the budget.

President : In bringing the day's proceedings to a close, it is necessary that I should offer a few observations. What has been stated in this honourable House has been in the direction of according approval to the general financial policy of this State as to which certain comments were made in the speech of the Financial Secretary, and in the remarks which I permitted myself to make on an earlier occasion I am particularly grateful that, both here and elsewhere, the honourable members, representatives in several ways of the population of Travancore, have given their unqualified assent to the policy of financing long-term programmes by debentures and loans in preference to financing them from savings or revenue. I was struck by certain remarks which fell from the last speaker, Mr. Krishna Aiyar and what he has indicated is probably fruitful in view to the possible linking up of the credit facilities generally existing in the State with the financial operations of Government. The main consideration however, as I am sure he will be the first to recognise, is the maintenance of the fluidity of the resources of Government.

Something was also said about the Anchal Office savings Bank. The increase in the deposits there is, no doubt, a matter for gratification. There is no doubt also that Government were rather anxious at one time to counteract the attacks made on the Anchal Office Savings Bank as an institution, and indeed on the solvency of the State. As a matter of fact, my friends from various parts of India and even elsewhere used to write to me asking me how it was that the State was getting to be financially embarrassed. There is no doubt that a very insidious and thorough propaganda had been conducted throughout India and outside that the State was almost bankrupt. Political agitators and disgruntled business-men helped to create an atmosphere of suspicion in order to force the hands of Government and make them yield to the demads of the former and refrain from proceedings against the latter. From that point of view alone it was considered necessary to give a definite push towards augmenting the resources of the Anchal office Savings Bank. I want to say that it is not the intention of Government so to encourage the Anchal Office Savings Bank as to cripple, hamper or curtail, the free circulation of money among the commercial credit institutions of the State.

Now, such credit has, in this State, recently suffered a set-back. It behoves the people of Travancore to put their house in order and to start commercial credit so as to reach the smaller as well as the larger business-men. In the very nature of things, the Credit Bank can only help the agriculturists, and certainly not all of them,

[President.]

Let me at once indicate what we propose to do with the Credit Bank. The Credit Bank has started operations on a comparatively small scale If, as a result of the labours of the committee which has been appointed any big scheme to relieve agricultural distress and indebtedness is evolved, it cannot be implemented except through the instrumentality of the Credit Bank whose resources will have to be augmented by debentures guaranteed by Government. In fact, I foresee that in the course of a short period, it might become essential, in order to tackle the problem of agricultural indebtedness, that debentures, guaranteed by Government, will have to be issued by the Credit Bank. What does that mean? It means, to a certain extent, the freezing of a portion of the credit of the Government in what must necessarily be non fluid securities. That is not commercially profitable, to put in the narrow or ordinary sense, Therefore, before launching any such programme, Government will have to consider its pros and cons and devise such method as will maintain the fundamental elasticity of their revenue.

It is useful to emphasise the absolute importance and necessity of the people coming together, organising credit and co-operative institutions on sound lines for the purpose of the restoration of commercial credit in the State: It is a matter of melancholy concern that no such attempt has been made recently. When we talk of industrialisation, when we talk of enhanced production, when we talk, intensive cultivation of when we talk of the uplift of the crafts and arts, we must realise that all these items mean money, large sums of money, for financing the cottage industries, for financing factory-owners, for financing the agriculturists, large and small. This financing cannot be done by Government or through Governmental agencies. It will have to be done by credit organisations meaning and connoting banks functioning on proper lines. While taking the utmost possible precautions to test the solvency of the borrowers, banks will nevertheless have to take certain basic commercial risk to achieve a great end. That is how banks have developed elsewhere. That is how it was hoped by the lovers of Travancore that banks will develop here. A future of industrialisation, a future of the utilisation of cheap power that is coming cannot be faced without the reorganisation of commercial credit. Whatever Government can do it will gladly do. But Government's function, Government's jurisdiction, are not related to the giving of chief commercial credit. Exchange and bill transactions. short loan transactions, pro-note transactions, equitable deposits of title deeds, all helping towards the quick circulation of money from hand to hand, these things Government cannot manage. Therefore, I appeal to the peole of Travancore

that in order to prepare for the rehabilitation of our agriculture and the renovation of our industrial system and the renaissance of the industrial life, well-designed and honestly run credit institutions should come into existence.

Now, I want emphatically to repeat from my place what the Chief Secretary has stated regarding rural reconstruction. The sum of Rs. 50,000 is not to be taken as the whole or ultimate grant. We want to spend this Rs. 50,000 through the instrumentality of the village unit. It is an attempt in certain selected places to create such units. Such units if and when they spend this amount wisely will bring into existence such civic consciousness, such congregation of civic and rural activities which we trust will be the foundation for the bigger national life. This Rs. 50,000 is an experimental sum devoted to specific tests in certain selected localities. If that experiment succeeds generally,—it may fail in one place or another—but if it succeeds generally, though the Chief Secretary rather exaggerated the position when he said that there is no limit to Government expenditure it will be correct to say that larger sums will be made available for the purpose of this rural reconstruction programme.

Now, at the back of most of the programmes in the State, and to an extent not fully realised, is this terrible question of the fragmentation of holdings and what may be called the fractionalisation of immovable property and other assets. Unless some legislation tending to consolidation, probably joining with a certain amount of social legislation is attempted, and estates at least of one acre or two acres become the rule rather than the exception, we cannot deal either with the cottage industry or agriculture on profitable and fruitful lines. That is a matter in which the Legislature has a paramount duty to discharge and I trust the Legislature will pay due attention to that aspect of the matter.

As I visualise the future, to the extent and to the extent alone to which we are able to intensify our agriculture will we be able to pay for our food. In order to supplement the resources with which to pay for our food, we must in order to live industrialise ourselves. For that purpose, cheap power and cheap credit and a new educational policy are essential. But more than cheap power, more than cheap credit, more than Universities or commercial institutions, what is needed is co-operative effort. In all our enterprises there must be an element of risk and there must be an element of trust. Capital must take risks but after calculation. The dangers of that risk will be minimised and its advantages enhanced by mutual trust and the habit of joint stock and co-operative effort. In the hope that the work of this Legislature and work elsewhere will tend to that

consummation without which the future will be gloomy and with which the future will assuredly be bright. I trust that the country will march to its destined goal. On account of the nature of the country, on account of the fine qualities of the people, on account of the educational equipment that they have had, they have all the material for becoming a rich and prosperous unit and the opportunity is here and now. God grant that the opportunity may be utilised with intelligence and vision.

The House adjourned at 5. 12 P. M.

A. GUNAMONY,
Secretary to the Sri Chitra State Council.

PROCEEDINGS
of
THE TRVANCORE SRI CHITRA STATE COUNCIL.

(OFFICIAL REPORT)

SECOND COUNCIL

Volume XIV
Number 3.

FIFTH SESSION, 1114/1939.

Tuesday, the 8th August 1939/23rd Karkatakam 1114.

The Council re-assembled in the Legislative Chamber, Public Offices, at eleven of the clock with the Dewan-President, in the chair.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Stationery Articles.

11. ***Mr. M. K. Ananthasiva Aiyar** (*Nominated*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the amount spent on account of stationery articles purchased by them during each of the the last three years;

(*b*) whether any inspection is conducted by the Stationery Department of the accounts and registers of stationery articles in Government offices;

(*c*) if the answer to part (*b*) is in the affirmative, what is the total number of offices and institutions inspected during each of the years 1111, 1112 and 1113;

(*d*) what is the total amount, if any, recovered by them from the oficers at fault on account of waste or loss of stationery articles during 1111, 1112 and 1113; and

(*e*) what is the total amount spent on account of travelling allowance and other expenses for such inspection during each of the years 1111, 1112 and 1113?

Mr. M. K. Nilakanta Aiyar (*Chief Secretary to Government*): (*a*) 1111—Rs. 1,41,728
1112—Rs. 1,22,436
1113—Rs. 1,74,812

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) 1111—81
1112—96
1113—92

[Mr. M. K. Nilakanta Aiyar.]

(*d*) Amount recovered from officers at fault on account of waste or loss of stationery articles are not credited under a separate sub-head. It is credited under item No. XXI—1-'Receipts from sale of stationery', which includes also the amounts realised from auction of old articles, etc. Hence information on this point is not available.

The amounts under this head for:

	1111—Rs. 3,576—	0 ch.	0 c.
	1112—Rs. 4,639—	0	0
	1113—Rs. 3,703—	24	9
(*e*)	1111—Rs. 662	9	8
	1112—Rs. 527	14	10
	1113—Rs. 640	18	5

Mr. M. K. Ananthasiva Aiyar: With regard to the answer to part (d) May I know, Sir, whether the amounts could not hereafter be credited under separate heads?

Mr. M. K. Nilakanta Aiyar: That will be considered.

Mr. M. K. Ananthasiva Aiyar: May I know whether any case of criminal misappropriation of stationery has been detected?

Mr. M. K. Nilakanta Aiyar: There has been no case of criminal misappropriation of stationery. In some cases, there were some excess stocks which were got back and credited in the accounts.

Mr. M. K. Ananthasiva Aiyar: May I know whether there were any instances in which articles were not found?

Mr. M. K. Nilakanta Aiyar: Yes.

Mr. M. K. Ananthasiva Aiyar: Do the Government consider whether that is a case of criminal misappropriation?

Mr. M. K. Nilakanta Aiyar: No, Sir.

Mr. M. K. Ananthasiva Aiyar: May I know, if such inspection could not be managed by the chief officer of the respective institutions?

Mr. M. K. Nilakanta Aiyar: No. Sir.

Mr. T. Krishna Pillai (*Kalkulam and Vilavankod* cum *Neyyattinkara*): In the answer to part (c) of the question it is stated that in 1112 there were 96 cases of inspection and in 1113 there were 92 cases of inspection and in the answer to part (e) the amount spent on account of travelling allowance and other expenses is given as Rs. 527 in 1112 and as Rs. 640 in 1113. May I know why the amount is greater in 1113 than in 1112?

Mr. M. K. Nilakanta Aiyar: 96 and 92 do not represent the number of days. They represent the number of inspections.

Improvements to Pirappankottu tank in Thuckalai pakuthi.

12. ***Mr. M. Sultan Muhiadheen** (*Trivandrum and Nedumangad* cum *Chirayinkil*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether the public of Thuckalai in the Padmanabhapuram Municipality have petitioned the authorities to improve the Pirappankottu kulam bearing survey No. 3050 of the Thuckalai pakuthi for drinking and bathing purposes;

(*c*) if so, the action taken on the same; and

(*b*) if the answer is in the negative the reason for the same?

Mr. S. Sesha Aiyar (*Deputy Chief Engineer*): (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) The matter is under consideration.

(*c*) This does not arise in view of the answer to part (*b*).

Improvements to Aresakulam in Pynkulam pakuthi.

13. ***Mr. M. Sultan Muhiadheen**: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether the public of Pynkulam pakuthi have repeatedly petitioned the authorities to improve Arasakulam bearing survey Nos. 2215 snd 2218 in Pynkulam pakuthi;

(*b*) if so the dates of petitions;

(*c*) whether any amount has been sanctioned for the same;

(*d*) if the answer is in the affirmative whether any work has been done accordingly; and

(*e*) if not the reason for the same?

Mr. S. Sesha Aiyar: (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) 15th July 1935 and 18th October 1937.

(*c*) Yes.

(*d*) No.

(*e*) The required lands have not been acquired.

Metalling of Kuzhithurai-Thengapattanam road.

14. **Mr. M. Sultan Muhiadheen**: Will the Government be pleased to state whether the very bad condition of the road for traffic due to non-metalling throughout has been brought to their notice?

Mr. S. Sesha Aiyar: Yes,

Appointment of Arabic Munshi in the Tamil High School, Kottar.

15. ***Mr. M. Sultan Muhiadheen** : Will the Government be pleased to state whether the necessity of appointing an Arabic Munshi in the Tamil High School, Kottar, has been brought to their notice

Mr. A. Gopala Menon (*Director of Public Instruction*) : No.

Statement, by caste, of clerks in the Education Department.

16. ***Mr. M. Sultan Muhiadheen** : Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement, by caste, of clerks in the Education Department at present ?

Mr. A. Gopala Menon :

Brahmin	73
Nair	52
Other Hindu	8
Ezhava	6
Kammala	1
Muslim	1
Marthomite	7
Jacobite	8
Latin Catholic	1
S. I. U. C.	7
Total	164

Mr. M. Sultan Muhiadheen : ഒരു മുസ്ലീം ക്ലാർക്കുണ്ടെന്നു പറയുന്നതു് മുഹമ്മദൻ ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ ആഫീസിലാണോ ?

Mr. A. Gopala Menon : അല്ല.

Statement, by caste, of graduate teachers in the Education Department.

17. ***Mr. M. Sultan Muhiadheen** : Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement, by caste, of graduate teachers in the Education Department at present ?

Mr. A. Gopala Menon: Statement, by caste, of the graduate teachers in the Department.

Brahmin	...	142
Nair	...	72
Other Hindu	...	21
Kammala	...	1
Nadar	...	1
Ezhava	...	10
Muslim	...	7
Jacobite	...	30
Marthomite	...	30
Syrian Catholic	...	2
Latin Catholic	...	5
S I. U. C.	...	21
Other Christian	...	27
Total		369

Mr. Sultan Muhiadheen: മുസ്ലീമിങ്ങളിൽനിന്ന് കൂടുതൽ അപേക്ഷകന്മാർ ഇല്ലായിരുന്നോ ?

Mr. A. Gopala Menon: അപേക്ഷകൾ ഡയറക്ടറുടെ അടുക്കൽ അല്ല വരുന്നത്.

Headmasters of Departmental Schools.

18. * **Mr. K. M. Kesavan** (*Karunagapally Kartikapally and Ambalapuzha* cum *Shertalai*): Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement, by caste, of:

(*a*) Headmasters of Departmental English High Schools;

(*b*) Headmasters of Departmental English Middle Schools; and

(*c*) all other teachers who are gazetted officers in Departmental High and Middle Schools, as it stood at the end of Edavom 1114?

Mr. A. Gopala Menon: (*a*) to (*c*) The statements* are laid on the table.

Mr. K. M. Kesavan: In view of the statement given, may I know why there is such a small number of appointments from the Ezhava community? Is it because there are no applicants?

Mr. A. Gopala Menon: I do not know the appointments to which the honourable member refers.

Mr. K. M. Kesavan: Under all divisions.

Mr. A. Gopala Menon: Sir, headmasters of English High Schools and English Middle Schools are appointed by

*Vide Appendix p. 184

[Mr. A. Gopala Menon]

promotion and not by fresh recruitment. As regards the others, the principle of communal representation is being gradually enforced and there are now ten Ezhavas in the graduate scale.

Mr. K. M. Kesavan: May I know from the honourable member whether there was any recent application for employment in the Education Department?

Mr. A. Gopala Menon: There are one or two.

Mr. Kottoor Kunjukrishna Pillai (*Quilon* cum *Kunnathur*) May I know, Sir, whether there is any minimum qualification fixed by the Department for appointment in the Education Department?

Mr. A. Gopala Menon: It depends upon the grade. For each grade of appointment, separate qualifications are prescribed.

Mr. Kottoor Kunjukrishna Pillai: May I know, Sir, whether communal representation is accepted irrespective of qualifications?

Mr A. Gopala Menon: It is not.

Government Mint at Trivandrum.

19. ***Mr. K. M. Kesavan**: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether they have got down any machines during the current year for the use of the Government Mint at Trivandrum;

(*b*) the amount spent on those machines;

(*c*) whether the Mint is now fully equipped for minting all Travancore coins; and

(*d*) if so, why is it that Government have made arrangements with the Government Mint at Bombay for the coining of Chitras to the value of three lakhs of rupees?

Mr. M. Govinda Pillai (*Financial Secretary to Government*): (*a*) The answer is in the affirmative.

(*b*) Rs. 29,489-15-7.

(*c*) The Mint is now equipped for minting only copper coins.

(*d*) This does not arise in view of the answer to part (c).

Machine for the manufacture of drainage pipes.

20. ***Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar** (*Parur, Kunnatnad and Muvattupuzha* cum *Devicolam*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether they have purchased the necessary machines for the manufacture of drainage pipes; if so, when was it purchased and at what cost and where the machine is now kept;

(*b*) if the answer to part (*a*) is in the affirmative whether they have manufactured pipes in the said machine so purchased ; if not, what are the causes for the delay ; and

(*c*) whether they have purchased drainage pipes or given contract for the supply of drainage pipes after the machine was purchased ; if so, when and at what cost ?

Mr. M. K. Nilakanta Aiyar: (*a*) Yes. They were purchased in December 1938 at a cost of Rs. 70,000 and the machine is now in the Ceramic Factory.

(*b*) Yes ; this does not arise.

(*c*) Yes ; pipes to the value of nearly Rs. 80,300 for the immediate requirements of the Trivandrum Drainage Scheme were ordered to be purchased from several firms after the machine was purchased.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar: As regards the answer to part (*b*) of the question, may I know from the honourable member when the manufacture of pipes began with the machine ?

Mr. M. K. Nilakanta Aiyar: In 1114.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar : May I know from the honourable member the quantity of pipes manufactured with that machine?

Mr. M. K. Nilakanta Aiyar : 200 to 300 a day.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar : May I know from the honourable member the average price of the pipes manufactured so far with that machine ?

Mr. M. K. Nilakanta Aiyar: The information is not available.

Appendix.

Vide Answer to Question No. 18.

(a) Statement, by caste, of Headmasters of Departmental English High Schools.

Brahmin	...	16
Nair	...	2
Other Hindu	...	2
Marthomite Christian	...	4
		24

(b) Statement, by caste, of Headmasters of Departmental English Middle Schools.

Brahmin	...	9
Other Hindu	...	1
Jacobite Christian	...	2
		12

(c) Statement, by caste, of all other teachers who are gazetted officers in the Department.

Brahmin	...	133
Nair	...	72
Other Hindu	...	20
Kammala	...	1
Nadar	...	1
Ezhava	...	10
Muslim	...	7
Jacobite	...	28
Marthomite	...	30
Syrian Catholic	...	2
S. I. U. C.	...	21
Other Christian	...	27
Latin Catholic	...	5
		357

VOTING OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS.

DEMAND I—LAND REVENUE AND TAXES ON INCOME.

Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao (*Land Revenue and Income-Tax Commissioner*): Sir, I beg to move for a grant not exceeding Rs. 10,51,949 under Demand I—Land Revenue and Taxes on Income.

President: I take it that honourable members will hand over to the Secretary, if they want to move anything, their names, because I can call them, if possible, according to those names.

Mr. M. K. Ananthasiva Aiyar: Sir, I oppose the Demand. In doing so, my idea is to bring home to the Government and to the House.........................

President: Order, order. It think it might be useful in this honourable House to have some kind of mutual arrangement among the honourable members of the non-official groups to raise not more than two or three points of policy. As a matter of fact, the limits of debate in this honourable House are well known and I think it will lead to the clarification of important issues and the getting of adequate information so far as the honourable members of the non-official benches are concerned and also to carefully compiled answers on the side of Government. If, for instance, honourable members of this House can come to some kind of conclusion, those two or three big points will alone be raised under each demand and some notice of that is given, then the honourable members on the Government benches will be more prepared. As it is what happens is, one honourable friend gets up, and nobody knows until he gets up what he is going to say. The official member might be ready with facts and figures or he might not be ready. The limitations of a debate here are well known to non-official members. You can approximate the procedure here to the procedure in the other House if you can make clear the points on which you are concentrating. For the coming three days that procedure might be adopted. The honourable members might meet all together or in several groups and might come to an arrangement in regard to the points to be raised in discussing any demand.

Mr. M.K. Ananthasiva Aiyar: Sir, I oppose the Demand. In doing so, my object is to bring home to the Government and to this House, the difficulties experienced by the taxpayers in this country. At page 10 of the Administration Report of the Land Revenue Department for 1113 it will be seen that the total number of demand notices issued in 1113 was 9,89,288.

President : I have already stated that the time-limit for the speeches will be ten minutes. I am afraid that I shall not give any relaxation because as many honourable members as would like to speak must be given a chance.

Mr. M. K. Ananthasiva Aiyar : In this connection, what I wish to say is that one taxpayer generally pays tax in the name of ever so many individual pattadars. The procedure now adopted is to issue notices to one and the same individual at the rate of one for each patta under which he has to pay the tax. A man who has to pay tax in the names of twelve individuals in one pakuthy is being served with twelve separate notices. That means twelve fanams. Well, there is absolutely no necessity for issuing separate notices to the very same individual, because, the pakuthy staff know that a certain individual has to pay tax in the name of several pattas. In such cases it will be quite sufficient if one notice is issued showing the amounts he has to pay under the various pattas for which he has to pay the tax. I request that this aspect of the matter should be seriously considered by Government.

Another question which I have to deal with is with regard to the Vembanad reclamation. We have been continuously agitating for the inclusion of each of the blocks in the Vembanad reclamation area under a separate pakuthy. Each of the Blocks C, D, E and F, forms part of the several pakuthies and some of them fall within the jurisdiction of even two divisions. Considerable difficulty is being felt by the owners of this reclamation in the payment of tax. Nobody knows where his portion of the lands lies. Further, certain lands have not as yet been divided and are left in common for all the owners of the Block and nobody knows where he has to pay the tax. In consequence, at times, portions of the land which fall to the share of the individual who has already paid the tax is being sold for arrears of tax for the default of another man. In Chingom 1106 or 1108 the Government by an order which was published in the Government Gazette brought each of these Blocks under a separate pakuthy but that order has not yet been given effect to. I request that that order should be given effect to at once.

Another matter which I may bring to the notice of Government is the difficulties that are experienced by the ryots of Kuttanad in the matter of working Section 23 of the Irrigation Act. According to that section the officer to help us is the Tahsildar who is stationed at Alleppey. We have been requesting that we should have a separate officer for the three or four months in the year beginning from Thulam to Medam to help us in putting up the ring bunds and the baling out of water in time. When we go to

the Tahsildar, he does not find time to come and help us. Time is of the essence for the success, so far as the Kuttanad cultivator is concerned, Now that we have been given an Agricultural Inspector for the Kuttanad area, I would suggest that if he is given the power under the Irrigation Act, much of our difficulties could be solved. As I stated yesterday during the general discussion of the Budget, the lands in Kuttanad covering an area of nearly 2 lakhs of acres could be brought under annual cultivation if only Government would lend a helping hand to us. What we ask for is to empower an officer or a body of persons within that area for three or four months every year to see that the bunds are being constructed at the proper time and that parties are taken to task if they do not perform their portion of the work.

Sir, in the matter of pumping out water from the fields, this is a work which has to be done in common by all the cultivators. It consumes an enormous amount and unless the amount that is due from each and every cultivator of a pattom is realised then and there, the process of pumping out water will be very difficult. Hence it is that I request that earliest steps should be taken to grant us the facilities that we have been asking for.

Mr. James Fletcher (*Kalkulam and Vilavankod* cum *Neyyattinkara*): Sir, I also oppose the Demand with a view to bring to the notice of this honourable House and to the Government the fact that the public markets are kept in a very deplorable condition. The total number of public markets at the end of 1113 was 219. Of this, 67 are in Trivandrum, 73 in Quilon, 75 in Kottayam and 4 in Devicolam. Under Rule 27 of the Rules framed under the Markets Act, these public markets ought to be maintained in certain condition, that is "arrangements shall be made by the Government for ample supply of clean water for drinking and washing, adequate latrine accommodation, a proper drainage in the markets and all floors on which goods are handled or are exposed for sale should be cemented and perfectly smooth." These are the pre-requisites for a proper public market. The rule is there but unfortunately it is never carried out. Sir, these needs for public markets are primary needs and nobody can deny the fact that in a market where ordinary poor people meet in the morning and go away in the evening, there should be ample supply of clean water for drinking. May I ask, Sir, the member in charge of this Department whether at least in 50 per cent of these markets there is ample supply of clean water for drinking? There is no such provision. Similarly, there is no adequate latrine accommodation and there is no proper drainage. These things are highly necessary.

[Mr. James Fletcher.]

Now, I may submit that in 1113 the income from markets went above Rs. 1 lakh ; but the expenses for all these 219 markets are given as Rs. 8,542. That means, a'market gets about 39 rupees per year. That works at Rs. 3 per month nearly, which will be insufficient even for keeping the place clean with the help of a sweeper. That is a very poor repayment for an institution which brings about one lakh of Rupees. Ordinarily, our understanding is that Government collects the money from markets with a view to repay it so that those institutions might be improved. A market is a place where all people come and meet together for purchasing and selling goods. Therefore, it should be kept clean and in a proper sanitary condition. It ought to be kept free from all possibilities of infectious diseases spreading therefrom. None of these things is looked after. The amount provided in this budget for spending on these markets is not sufficient. I request Government to take immmediate action in this matter and do what is really necessary for keeping the markets clean and proper.

Mr. V. S. Arumughom Pillai (*Tovala* cum *Agastisvaram*) : Sir, I too oppose the demand. My object is to draw the attention of Government to the extreme and urgent necessity of conducting a re-survey and re-settlement throughout the State. Though Government are extremely sympathetic towards the cause of the ryots and they are adopting far-reaching measures to improve their lot, I will be failing in my duty if I do not advert to one important measure which the Government has been postponing. I mean the Land Revenue reform. The most glaring defect in the system of land revenue assessment is the unfair unequal and inequitable Distribution of tax burdens. As is too well-known and conceded by Government, in one part of the State the assessment is very onerous and excessive, in another part of the State it is moderate, in another part it is light, in another part it is merely nominal and in some parts there is open evasion of tax.

Mr. Kottur Kunjukrishna Pillai : May I know from the member, evasion of what tax please ?

Mr. V. S. Arumughom Pillai : Land tax. A re-survey and re-settlement alone will solve the problem. The last survey was conducted from 1053 to 1083. Since then, several new plantations have come about in the land. Also, several changes have come about in respect of holdings, size of holdings, tenures etc. In North Travancore, especially, several encroachments and extensive cultivations have taken place in waste lands, and porambokes. Further several encroachments have been effected in areas where coffee and cardamom are cultivated. Several extensive areas such as these have not been brought under assessment at all.

From the point of view of revenue administration also, a re-survey and re-settlement are absolutely necessary. Re-survey was going on when the Boundary Regulation was defective. Hence even now in courts old *olugu* of 1012 is relied on in preference to survey records. I submit that if a resurvey is undertaken, not only there will be a convenient grouping of tenures, not only there will be a re-classification of taluks for the convenience of collecting tax, but suits relating to lands will greatly diminish in future. That will be most beneficial to the ryots On account of the present incorrect survey records and the incorrect measurements of lands, the agricultural population are put to a lot of inconvenience by being dragged on in litigations. My friend Mr. Ananthasiva Iyer has been narrating several difficulties experienced by the ryots in payment of tax and how some times the land holders are compelled to pay tax a second time for the lands for which they need not have paid. Their lands are being sold away for arrears of tax and therefore the ryots in those areas are compelled to pay tax a second time. Therefore, my submission is that to avoid such difficulties, it is highly necessary that a thorough and drastic reorganisation in the land revenue system has to be brought about as early as possible. By doing so, it will not only rectify the mistakes committed in regard to lands but also the inequality of assessment and also the different tenures in the Land Revenue administration could be done away with. That will also bring about a new source of revenue to Government. Our Government have been very strict in detecting cases of evasion and as a result of that additional source of revenue has been found out. By conducting a resurvey and resettlement, I am sure a large revenue will become available to Government by means of revenue assessment as well as by detection of cases due to evasion of land tax. In this connection I shall enumerate the important items which could form the chief source of revenue at the next settlement.

The following additional sources of revenue may be expected from.—

(1) Sale value and assessment of waste lands cultivated;

(2) Extension of cultivation under coffee, tea and cardomom areas;

(3) New garden plantations on dry lands;

(4) Assignment of cultivation on poramboke lands;

(5) Increase in taxation for rubber, tea and coffee areas;

(6) Assessment from grass lands in Kannan Devan Concession areas.

These are the main sources of revenue which can be expected from a resurvey and resettlement. This measure may be opposed because, the land question touches and affects our old, social and economic relations of the people, who depend upon lands.

Mr. Thomas Chandy Mukkadan (*Nominated*): ആദായം കൂട്ടണമെന്നുള്ള ഉദ്ദേശത്തിലാണോ റീ സർവെയും റീ സെററിൽമെൻറും വേണമെന്നു പറയുന്നത് ?

Mr. V. S. Arumughom Pillai: One of the reasons why a resettlement is necessary is, an additional source of revenue could be secured thereby. But the main reason is not that. In one part of the country, there is excessive assessment and in another part of the country there is only a nominal assessment, in regard to equal areas of land. In order to remedy the inequality obtaining in the matter of assessment in the State, I am of the opinion that a re-survey and resettlement are highly necessary.

Mr. Thomas Chandy Mukkadan: ന്യായമായ രീതിയിൽ നിന്നും കുറവായി കരം കൊടുക്കുന്ന സ്ഥലങ്ങളുണ്ടെന്ന് മെംബർക്കു നിശ്ചയമുണ്ടോ?

Mr. V. S. Arumughom Pillai: നല്ല നിശ്ചയമുണ്ട്.

I am also aware of instances where the ryots do not pay at all in spite of their cultivation.

Turning my attention to another matter I have to say that the ryots are grateful to Government for the substantial remission granted by Government. At the same time, I will be failing in my duty if I do not bring to the notice of Government the difficulties of the ryots owning lands under the tank-bed registry. They are more heavily taxed than the Pandaravagai tenures. The rate of assessment for tank beds is Rs. 35-8-0 per acre when compared to the Pandaravaga lands which are assessed at Rs. 25 8.0 per acre. That is a very hard case and requires remedy at the hands of Government.

Mr. K. K. Kuruvilla (*Mavelikara and Tiruvalla* cum *Pathanamthitta*): Sir, I do not want to repeat what has been said here by the previous speakers about the Land Revenue Department But I want to emphasise one or two aspects in relation to the taxation in this country. I feel that a reorientation in the matter of taxation is very necessary. Looking at it from a very large point of view I think the incidence of taxation falls on shoulders of people who cannot bear it and that in most cases, unjustly and unfairly. My predecessor who spoke just now said that the inequalities in taxation are obtaining in different parts of the country. I have to submit that inequalities in taxation are found even in the same division. I know a gentleman who pays four chuckrams for four acres of land and the same gentleman has to pay Rs. 18 for

two acres of land. No person is coming forward to cultivate such lands either even if he offers it for the amount of the tax. To my mind this is a sufficient illustration to show that the incidence of taxation in certain cases is very unfair, though the percentage of land tax comes to only about ten annas. The wearer knows where the shoe pinches. When a man has to pay tax, then alone he will realise the difficulties he has to undergo in paying it. One point is that the system of land tax is an old and worn out one. It was a system that came into existence when the prices of the produce from land were very good. Now the agriculturists have gone down very low and their production also has fallen to a very great extent. They have now to pay high taxes. I feel very strongly therefore that a reorientation in the method of taxation is very essential, particularly with regard to land tax.

Another point that I want to speak about is the difficulty caused to the people who cultivate Kandukrishi lands. Representations have been made to Government about this matter. I cannot understand how Government can impose a penalty of five times the amount of pattom which a cultivator now gives. He has already to pay a heavy pattom. For the sake of improving those lands, to ask them to pay five times the amount of tax that is now paid by the Kandukrishi tenant is really hard. To ask him to pay at this rate for the past ten or fifteen years such amounts, is harder still. For the amount he is asked to pay, I think he can get better land than the one occupied by him. A certain Ezhava woman from Mavelikara came to me and acquainted me with the difficulties experienced by her. She even suggested that her lands might as well be taken away by Government. But instead of doing so, the authorities have thought it fit to realise from her other properties, the arrears of tax due from her. If this were a fact, such a state of affairs is really unjust. I have to appeal to the Government to rectify this matter. This is clearly an illustration of what I said yesterday *viz.*,

Water, water, everywhere,
Not a drop to drink,
Officer, officer, everywhere,
Officer lives in our midst
And cannot understand
A ryot's difficulties.

That is the position of the agriculturists in our country. I appeal to Government to realise the hard condition of the agriculturista and emedy their grievances to the extent that is possible by them. It is likely that a person might have transferred his piece of land to another for enjoyment and somebody else may be

[Mr. K. K. Kuruvilla.]

responsible for converting that piece of land. Simply to impose several times the amount of tax that is paid by him is really hard for that tenant to bear. As my friend suggested yesterday, in 99 cases out of 100, the Kandukrishi tenants suffer very much on account of the imposition of excessive tax. The Government should take the situation in hand and remedy it as early as possible.

A third point which I want to bring to the attention of the Revenue Commissioner is about the no man's land that lies between Haripad Tiruvalla and Kuttanad. That portion belongs to nobody, that is what I should say. Tiruvalla taluk for the most part of it is high-ground. The lower part on the western side of Tiruvalla has more or less affinity with Kuttanad, but it does not belong to that region. Similarly, in Haripad also, there is a portion which is very similar to Kuttanad. When the Government fixes the price of paddy, Kuttanad gets 12 chuckrams per para and the other adjoining area gets 13½ chuckrams. Varying rates are fixed and that is a position which I cannot understand.

Again in this area there is absolutely no difference in rate in the price of paddy. I have been told by the Peishkar a particular rate. As I have often said that the report of the Peishkar must be more acceptable than the statement of a private citizen, I have only to ask Government to consider the question involved in this matter.

I submit that in all these cases the Government must make an impartial investigation into the matter and when a member of the Assembly or the Council makes a statement and the Peishkar makes another statement, the Government should make an impartial enquiry and find out its truth. There is no other way by which we can assert positively that the thing is right or the thing is wrong. My request in relation to this particular area therefore is that it must be attached to Kuttanad. This area is so much overlooked that it is really a no-man's land. These people have no organisation to represent their case to the authorities. They have been asked to meet together and consider the matter so that it may be represented before the authorities concerned. They cannot do even that. As the Chief Secretary knows, there was the case of an Anchal Office. Even that Anchal Office, they could not carry on in that particular area. The people are so disorganised and are so much in difficulties that they cannot look for themselves. What I would suggest therefore is that the Land Revenue Commissioner should enter into this question and include the particular area which I have referred to in the Kuttanad area.

Mr. Thomas Chandy Mukkadan : സർ, ഈ ഡിമാൻറിനെ എതൃത്തുകൊണ്ട് അതിഗൗരവവും അതിപ്രധാനവുമായ രണ്ടു സംഗതികൾ ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ ദൃഷ്ടിയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരണമെന്ന് ഞാൻ ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നു. ഈ രാജ്യത്തെ പ്രധാനമായ ഒരു വകുപ്പാണ് റവന്യൂവകുപ്പ്. അതിനെ ആശ്രയിച്ചത്രെ ഇവിടത്തെ കൃഷി നിലനിൽക്കുന്നതു്. തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ ഏററവും പ്രധാനപ്പെട്ട ഒരു കൃഷിസ്ഥലമാണ് കുട്ടനാട്. അവിടുത്തെ പ്രയത്നഫലമായി ഉണ്ടാകുന്ന ധാന്യങ്ങൾ മററു സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതിനേക്കാൾ താരതമ്യേന ഗണ്യമായിട്ടുള്ള നിലയിൽ രാജ്യത്തിൻെറ അഭിവൃദ്ധിയെ സഹായിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. എന്നാൽ കുട്ടനാട്ടിൽ പുഞ്ചകൃഷി നടത്തുന്നതിന് ചെയ്യുന്ന പ്രയത്നം രാജ്യത്തിൻെറ ഇതരഭാഗങ്ങളിൽ ചെയ്യുന്ന പ്രയത്നത്തെക്കാൾ വളരെ കൂടുതലാണ്. ഒരു വ്യവസായം നടത്തുന്നതോതിൽ ഏററവും അത്ഭുതാവഹമായ സ്ഥിതിയിലാണ് അവിടത്തെ പുഞ്ചനിലങ്ങളുടെ സ്ഥിതി. തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൻെറ ഇതരസ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ കൃഷിചെയ്യുന്നതു് ഈശ്വരദത്തമായ ഭൂമിയിലാണ്. എന്നാൽ ഞങ്ങൾ അതാതു കൊല്ലത്തിൽ കൃഷിക്കുവേണ്ടി പ്രത്യേകമായി സൃഷ്ടിക്കുന്ന ഭൂഭാഗത്തിലാണ് കൃഷി നടത്തുന്നതു്. ഈ അടുത്തകാലത്തു് വേമ്പനാടൻ പ്രദേശങ്ങളിൽ വരമ്പിട്ട് കുത്തിയെടുത്തിരിക്കുന്ന സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ ചെയ്തു വരുന്ന കൃഷി ഏതൊരുത്തനേയും അത്ഭുതപരതന്ത്രനാക്കത്തക്കവണ്ണം അത്രത്തോളം ശ്രമാവഹമായിട്ടുള്ളതാണ്. പരിശ്രമശീലന്മാരായ പാശ്ചാത്യർ ഈ പ്രദേശങ്ങളിൽ വന്ന് സ്ഥലവിഭാഗങ്ങളുടെ വൈശിഷ്ട്യത്തെക്കണ്ട് അവയെ എല്ലാം കൈവശപ്പെടുത്തി മാതൃകാപരവും വിശിഷ്ടവുമായ നിലയിൽ കൃഷി ചെയ്യുന്നുണ്ടെങ്കിലും യാതൊരു പാശ്ചാത്യനും കുട്ടനാട്ടിലെ പുഞ്ചകൃഷിയിൽ കൈവയ്ക്കുമെന്നു തോന്നുന്നില്ല. മി. അനന്തശിവയ്യർ പറഞ്ഞതുപോലെ ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ റവന്യൂ വകുപ്പിലെ ദൗഷ്ട്യംകൊണ്ടും ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ ശ്രദ്ധാക്കുറവിനാലും കൃഷിയുടെ രക്ഷക്ക് ആവശ്യമായ നിയമങ്ങൾ ഇല്ലാത്തതുകൊണ്ടും സാമാന്യജനങ്ങൾക്ക് വളരെ വിഷമമുണ്ടാകുന്നുണ്ട്. ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ ധനദാരിദ്ര്യത്തെക്കുറിച്ചു ചിന്തിക്കുമ്പോൾ കുട്ടനാട്ടിൻെറ അഭിവൃദ്ധി രാജ്യത്തിൻെറ പൊതു അഭിവൃദ്ധിയായി വരുമെന്നുള്ളതിനെ നിദാനമാക്കി വേണ്ട സംഗതികൾ ചെയ്യുന്നതിന് ഗവണ്മെൻറ് ശ്രദ്ധിക്കണം. അഞ്ചാറു താലൂക്കുകളുടെ പരിധികളിലായി കുട്ടനാട് പ്രത്യേകം പ്രത്യേകം തിരിക്കപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്നതിനാൽ ഓരോതാലൂക്കിലുമുള്ള അധികൃതന്മാർ വേണ്ടവണ്ണം ശ്രദ്ധിക്കാതിരിക്കുകയും കാർഷികമായി റവന്യൂ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരിൽനിന്നും കിട്ടേ

[Mr. Thomas Chandy Mukkadan.]

ണ്ട സഹായം ലഭിക്കാതിരിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നുണ്ട്. അതിനാൽ ഈ ഘട്ടത്തിൽ ഗവൺമെൻറിൻെറ ദൃഷ്ടിയിൽ കൊണ്ടു വരുവാൻ ഞാൻ ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നതു് ജനങ്ങളുടെ ഐകരൂപ്യമുള്ള ജീവിതരീതിയും തൊഴിൽസമ്പ്രദായവും ഭൂപ്രകൃതിയും പരിഗണിച്ചു് കുട്ടനാട്ടിൻെറ എല്ലാ ഭാഗങ്ങളുംകൂടി ഇണക്കി ഒരു റവന്യൂ വിഭാഗമാക്കി പ്രത്യേകം ഒരു ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥൻെറ കീഴിലാക്കണമെന്നാണ്. കുട്ടനാട്ടിൽ സഞ്ചാരസൗകര്യത്തിൻെറ കുറവുമൂലം വസ്തുക്കരം ലേലം ചെയ്യുന്നതിനു മാത്രമല്ലാതെ യാതൊരു റവന്യൂ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനും ആ പ്രദേശങ്ങളിൽ വരുന്നില്ല. ഈ അടുത്തകാലത്തു് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറ് മേലദ്ധ്യക്ഷൻ കുട്ടനാട്ടിൽ അവിടവിടെയായി സഞ്ചരിച്ചു് ജനങ്ങളോടു സമ്പർക്കം ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നുള്ള സംഗതി ഇവിടെ കൃതജ്ഞതാപൂർവം സ്മരിച്ചു കൊള്ളുന്നു. അദ്ദേഹം പ്രവർത്തിച്ചതുപോലെ താലൂക്ക് അധികൃതന്മാരും ജനങ്ങളുടെ ആവശ്യങ്ങളെ നേരിട്ടു മനസ്സിലാക്കി ആ സ്ഥലത്തിൻെറ നന്മക്ക് അത്യാവശ്യമായ സംഗതികൾ എന്തെല്ലാമാണെന്നു പരിശോധിച്ചിരുന്നു എന്നു വരുകിൽ ഈ വക വിഷമതകൾ അധികം അവിടെ ഉണ്ടാകുകയില്ലായിരുന്നു. ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ ഗുരുതരമായ ജോലികൾക്കിടയിൽ സുഖസൗകര്യാദികളോടുകൂടിയ പട്ടണങ്ങളെ വിട്ടു പോകാൻ മടി കാണിക്കുന്നതു് സ്വാഭാവികമാണ്. അതുകൊണ്ടു് വേണ്ട വിധത്തിലുള്ള പരിശോധനകൾ നടത്തുന്നതിന് കുട്ടനാട്ടിനെ പ്രത്യേകം ഒരു താലൂക്കാക്കി പ്രത്യേകംഒരു അധിപൻെറ കീഴിൽ വയ്ക്കേണ്ടതു് അത്യാവശ്യമാണ്.

ഇനിയും ഒരു പ്രധാന സംഗതി ഗവൺമെൻറിൻെറ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽ കൊണ്ടു വരുവാനുണ്ട്. അതു് ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ പുതുവൽ പതിവു സംബന്ധമായി ഏർപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുള്ള പുതിയ കരത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചാണ്. കുട്ടനാട്ടിലെ ഭൂമി തെങ്ങുകൃഷിക്കു മാത്രമല്ല കുടിപാർപ്പിനായിട്ടും കൂടി ചെറിയ ചെറിയ ഭാഗങ്ങൾ കുത്തിഎടുത്തു് ഉപയോഗപ്പെടുത്തി വരുന്നതാണ്. ജീവസന്ധാരണത്തിനത്യാവശ്യമായ കുടിപാർപ്പു സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ നിന്നും കൂടി ഇപ്പോൾ തറവില ഈടാക്കി വരുന്നുണ്ട്. ൫൦ രൂപാ ചിലവാക്കി കുത്തി എടുത്ത കുടിപാർപ്പു സ്ഥലത്തിന് ൧൦ രൂപാ തറവില കൊടുക്കേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. ഈ സ്ഥലങ്ങളെ പണയപ്പെടുത്തി ഭൂസ്വത്തു ജാമ്യബാങ്കിൽ നിന്നോ ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ ക്രഡിററുബാങ്കിൽ നിന്നോ കടമെടുക്കുന്നതിനു അപേക്ഷിച്ചാൽ ഇവക്ക് ൧൫൦,൨൦൦ രൂപാ വില ഇട്ടു

വരുന്നുണ്ട്. കുട്ടനാട്ടിൽ കുടിപാർപ്പിടങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള സ്ഥലങ്ങൾ തറവില കൂടാതെ സൗജന്യമായിതരേണ്ടതാണ്. അവിടത്തെ കരം ഏർപ്പാടിൽ വലിയ ന്യൂനതകൾ വന്നിട്ടുള്ളതായി തോന്നുന്നുണ്ട്. ൧൯൩൧-ൽ മി. സി. വി. ചന്ദ്രശേഖരൻെറ അദ്ധ്യക്ഷതയിൽ ഏർപ്പെടുത്തിയ തൊഴിലില്ലായ്മ കമ്മററിയുടെ റിപ്പോർട്ടിൻെറ ഒരു ഭാഗത്തു അദ്ദേഹം പറയുന്നതു് ഇവിടത്തെ കരം ഏർപ്പെടുത്തൽ Unscientific way of taxation ആണെന്നാണ്. ഇങ്ങിനെ അശാസ്ത്രീയമായ നിലയിലുള്ള നികുതി സമ്പ്രദായം മൂലമാണ് പലപ്പോഴും കരമിളവു ചെയ്യേണ്ടിവരുന്നതു്. കരം ശരിപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനു് എന്തെല്ലാം പ്രായോഗിക വൈഷമ്യങ്ങളുണ്ടെന്നാലും മി. ആറുമുഖംപിള്ള പറഞ്ഞതുപോലെ ചില പ്രദേശങ്ങളിൽ കരം കൂടുതലും ചിലയിടത്തു് കരം കുറവും കാണുന്നതു് പരിഹരിക്കപ്പെടേണ്ടതാണ്. ഒരേ തരത്തിലുള്ള കായൽ പ്രദേശങ്ങളിൽ തന്നെ പലതരത്തിലുള്ള കരം ഏർപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുള്ളതായി കാണാവുന്നതാണ്. പൂഞ്ഞാററിലെ ജനങ്ങളുടെ സങ്കടത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചിടത്തോളം ഈ അടുത്ത കാലത്തു പത്രങ്ങൾ വായിക്കാൻ സാധിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ഞാൻ മനസ്സിലാക്കിയതു് വലിയ വിഷമം ഉണ്ടാകുന്നു എന്നാണ്. നിയമത്തിൽ പറയുന്നതു് ൧൨ കൊല്ലത്തിനകം പട്ടുപോകാത്ത വൃക്ഷങ്ങളാണെന്നു ബോദ്ധ്യപ്പെട്ടാൽ അവക്ക് കരം ഏർപ്പെടുത്തണമെന്നാണ്. ഇതുവരെ തെങ്ങു രോഗത്തിൻെറ നിവാരണത്തിനായി പല പരീക്ഷണങ്ങളും ഗവേഷണങ്ങളും നടത്തിയിട്ടും ഒരു പരിഹാരമാർഗ്ഗം കണ്ടുപിടിക്കുന്നതിന് സാധിച്ചിട്ടില്ല എന്നു് ശാസ്ത്രജ്ഞന്മാർതന്നെ സമ്മതിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. ആ സ്ഥിതിക്കു ൧൨ കൊല്ലത്തിനകം പട്ടുപോകുന്നതും അല്ലാത്തതുമായവൃക്ഷങ്ങൾഏതാണെന്നു കണ്ടുപിടിക്കുന്നതു് എങ്ങിനെയാണെന്ന് മനസ്സിലാകുന്നില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ട് ഈസംഗതി ഗവൺമെൻറിൻെറ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവന്നു കൊള്ളുന്നു. അവിടത്തെ പാഴ്മരങ്ങൾക്ക് തിരുവനന്തപുരത്തുള്ള നല്ല മരങ്ങളെപ്പോലെ വില ചുമത്തുന്നുണ്ട്. ഈ വിഷയത്തിൽ ആ പ്രദേശങ്ങളിലുള്ള ജനങ്ങളുടെ സങ്കടം പല മെമ്മോറിയലുകളും ഡപ്യൂട്ടേഷനും മുഖേന രേഖപ്പെടുത്തപ്പെട്ടു കഴിഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നു. അവിടത്തെ കരം ഏർപ്പാടു സമ്പ്രദായം തൃപ്തികരമല്ലെന്നും അതിലേക്കുള്ള വ്യവസ്ഥകൾ ജനങ്ങൾക്ക് സങ്കടത്തിനു കാരണമായിരിക്കുന്നു എന്നും അധികൃതർ ധരിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. അതുകൊണ്ട് പുതിയ ഭൂമികളിൽ കരം ഏർപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതു് ശരിയായി നിഷ്കർഷയോടുകൂടി വേണ്ടതാണ്. റവന്യൂ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ ഓരോ സ്ഥലത്തെ പ്രത്യേക വിഷമങ്ങൾ മനസ്സിലാക്കി പ്രവർത്തിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്,

[Mr. Thomas Chandy Mukkadan.]

ഈ രാജ്യത്തെ നെൽകൃഷിയുടെ അതിപ്രധാനമായ ഉല്പാദന സ്ഥലമായ കുട്ടനാട്ടിലെ കൃഷിയെ രക്ഷിക്കുന്നതിനും അതിനെ അഭിവൃദ്ധിപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനുമായി അതിനെ പ്രത്യേകം ഒരു താലൂക്ക് ആക്കണമെന്നുള്ള സംഗതി ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവന്നുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

Mr. C. N. Thuppan Namboodiri: (*Travancore Jenmies*): തെങ്ങുകൃഷിയും കുരുമുളകു കൃഷിയും നടത്തുന്നതിൽ ഏററവും പ്രാധാന്യം അർഹിക്കുന്നതു് പൂഞ്ഞാററിലാണെന്നുള്ള വിവരം അറിയാമോ?

Mr. Thomas Chandy Mukkadan : കുട്ടനാടൻ പ്രദേശങ്ങളിൽ തെങ്ങുകൃഷി തുല്യപ്രധാനമുള്ളതാണ്.

Mr. C. N. Thuppan Namboodiri : കിഴക്കൻ പ്രദേശങ്ങളിലെ തേങ്ങാ കുട്ടനാട്ടിലുള്ളതിനേക്കാൾ നല്ലതല്ലേ?

Mr. Thomas Chandy Mukkadan : കുട്ടനാട്ടിൽ പല സ്ഥലത്തും അതേ തരത്തിലുള്ള തെങ്ങുകൃഷി ചെയ്യപ്പെടുന്നുണ്ട്.

Miss. Thressia Kora (*Todupuzha* cum *Minachil*) : I strongly support the motion to omit the total allotment under Land Revenue. I wish to point out that the country is suffering much and the Government who are to care for the welfare of the people are utterly indifferent to their duty. The continued depression in the price of agricultural commodities and the consequent increase of the indebtedness of the agriculturist is driving them to despair. It is high time for the Government to make some permanent reduction in land revenue. They have done well in reducing the land revenue in South Travancore. I request the Government to extend this favour to northern taluks also.

In this connection I wish to refer to the settlement operation in Poonjar. As early as 1109 when the Edavagai Act was passed, the tenants of Poonjar were petitioning the Government regarding the untold misery and hardships which they were suffering. But in spite of all that, Government passed stringent rules which are now working great havoc among the people of the Edavagai. Lands in the Thekkekara pakuthi are now assessed to land tax at a rate ranging from 5 to 11 rupees per acre. Contrary to the express orders of the Government to exempt cocoanut trees which are not expected to live for a period of 12 years from the date of the issue of patta, they are also now taxed at the usual rate. Under such circumstance, I request the Government to postpone the issue of patta till these irregularities and mistakes are corrected.

Mr. E. K. Kuripe: (*Parur, Kunnathunad and Muvattupuzha*) cum *Devicolam*)) : സർ, തരിശായി കിടക്കുന്ന ഭൂമികളിൽ പലതിലും കടം വാങ്ങിച്ച് കൃഷി ഇറക്കിയും വെള്ളത്തിനു സൗകര്യമുള്ള സ്ഥലങ്ങളെ

നിലങ്ങളാക്കിയും പുരയിടങ്ങളിൽ വൃക്ഷങ്ങൾ വച്ചു പിടിപ്പിച്ചും അനുഭവത്തിൽ വരുമ്പോൾ ആ വസ്തുക്കൾക്ക് എന്തു വില വരുന്നുവോ അത്രയും സംഖ്യ അതിന്റെ തറവിലയായി ഇപ്പോൾ കൊടുക്കേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. ആ സംഖ്യ കൊടുത്തില്ലെങ്കിൽ വസ്തു അനുഭവിച്ചതിന് ശിക്ഷിക്കുകയും വസ്തുവിൽനിന്ന് ഇറക്കി വിടുകയും ചെയ്യുവരുന്നു. ഇതു് എന്തു് അന്യായമാണ്. എല്ലാ താലൂക്കുകളിലും ഈ തറവില ഈടാക്കുന്നതിന് വ്യവസ്ഥചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ട്. എന്നാൽ കൂടുതൽ തറവില ഈടാക്കാതിരിക്കുന്നപക്ഷം തങ്ങൾക്കു ഉദ്യോഗക്കയററവും പ്രോത്സാഹനവും ലഭിക്കുകയില്ലെന്ന് വിചാരിച്ച് ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ ജനങ്ങളോട് പെരുമാറുന്നതുപോലെ തോന്നുന്നുണ്ട്. തറവില, തടിവില മുതലായ ഇനങ്ങളിലായി ൨൫൦ രൂപായിൽ കൂടുതൽ ഉണ്ടെങ്കിൽ മാത്രമെ തവണ അനുവദിയ്ക്കയുള്ളു എന്ന് വെച്ചിരിയ്ക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ട് സാധാരണ ജനങ്ങൾക്കു വസ്തു പതിച്ചു വാങ്ങുന്നതിന് വളരെ പ്രയാസങ്ങൾ നേരിടുന്നു. തറവിലയും, തടിവിലയും ഇനങ്ങൾ, തവണകളായി കെട്ടി വയ്ക്കുന്നതിന് അനുവദിക്കണമെങ്കിൽ ചാർജ്ജില്ലാത്ത വസ്തുക്കൾകൂടി പണയപ്പെടുത്തി കൊടുക്കണമെന്ന് നിർബന്ധിയ്ക്കുന്നതു് സാധുക്കളായ ജനങ്ങൾക്ക് ഭൂമി പതിച്ച് എടുക്കുന്നതിന് നിവർത്തിയില്ലാതാക്കിതീർക്കുന്നു. പള്ളിവാസൽ പകുതിയിലെ സ്ഥലങ്ങൾ അവിടത്തെ പകുതിക്കച്ചേരിയിൽ സ്വാധീനമില്ലാത്ത ആളുകൾക്ക് പതിച്ചു കിട്ടാൻ വളരെ പ്രയാസമാണ്. റവന്യൂ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ ആ വക സ്ഥലങ്ങളുടെ മഹസർ എഴുതുന്നതു് അവരുടെ ആഫീസിൽ വച്ചോ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ കക്ഷി കൈക്കൂലി കൊടുക്കുന്നപക്ഷം അവരുടെ സ്വന്തം സ്ഥലത്തു വച്ചോ ആണ്. ഒരു കക്ഷിക്കുവേണ്ടി മഹസർ എഴുതിയ സ്ഥലത്തു് ഒന്നിലധികം പ്രാവശ്യം മഹസർ എഴുതിവരുന്നതുകൊണ്ട് പലപ്പോഴും കക്ഷിക്ക് ഭൂമി കിട്ടാതെ വരുന്നുണ്ട്. തൻനിമിത്തം തൽസംബന്ധമായി പലവിധത്തിലുള്ള കേസുകളും ഉത്ഭവിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്.

Mr. Thomas Chandy Mukkadan: രണ്ടുപേരുടെ കൈക്കൽനിന്നും കൈക്കൂലി വാങ്ങിച്ചു കൊണ്ടാണോ ഇപ്രകാരം മഹസർ എഴുതുന്നതു് ?

Mr. E. K. Kuripe : രണ്ടുകൂട്ടരും കൈക്കൂലി കൊടുക്കുമെന്ന് തോന്നുന്നില്ല.

മഹസർ എഴുതിക്കഴിഞ്ഞതിനുശേഷം മഹസറിനു വിപരീതമായിട്ടാണ് സർവെ ചെയ്യുന്നതു്. പള്ളിവാസൽ പകുതിയിൽ മഹസർ എഴു

[Mr. E. K. Kuripe.]

ത്തുന്നത് ഒരു സ്ഥലവും സർവെ ചെയ്യുന്നത് വേറൊരു സ്ഥലവുമായിപലപ്പോഴും സംഭവിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. ഡിവിഷൻ കച്ചേരിയിൽ സ്വന്തആളുകളുടെ സ്വാധീനം ഉള്ളതുകൊണ്ട് കീഴുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ ചിലതൊക്കെ പ്രവർത്തിക്കുന്നതിന് നിർബന്ധിതരാകുന്നു. പ്രധാന ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ ധൈര്യത്തോടുകൂടിയാണ് കീഴുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ ഇങ്ങിനെ പ്രവർത്തിക്കുന്നത്. ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ കമ്മീഷണർ ദേവികുളത്ത് ഇരുന്ന കാലത്തു ഇപ്രകാരമുള്ള അഴിമതികൾക്ക് വളരെ കുറവുണ്ടായിരുന്നു. ഇദ്ദേഹത്തെ ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൻെറ മേലദ്ധ്യക്ഷനായി നിയമിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ട് ഈ വക അഴിമതികളും കുഴപ്പങ്ങളും തീരുമെന്ന് ജനങ്ങൾ വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നു.

Mr. Thomas Chandy Mukkadan : ഈ അഴിമതികളെപ്പററി പരാതിപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുണ്ടോ ?

Mr. E. K. Kuripe : പല പ്രാവശ്യവും ഇതിനെപ്പററി പരാതിപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഇപ്പോഴും പല കേസുകളും ഉണ്ട്.

ഏലകൃഷി നടത്തുന്ന സ്ഥലങ്ങൾക്ക് ഏക്കറിന് ൧൦ രൂപാ ഈടാക്കിവരുന്നു. ഇതു സർവെ ചെയ്യുന്നതിനുള്ള ചിലവുംകൂടെയാണ്. സർവയർക്കു ദിവസംതോറുമുള്ള ചിലവു കൊടുക്കണം. അതുകൂടാതെ ലൈൻവെട്ടി കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള സകല കൂലികളും കൊടുക്കണം. റവന്യൂ വകുപ്പിലെ കീഴുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ ഇടയിൽ കൈക്കൂലിയും അഴിമതിയും വർദ്ധിച്ചു വരുന്നുണ്ട്. ഈ ക്ഷാമകാലത്ത് നിത്യാവശ്യങ്ങൾ നടത്തുന്നതിനുപോലും ജനങ്ങൾ വിഷമിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. അതിൻെറ കൂടെ ഈ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർക്ക് കൈക്കൂലിയും കൊടുക്കേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നതു ഈ ധർമ്മരാജ്യത്തിനു ഉചിതമായിട്ടുള്ളതല്ല.

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi (*Karunagapalli Kartikapalli, and Ambalapuzha* cum *Shertallai*): Sir, I also oppose the demand. I also agree with Mr. Arumugham Pillai in believing that a re-settlement is absolutely necessary but I do not support it for the reason alleged by my friend. It must not be to enhance the revenue. It will scare the public.

Mr. V. S. Arumugham Pillai: Sir, on a point of personal explanation. May I inform the member that what I meant was that the object of the settlement should not be to enhance the revenue but to detect cases of evasion of taxation.

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi: We must make it very clear that the object of the Government is not to enhance the revenue. Rather, the object of the Government must be

made plain that it is with a view to effect a more equitable re-distribution of the burden of taxation. As far as I could see—I claim to be a bit of a lawyer—any legal ingenuity has not so far devised any means to evade land-tax. One of the virtues of land tax which commends itself to the administration is that it will not allow itself to be evaded. I cannot see what my honourable friend means by the 'evasion of land tax'. It may be that there may be many cases where the cultivators enjoy properties without being assessed. In that case it is not evasion. When I speek further on this I am reminded of my old days of school mastering. Now, I do not want to recapitulate more elementary lessons. I wish to draw the attention of this House to the problem of Devicolam Division. I was one of those who advocated that the Devicolam Division be abolished to the advantage of the exchequer of the State. But in the light of the explanation given by the Government from time to time I am now inclined to believe that it was not a wise step that the Devicolam Division was abolished, because the whole area is threatened to be wholly swallwed up by enterprising and adventurous people from beyond the Ghats. Sir, by saying this I do not want to alienate the sympathy of Mr. Eric Hall. It is necessary, therefore, that an officer with dignity, courage and presentable qualities, with imagination, who will not only look after the routine affairs and spend his time in scanning the pages of the Civil List to know when he could expect to get the next promotion, but an officer of status and integrity and the requisite personality should be put at the head of this Division. Sir, I do not speak in disparagement of any officer. We want to choose an officer possessing imagination and status and Devicolam should be made a separate revenue division under this officer. I am glad to state that the .present Land Revenue Commissioner who has got an intimate knowledge of the area is quite fit to supervise his work. I think the Division Peishkar who is in charge of the Division now is a man well acquainted with the area.

Sir, now I come to another topic referred to by Mr. Kuripe that is, with regard to the registry of lands. As the honourable member said, the problem is one which bristles with difficulties. I understand on reliable authority that most of the available puduval lands and even forest reserve areas are applied for to be registered in the name of a few individuals. I wish them good luck but it will be a calamity to the State if the land is allowed to be monopolised by any individual who has done fancied or real service to the public or to the State. I do not mind a few acres of land being given for meritorious public service, because the practice is found in the tradition of our land. The old Mughal empire and the Mahratta Empire have granted *jagirs* for meritorious service to many people.

President : Will the honourable member refer to any place where such registries are made ?

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi : Sir, I refer to the taluks of Muvattupuzha and Todupuzha were large areas, say, thousand acres are applied for to be registered—

Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao : I assure the honourable member that such things have not taken place.

President : I am not aware of any such registeries being made. I wonder how the honourable member came to know of things which the Government themselves are not aware of especially when it relates to a new policy.

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi : Sir, it is only with that object of getting the facts from Government that I made these observations. Sir, in order to avoid communal troubles in future it is necessary, when new areas are registered in favour of individuals, to put all different communities jumbled together so that at least a new type of citizenship may be evoled which will not clamour for community-war appointments in Government Departments.

One other matter which I want to refer to is that the Peishkars may be instructed to make themselves accessible to the people. In that connection I certainly have to congratulate my honourable friend Mr. Ramachandra Rao for the very useful work that he has been doing from pakuthy to pakuthy and maintaining contact with the people. I am not attributing any motive when I say that his object might have been to counteract the work of some "Subversive people." Any way, that is a form of activity to which no one can take exception. He called the people of each pakuthi together, heard about their grievances and assured them immediate redress. That is a sort of work which is expected from the head of every department and more so from the divisional heads instead of going about bossing over local officers and troubling them for supplies. In that connection Sir, without wishing to give offence to anybody I want to mention one particular thing. Perhaps some of the revenue officers have taken it into their heads that they are some sort of political ambassadors appointed by Government. I know that some of them do not even do their usual work of Jemabandi inspections. I know Sir, that one or two of the Peishkars, I speak with a full sense of responsibility, are creating trouble. If Government are inclined to take proper steps, I may inform them also that one of them is an overaged man and his age is somewhere near 57 now. The Division Peiskars must be told that their work is mainly to ameliorate the condition of the ryots. For this they must give free access to the common people and hear their grievances and report the same to the Government. Therefore I wish

that the Government will be pleased to send a circular to all the responsible officers of the Land Revenue Department, to the effect that they must cultivate common touch with the people and know the local grievances and report them to Government. That will be the best political work against any possible 'subversive activities' of any section of the people or even the read hot men from Moscow. In spite of the subversive propaganda, if the Government officers maintain direct contact with the people, such propaganda can be viewed with perfect equaminity by the Government.

Mr. Kalloor Narayana Pillai (*Mavelikara and Tiruvalla cum Pathanamthitta*) : ഞാൻ ഈ ഡിമാൻറിനെ എതിർക്കുന്നു. അതുചെയ്യുന്നതോടുകൂടി ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് ഒന്നു രണ്ടു കാര്യങ്ങൾ പറയണമെന്നു വിചാരിക്കുന്നു.

ഒന്നാമതായി എനിക്കു പുറമ്പോക്കു പ്രവേശനക്കേസുകളെപ്പററിയാണ് പറയാനുള്ളതു്. അഡ്മിനിസ്ട്രേഷൻ റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ ൧൧൨൨ മാണ്ടു ൨൨൪൬ പുറമ്പോക്കുപ്രവേശനക്കേസുകൾ എടുത്തിട്ടുള്ളതായി കാണുന്നു. ഇവകൾ സാധാരണയായി തോടു പുറമ്പോക്ക്, റോഡ് പുറമ്പോക്ക്, ആററുപുറമ്പോക്ക്, മുതലായ ഇനങ്ങളിലാണ് കാണുന്നതു്. ൧൦൯൭-ലെ ഡിമാർക്കേഷൻ റൂൾ അനുസരിച്ച് വെള്ളം ഒഴുകുന്ന തോടുകളുടെ അടുത്തുള്ള പുരയിടങ്ങൾ ഡിമാർക്കേററു ചെയ്യുമ്പോൾ വെള്ളത്തിലെ ഒഴുക്കുകൊണ്ടു കര ഇടിഞ്ഞു വീഴുമെന്നുള്ളതിനാൽ ൭൦ ൧൦൦ ലിംഗ്സ് ഉള്ളിലേക്കു ചേർത്തു കല്ലിടണമെന്നാണു വ്യവസ്ഥയുള്ളതു്. അങ്ങിനെ ൧൧൧൦-ാമാണ്ടിനുശേഷം നദീതീരങ്ങളിൽ സ്ഥാപിക്കേണ്ട കല്ലുകൾ ഉള്ളിലേയ്ക്കു നീട്ടി സ്ഥാപിക്കുന്നതിനു കാരണമായി. ഇപ്പോൾ അതിനപ്പുറമുള്ള സ്ഥലമെല്ലാം പുറമ്പോക്കാണെന്നു പറഞ്ഞു കേസെടുത്തിരിക്കുന്നു. അതു തെററാണു. അതുപോലെതന്നെ വില്ലേജ് റോഡുകളായിട്ട് സഞ്ചാരത്തിനു വേണ്ടി ഉപയോഗിച്ചുവരുന്ന വീഥികൾ പുറമ്പോക്കുവഴികളായി ഡിമാർക്കേററു ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഏതെങ്കിലും ഒരു വീഥിക്കു ഒരു ഭാഗത്തു ൧൯ ലിംഗ്സ് വീതി കണ്ടിരുന്നാൽ അങ്ങേയററംവരെ അതേ വീതിതന്നെയാണെന്നു ഗണിച്ചു റവന്യൂ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ റിക്കാർഡുചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ട്. എന്നാൽ ആ വീഥിക്കു തന്നെ മറെറാരു ഭാഗത്ത് ൯ ലിംഗ്സ് വീതിയെ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നുള്ളൂ എന്നുവരാം. അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ പുറമ്പോക്കിൽ പ്രവേശിച്ചതായി കേസ്സെടുക്കുന്നതു് തെററായ ഒരു നടപടിയാണ്.

[Mr. Kalloor Narayana Pillai.]

ഇനി ലേലനടപടികളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചാണ് എനിക്കു പറയുവാനുള്ളതു്. ൧൧൧൩-ലെ അഡ്മിനിസ്ട്രേഷൻ റിപ്പോർട്ടുകൊണ്ട് ൧൦൩൧ ഏക്കർ നിലം കരക്കുടിശിഖക്കായി ലേലം ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നു കാണാൻ കഴിയും. ഇതു് ഏക്കർ ഒന്നിനു ൪൩ രൂപ ൫ ചക്രം ൧൫ കാശു വിലയായിട്ടാണു പോയിരിക്കുന്നതു്. പുരയിടമാണെങ്കിൽ ഏക്കറൊന്നിനു ൧൪ രൂപ ൧൫ ചക്രം ൧ കാശു വീതം വിലവച്ചാണ് ലേലത്തിൽ പോകുന്നതു്. ഇതിനുള്ള കാരണം ൧ രൂപ കരം കൊടുക്കേണ്ട ഒരു കുടിയാനവന്റെ പത്തോ മുപ്പതോ സെന്റു സ്ഥലമാണ് ലേലത്തിൽ വില്പിക്കുവാൻ കൊണ്ടുവരുന്നതു്. മാന്നാറിൽ ഒരു സ്ഥലത്തു് ൫ രൂപക്കു വേണ്ടി ൫ പറ നിലം ലേലത്തിൽ വില്പിച്ചതായി എനിക്കറിയാം. ഈടാക്കേണ്ട തുകയുടെ മൂന്നിരട്ടിവില വരുന്ന സ്ഥലം മാത്രമെ ലേലത്തിനു ടാവൂ. അങ്ങിനെ ചെയ്താൽ അതു ജനങ്ങൾക്കു രക്ഷയായിരിക്കും.

അടുത്തതു് ഡിമാന്റു നോട്ടീസിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചാണ്. ഈഴവ തറവാടുകളും നായർ തറവാടുകളും ഭാഗം ചെയ്തതോടുകൂടി സ്ത്രീവഴിക്ക് വസ്തുക്കൾ കിട്ടുന്നു. ഒരു സ്ത്രീക്ക് മൂന്നും നാലും കുട്ടികളും കാണും. അതു പോക്കുവരവു ചെയ്യുമ്പോൾ ഇത്രയും ആളുകളുടെ പേരിലാണ് പോക്കുവരവു ചെയ്യുന്നതു്. കരം ഈടാക്കുന്നതിലേക്കായി ഇവരിൽ ഓരോരുത്തർക്കും ഡിമാന്റു നോട്ടീസു കൊടുക്കുന്നു. ഈ പതിവു നിറുത്തി ഓരോ തറവാട്ടിലേയും പ്രധാനപ്പെട്ട സ്ത്രീക്കോ പുരുഷനോ ഡിമാന്റു നോട്ടീസു കൊടുക്കുകയാണുവേണ്ടതു്. മി. അനന്തശിവയ്യർ പറഞ്ഞതുപോലെ ഓരോ പട്ടയം അനുസരിച്ച് പ്രത്യേകം പ്രത്യേകം നോട്ടീസ് അയക്കുന്നതു ശരിയായിരിക്കയില്ല.

Mrs. Abernam Gnanasikhamony (*Nominated*) : Sir, I rice to support the Demand. In the Financial Secretary's report we find.

> "Over and above the provision for the normal activities of the Department, the necessary allotment has been made in the Land Revenue Budget for the continuance of"

so many items of work. And also in the end we find

> "the one outstanding feature of the Land Revenue budget for the next year, a feature of particular interest to the ryot, is a lump sum provision of Rs. 20,000 for working out a scheme for bringing up-to-date the records relating to land, which had of late been falling into arrears owing to a substantial reduction of the Land Records Maintenance staff in 1107 as a measure of retrenchment."

President : The honourable member does very well speak extempore. Then why should the member read.

Mrs. Abernam Gnanasikhamony: Sir, I am only reading a quotation of the Financial Secretary. I hope and wish that this scheme as stated by the Financial Secretary will be really beneficial to the ryots as it is intended to be. This scheme is also hoped to absorb into service some of the educated unemployed. Sir, it is one of the duties of the Government to see whether any defects like this exist in any of the departments and to rectify those defects by working out similar scheme. I am not unmindful of the fact that for the carrying out of such schemes, Government need money and hence I support this Demand. Sir, I agree with Mr. Ananthasiva Aiyar and Mr. Kalloor Narayana Pillai in expressing that the demand notice fees should be collected from only one member of a family if the property to be taxed belongs to that family and also in regard to serving many such notices to one individual. Though this may bring a small additional income to the Government it causes great hardships to the tax payers.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar: Sir, I support the Demand. In supporting the Demand I wish to make a few observations. First of all I must make the general remarks I made last year on the floor of this house that the Administration Reports of most of the departments do not contain either an index or table of contents which would facilitate reference. Sir, this is not a phamplet but it is a book-let which is issued to the members of this House by the Government and it is also circulated outside. This book does not show who is the author of the book where it was printed and when. All these facts or matters should find a place in any publication legally issued entitling it to be called a book or report. Any casual observer must be able to ascertain at a glance what are the contents of the book and to which all pages he should refer to get details of those matters on which information is sought. I submit Sir, that though this defect was pointed out once on another occasion from the floor of this house the same is repeated even now and I hope that this will not be repeated in future.

As regards the Land Revenue Department I may point out certain defects in the working of it. Petitions filed by auction purchasers in revenue sales for sannads are not being entered in any register. No register is kept in the taluk offices for entering such petitions so much so that parties have to file petitions every now and then and produce stamp papers more than once. In the same manner, when parties produce stamp papers for preparing sannads no receipts are given. No register is kept for the receipt of such stamp papers. During the course of the interpellations in this House a few days back it was submitted by the honourable member, the Land Revenue Commissioner, that such a register is being kept. But, Sir, on enquiry at several taluks I found this is not the

[Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar.]

case. The parties have to produce stamp papers not once but sometimes twice or thrice. I request the Government to see that a proper register for the receipts of petitions and stamp papers is kept for this purpose as in all the revenue courts as is done in all civil courts. The receipts of stamp papers and applications and their pendency can then be easily found if such a register is preserved. I also wish to bring to the notice of the Government that much delay is caused in the issue of sale sannads. A formality has to be gone through in this. The sannads are prepared by the Tahsildar and sent to the Division Peishkar for signature. I do not understand the necessity of the Division Peishkar signing this document. Sir, the Munsiff's are authorised to sign and issue sale sannads why not the Tahsildars be given that power and why should the Peishkars sign these sannads in the case of the revenue sales? This is causing inordinate delay. There is, consequently, much difficulty in effecting sales.

Besides these, I wish to point out the various difficulties experienced by the public in the markets to which they take their articles. Now a sum of more than 1 lakh of Rupees is derived as market revenue annually. Most of the markets have not proper and safe stalls, so much so that things taken to the market are damaged by exposure through sun and rain. I submit that, since the revenue derived from that particular source is very great, it is high time that Government consider the importance of erecting proper and safe stalls in all markets to ensure the safety of those who go there as well as the goods taken to the markets for sale.

Another important matter, which I wish to call attention to, is the *karampathippu*. For karampathippu cases the revenue authorities take their stand on the statement in the *patta* to ascertain the original ownership of the land. It so happens that there are mistakes in the *patta* issued, especially in Northern Travancore. We have come across several cases where the *oluku* (ഒഴുക) is not available. I know of an instance where the *oluku* was stolen. The responsible officer from whose custody *oluku* was lost, was punished in this case. During settlement, in certain cases, *patta* was prepared and issued on the basis of available matter in the absence of *oluku*, so much so there is a good deal of confusion in the issue of *patta*. There is a column in the *pattas* issued for recording the *inam* of the property as per the old *oluku*. In the absence of *oluku* the entry in this column is made on surmises. Registered deeds between the Jenmi and Kudiyan, decrees of Court's between the parties wherein the ownership of the party is admitted or established are all ignored by the karampathippu officers and they take their stand on the casual mistaken entries found in the *patta* issued for the

property. This is very hard and is causing much harm to the Jenmi and Kudiyan in many cases. It so happens that after the karampathippu is effected and the incidental enhancement of tax, the Jenmi gets nothing by way of jenmikaram. He may have to compensate the Kudiyan for the increase in the assessment. At least if the party is able to show that from the time of memory for the last 50 years a property was treated and recognised as belonging to a particular individual, a legal presumption should be that it belongs to that particular man.

President: The honourable member has two minutes more.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar: There should be such a legal presumption in cases where the origin cannot be successfully traced that the original ownership must have been in the party who was dealing with the property as his own and he may be saved from the difficulty of proving the impossible.

Mr. P R. Godavarma Raja (*Edavagai*): Sir, I support the motion In supporting this demand, I wish to answer some charges that have been levelled against the settlement of Poonjar and Vanjipuzha Edavagais which is being carried out now. It is alleged by one or two members that serious irregularities are being committed by the settlement authorities there. As a member representing the Edavagais, I wish to enter my emphatic protest against those allegations. The present settlement officer, who is deputed to carry out that work is a person of undoubted integrity and honesty and, as far as I am able to understand, there have been no real charges brought forward by the tenants themselves. Those who know how the work is being carried on will not say that there are serious irregularities.

Mr. Thomas Chandy Mukkadan: തെക്കേക്കര പകുതിയിൽ നിന്നു മാത്രം ൨൦൦൦ പട്ടാദാരന്മാരുള്ളതിൽ ൧൦൦൦ ആളുകളുടെ ആക്ഷേപങ്ങളെ കേട്ടു തീരുമാനിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളു എന്നു മെംബർക്കറിയാമോ?

Mr. P R. Godavarma Raja: Sir, it is always possible to instigate ignorant people to make representations on false promises. As far as I know, these instigators have not even a knowledge of the lands in the Edavaga; nor have they even an inch of land there and some of these people are instigating the tenants to agitate so that they may get more and more concessions. People are aware of the circumstances under which the Edavaga Act was passed. It was on the representations of the tenants themselves that this question was taken up by the Government, and the Legislature after serious consideration passed that measure The tenants must thank the Government and the legislative bodies for having got them such a beneficial measure. It is the Edavaga that stands to

[Mr. P. R. Godavarma Raja.]

lose in the working of that piece of legislation. Formerly, the tenants had no occupancy rights over their holdings. They were not able to get agricultural loans and they were not allowed to take part in the elections as voters and so they themselves gave representations to the Government to pass such measures as were necessary to get them a voice in the administration of the country. It is certainly strange that after having got such a beneficial legislation some people are throwing obstacles in the way of the speedy termination of the settlement operations. It is detrimental to the interests of the tenants as well as the chiefs concerned to postpone the issue of *pattas* at this stage. As far as the Chiefs are concerned they have to pay for the cost of the settlement and every day's delay means more cost to them. Under these circumstances, I request the Government to take speedy measures to terminate the settlement operations as early as possible.

Regarding the question of resurvey and settlement, I am at one with Mr. Arumughom Pillai and some others who are for taking up this question as early as possible, so that inequalities in taxation may be done away with.

Sir, I do not think that the matter of abolishing land tax is so serious now. It is only after complete industrialisation of the country that any such question can be thought of and unless some substitute for Land Revenue is found out, it is not possible to abolish land tax.

Coming to the question of Jenmikaram settlement.

President: Three honourable members now remain in the list that has been given to me and I have to invite them. Mr. T. Krishna Pillai will now speak.

Mr. T. Krishna Pillai: Sir, all the points that I wished to bring to the notice of this House have received the pointed attention of the Government. The evils arising out of the present system of issuing demand notices have been so ably and eloquently discussed upon by my previous speakers that I do not wish to tax the patience of the members, especially at this fag end of the discussion. All the same, I have to bring to the attention of the Government a very serious omission on the part of the Land Revenue Commissioner, I mean the omission to bring to the attention of the Government the necessity for a grant of remission of tax in the malaria affected regions of South Travancore. Sir, it is not merely adulation or praise when I say that the endearing characteristic feature of the Government, I mean the present administration is the readiness with which the head of the administration was able to extent a helping hand whenever the necessity for help

was clearly made out. This fact is clearly exemplified from the readiness with which the remission of tax was granted in Nanjinad and the suburban regions and also from the sinking of tube wells in areas where there is a real scarcity of water. Now, Sir, I do not think it necessary to expatiate at any great length and invite the attention of the Government to the manifold difficulties and suffering endured by the poor inhabitants in those malaria affected regions in the Neyyattinkara Taluk. Sir, it is against the fundamental principles of taxation to demand the tax from these people and I am sorry that the Land Revenue Commissioner has not recommended to the Government the necessity of remission of taxes in those places. If he only had the kindness to pay a visit to those regions before the framing of the Budget, I am sure, he would not have had remained so serene and calm without making any effort to move the Government to extend some concession in the realisation of Governmental dues from these unfortunate, miserable beings inhabiting those regions. With the confident hope that legitimate and deserving help would be extended by the Government, and that the learned Land Revenue Commissioner would make a bold and timely move in the matter, I support the demand.

Mr N Krishna Aiyar (*Vaikom, Kottayam and Changanacherry cum Peermade*): Sir, I wish to bring to the notice of the Government the irregularity and laxity in the conduct of the proverthicars in the matter of collection of taxes. If only the proverthicars would move out in the places under their jurisdiction, and meet the people who are to pay the tax, atleast, fifty per cent. of the arrears could be collected. This would also avoid a large number of demand notices being sent to the tax payers. There are instances where notices were sent to dead persons, and many of them are not served properly. The revenue collecting authorities have misinterpreted the Government Notification regarding remission of tax. The Notification has been recently clarlified. But it was rather too late and before it was known to the people, the period for remission elapsed and several people were not able to take advantage of the same. I therefore, request the Government to extend the period for payment with remission till the end of Kanni 1115, as was done last year. This will enable a large portion of the arrears being collected within that period.

Secondly, I wish to bring to the notice of the Government the invidious distinction between the different blocks in the Vembanad reclamation area. There are certain blocks which are assessed as 13th, and others as 12th *tarams*, and although they are quite alike in yield and value the cost of cultivation is the same for both. The

[Mr. N. Krishna Aiyar.]

tax in respect of the blocks which are assessed as 12th *taram* has certainly to be reduced to that of the 13th *taram*. This matter has been brought to the notice of the Government more than once; unfortunately, no remedy has so far been effected. I would therefore urge upon the Government the urgent necessity of effecting an equalisation of the *tarams* in respect of the different blocks of the Vembanad reclamations.

Lastly, I would also emphasise the necessity to minimise the delay in the confirmation of revenue sales and the issue of sannads, so that arrears in respect of lands sold in revenue auctions would also be minimised.

Mr. K. M. Kesavan: Sir, I also oppose the Demand My object is to draw the attention of Government to a few important points.

Sir, it was announced by the Government of Travancore about 16 years ago that, in order to give representation to non-caste Hindus and non-Hindus, in the Revenue Department, the Devaswoms were to be separated from the Revenue Department; and it is now sixteen years since such separation was actually made. According to my information, Sir, out of the 400 and odd Proverthicars, only 7 are Ezhavas; the position is more or less the same with regard to the pakuthi Accountants also. Apart from my community, there are also other communities suffering under the same disability. I would therefore request Government to be alert on this point and to redress our grievances as early as possible.

I have also to draw the attention of the House to another point namely, remission of tax, not in respect of paddy lands but in respect of the vast extent of cocoanut plantations affected by the cocoanut pest. In my constituency itself, there are large tracts, affected by this pest: the trees have lost their productivity, and in some cases they have actually perished. I understand that the owners concerned have prayed for the remission of tax in cases where this has happened; but I am sorry to say that the Department has not done anything so far with respect to those prayers.

I would, in this connection, urge upon the Government the immediate necessity for re-settlement; because, the assessment would then be made only on the actual present yield. In order to bring about an equitable incidence of taxation, re-settlement is urgently necessary.

There is one other point I would refer to, and that is the question of encroachments by private parties into what are called *Aradipadas* (*6 feet paths*) in country parts. Most of these paths

have now been narrowed down to a width of a foot or two feet; they have become *Oradipadas* or *Eeradipadas*, so that if a person like myself walks along the path, and if some one else comes from the opposite direction, he is not able to cross me without causing considerable inconvenience to me and to himself. The Land Revenue Department must vigilently watch these encroachments. I would request the Land Revenue Commissioner to issue immediate orders to the Revenue Supervisors in the various taluks to look into these encroachments so that cases may be taken against the parties concerned and punishment meted out wherever they have encroached.

Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao: Sir, so many points have been raised in the course of the debate that I do not think I will have sufficient time to deal with all of them. I shall however deal with the general points first.

President: The honourable member will have 20 minutes.

Mr. M Ramachandra Rao. Thank you, Sir.

The main point was about resurvey and resettlement. Successive Dewans have considered this question; they were all convinced that resettlement was necessary. The people of Nanjinad will recollect that, when the present Dewan-President visited South Travancore in 1112, in reply to a deputation which waited on him there, he said that the question of resettlement would be taken up soon, and then the grievances of the people of Nanjinad would be redressed. Unfortunately, the question had to be postponed for various reasons, one of the most important being the cost involved; it is expected that the resettlement operations would cost about a crore of rupees. That was why it was considered not feasible to take it up at once. All the same, it was found out that the people of South Travancore and of Shencotta needed special treatment on account of so many considerations other than the very high rate of tax they were paying; and therefore, Government granted, for five years, remission of 20 per cent. of the tax on all *ayacut* lands in taluks of Tovala, Agastisvaram and Shencotta. From the fact that, from 1110, for successive years Government have been granting general remissions of 12½ per cent. and more, I am sure the sympathetic attitude of the Government towards the people would be apparent to the honourable members of this House. And, in some years, while the general rate of remission was 12½ per cent., Nanjinad and Kuttanad were granted remission of 18¾ per cent. In 1113, the Dewan first announced the remission of a certain percentage on the arrears of tax; subsequently, during the course of

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this year, the remission has been made general and that has cost Government about Rs. 5 lakhs. Government have always been alive to the needs of the people. They are ever ready to redress the real and legitimate grievances of the people.

As I said at the outset, there is no doubt that resettlement is necessary, not for increasing the taxes, but to distribute them equitably. At present our land revenue is about Rs. 40 lakhs; after resettlement, it may go up or go down a little. But resettlement has necessarily to be preceded by resurvey; and resurvey and resettlement together will be very costly and cannot possibly be undertaken immediately. It is hoped that ere long—within the next 5 or 6 years—the question will be taken up.

Mr. Kottur Kunjukrishna Pillai: May I know from the honourable member whether, if resettlement is effected at once, the owners of land now unassessed would not have to pay tax on such lands?

Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao: That is true; also, in some cases the tax may have to be reduced. As I said, hanging on this question of resettlement is the work of Land Records Maintenance. We were doing it till about 11 7; unfortunately, the representatives of the people were against it, and it had to be stopped. Last year provision was made in the budget for Land Records Maintenance; but, unfortunately, the work could not be pushed through. Provision has been made now also, and I hope to be able to get some work done in the coming year.

Sir, apart from the question of general resettlement, reference was made to the settlement, of the Poonjar Edavagai. The points have been met by the honourable member Mr. Raja. Government have lent the services of a capable officer to the Poonjar Edavagai, and it is hoped that the settlement operations there will be finished soon.

Another important point that was raised was with respect to the Kandukrishi lands. As the House is aware, these lands stand on an entirely different footing from the Pandarapattom lands; the principle of taxation applicable to Pandarapattom lands will not and cannot apply to the Kandukrishi lands. These are Home Farm lands. All the same, I may inform the House that it has been possible, whenever necessary, to relax the rules in favour of the tenant, and even to grant remissions of his dues. If the tenant has any difficulty, and if he would represent his grievances to the authorities concerned, I am sure he would get necessary assistance.

In regard to the other general questions that have been raised during the course of the debate, I may once again assure the House that Government are always alive to the needs of the people and have been doing their utmost for the people. There is however one other point in regard to these remissions which I would like the honourable House to bear in mind. I have been told during my tours, especially by the poor people, the masses, that these remissions are not really felt by them. If a person pays a tax of 8 chuckrams per annum, the extent of remission he gets is only one chuckram; naturally, he is not helped by that to any very great extent, although, by such a remission of 12½ percent., Government lose Rs. 4 to 5 lakhs. Of course, the rich man who pays between Rs. 4,000 and 5,000 every year by way of land tax, gets substantial relief on account of these remissions. Here again, the principle 'To him that hath unto him shall be given.', seems to apply.

Mr. M. K. Ananthasiva Aiyar: May I ask whether it is the land that pays the tax, or the man who owns the land?

Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao: The land, no doubt; but the gain due to the remission goes to the man who owns the land.

Sir, my point is that there can be a real solution of our agriculturists' problems only if the general depression lifts and the prices of the agricultural products go up.

Mr. T. Krishna Pillai: May I ask whether the one chuckram is not as important and valuable to the poor man as the five hundred rupees to the rich man?

Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao: True, but the poor people have actually told me, complained to me that the remissions were of little advantage to them. On principle I too would agree with my honourable friend; but the opinion of the general population seems to be otherwise. I may inform my honourable friend that, until, in my tours I was able to gather the opinion of the poor people in the country, I too was of the same opinion as my friend Mr. Krishna Pillai.

Sir, the question of encroachments has also been adverted to. It might be that six-feet paths have now become two feet paths. Similarly, I know, in Karunagapalli side, 30-feet *todus* have now become 5-feet *todus*. But, who is at fault? Certainly the owners of the lands on either side of these paths or *thodus*. It is not difficult for me to take up encroachment cases against one and all of them. But, they will raise a hue and cry; it will only add to the political trouble. I would rather proceed cautiously in the matter, although I know that there are encroachments, and also that it is

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my duty to take up cases against the parties concerned. But, as I said, I shall proceed cautiously.

Mr. K. M. Kesavan: May I ask whether the people of Karunagapalli have not surrendered lands free of compensation, and opened new roads?

Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao: Yes, Sir, I have walked along one of such roads; it is good, I mean the road from Kulasekharapuram to the main road. There are also other instances in which the land has been surrendered free of compensation, by the people.

Mr. K. M. Kesavan: In the light of such facts, does the honourable member think that there would be any trouble if roads and paths are widened back to their original widths?

Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao: Where there was vacant land available, the people surrendered them free of compensation; but in the case of these paths and *thodus*, where they have deliberately encroached, they may not be willing.

Sir, several minor matters have also been referred to during the debate, markets for instance. It is true, Sir, that, in 1113, Government spent Rs. 8,500 towards the maintenance of markets; on that score, the question of maintenance of markets has been very forcibly presented to this House. Sir, Government are not unmindful of the need to maintain these markets properly. During the current year, a sum of Rs. 20,000 had been provided for in the budget; and for 1115 also, a similar provision has been made in the budget, and I hope to be able to spend the whole of it within the year. But, I may inform the House that there are several very small markets which do not yield even Rs. 50 per annum, although their proper maintenance would surely cost Government a much higher amount. Sir, the territorial distribution of the receipts from markets in a particular taluk or division towards the maintenance of the markets in that taluk or division, could not be possible. I may repeat that a sum of Rs. 20,000 has been provided in the budget for 1115, for the maintenance of market; I shall see that, to the last chuckram, that provision is fully utilised during the course of the year.

In regard to the Vembanad reclamations, the suggestion has been made that all the Kuttanad pakuthies concerned should be constituted into one taluk. I too have felt the inconvenience of the present arrangement by which certain pakuthies belong to the Ambalapuzha taluk, certain others to theKottayam taluk, and so on. But, I have not studied the question fully yet,

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi: May I, ask whether the re-distribution of pakuthies suggested would not affect tradition and the sentiments of the people involved?

Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao: That is comparatively a minor point. My main difficulty is with regard to the serious dislocation of the pakuthi accounts, which is inevitable in any such re-grouping of pakuthies. I should think that no such re-distribution can be undertaken before the next settlement.

Mr. M. K. Ananthasiva Aiyar: May I ask whether these properties are not being auctioned away every year?

Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao: Yes, if people do not pay tax, the land in question will be auctioned.

Sir, in regard to this matter, the complaint was specifically made about the large number of revenue auction sales, and the unnecessarily large number of demand notices. Sir, nobody pays any tax willingly, because after all it is a tax; I myself may not like paying income tax on my salary but it has to be deducted from my pay. Therefore, something has to be done to enforce payment of tax, and that punctually. It is because tax is not paid on the due date that the demand notice is sent. As long as there is the system of land tax, and as long as Government have to depend upon land tax for the maintenance of the State, some penal provisions are absolutely essential. I may, however, inform the House that, in really hard cases, I have set aside revenue auction sales and have given back the properties to the owners. In dealing with these cases, two considerations generally weigh with me, firstly, sympathy, and secondly, the question whether the party seeking relief has a right on the property and it was auctioned without his knowledge. It was only recently that we issued a circular to the effect that every person who has a right over a land should register his right in the Pakuthi Cutcheri; there are several cases in which the *patta* stands in the name of one person, while another person pays the tax. As I said, wherever I have found real hardship caused to a party, I have redress it and I have been very liberal in the disposal of such revision petitions.

Mr. T. Krishna Pillai: May I inform the honourable member that the common agriculturist of this country finds it too costly to approach the Land Revenue Commissioner?

Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao: It is open to the parties to come and appeal to me in person themselves, instead of through vakils; I am not very particular that vakils should appear before me,

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi: Does the honourable member realise that, by making that statement, he hits hard a large section of private practitioners in the country who have acquired some kind of vested rights in the matter?

Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao: It may not cost them much.

As regards the inspection of pakuthies by the Division Peishkar and other officers, I may assure the House, that whenever I inspect a taluk I have made it a point to meet as many as possible in the pakuthy cutcherries and the markets.

Mr. Kalloor Narayana Pillai: ഒരു ഭാഗപത്രം അനുസരിച്ച് ഒരു നായർ തറവാട്ട് ഒരു സ്ത്രീക്കും അവരുടെ പത്തു സന്താനങ്ങൾക്കും വസ്തു വീതിച്ചു പോക്കുവരവു ചെയ്യുന്നതിനു മുൻപേ ഈ പത്തുപേർക്കും ഡിമാന്റ് നോട്ടീസ് അയക്കേണ്ട ആവശ്യമുണ്ടോ ?

Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao: പത്തു പേരുടെയും പേരിലാണ് വസ്തു ഇരിക്കുന്നതെങ്കിൽ പത്തു പേർക്കും നോട്ടീസ് അയയ്ക്കും.

There is only one point more which was referred to by the honourable member Mr. Narayana Aiyar *viz.*, the delay in the issue of sannads. I promise, Sir, that I shall look into the matter when I go to his taluk in the near future.

The question that Government be granted a sum of Rs. 10,51,949 under demand I—Land Revenue and Taxes on Income was put and carried. The grant was made.

The House rose for lunch at 1 3 P. M. and re-assembled at 2 P. M. with the President in the Chair.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar: Sir, I rise to a point of order. Sir, we find a publication placed on the table before us. We do not know who is the author of that publication and who authorised it to be placed on the table.

Mr. M. P. Joseph (*Excise Commissioner*): Sir, this memorandum has been prepared by a gentleman who has studied the excise laws of various countries and of this State. The book is placed on the table on my authority to point out the other side of the question.

President: Order, order. The honourable member may move his grant.

DEMAND II—EXCISE.

Mr. M. P. Joseph: Sir, I move for a grant not exceeding Rs. 6,90,430 under Demand II—Excise.

Mr. K. M. Kesavan: Sir, I oppose the Demand. My object in doing so is to draw the attention of the House to the manufacture of cocoanut jaggery. We are aware that there is a sugar factory at Thuckalai and sugar is manufactured there from the jaggery taken from the palmyrah trees. Sir, that is possible in South Travancore. But in Central and North Travancore we have not got palmyrah trees but we have only cocoanut trees. From cocoanut trees it is possible that jaggery can be manufactured and even now that manufacture is not extinguished. Till a few years ago it was the custom in this country to freely issue licenses for the manufacture of sweet toddy and cocoanut jaggery; but I do not know why that practice was discontinued by the Department now. Even now, theoretically speaking, license will be granted to those who apply for it. But practically there are very few licensees who carry on this trade. Why that is denied, I do not know. Perhaps it is due to the fear that illicit tapping will be carried on and that sweet toddy will be converted into the other kind of toddy and that illicit distillation might be carried on. I would suggest that free licenses should be issued for the manufacture of sweet toddy the high food value of which has been recognised on all hands. We hear that very recently the Bombay Government have adopted a policy of encouraging the manufacture of sweet toddy. We are already importing a great deal of sugar from outside. If we are particular about raising the jaggery from the cocoanut trees, I think it will be possible to manufacture all the sugar that is necessary for the State. That will be a great asset to the Government and at the same time it will be to some extent a solution for unemployment. I am aware that there are about 10,000 tappers in my community and the number will swell if sweet toddy is allowed to be made. From the booklet that was circulated here I find that sweet toddy was used to be taken even from immemorial times. We have got lines in the Vedas to support this statement. Whether we should give credit to what is given in the Vedas, is a matter of opinion. But, somehow I agree with the opinion that so long as sweet toddy does not make a man intoxicated but only invigorates, it may be taken.

Mr. M. Govindan: May I know, Sir, whether sterilised sweet toddy will intoxicate anybody?

Mr. K. M. Kesavan: I am not aware of that.

Sahib Bahadur Abdul Tayel Shaikh Kaderbhoy (*Commerce and Industry, South*): May I know from the honourable member whether sugar can be made from cocoanut jaggery?

Mr. K. M. Kesavan: Yes.

Sahib Bahadur Abdul Tayeb Shaikh Kaderbhoy: In that case, why should we be so much afraid of the dumping of Ceylon copra?

Mr. K. M. Kesavan: It is exactly to that point that I am coming. Since there has been the dumping of Ceylon copra into our ports and our cocoanut has lost its original price, we must find out other ways and means for the consumption of cocoanut. Cocoanut is a good food material also. I had been for some time under the "Khune system" of treatmen......

Mr. V. S. Arumughom Pillai: May I know, Sir, whether jaggery is made from cocoanut.

Mr. K. M. Kesavan: Jaggery can be made from sweet toddy taken from cocoanut trees. Cocoanut can also be made part of our food. Those who agree with that opinion might try that and be benefited by that.

Then I have to make another observation with regard to the export duty levied on cocoanut and cocoanut products. It is seen from the report that a duty varying from 5 to 15 per cent. is levied upon different kinds of goods and among these dutiable goods cocoanuts and cocoanut products find a place. I think that after a revision of the Interportal Trade Convention, this duty can be abolished. If a move be made by the Government to revise the Interportal Trade Convention and to abolish this duty, it will alleviate the misery of the people of this land who suffer from economic depression.

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi: May I know whether the honourable member refers to duty on exports or imports?

Mr. K. M. Kesavan: Exports.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar: I support the Demand. I support also the principle advocated by Mr. Kesavan. It is said that sweet toddy is a good specific for diabetes. It has been suggested by very capable medical men including *Ashtavaidyans* that the taking in of sweet toddy in the early morning is the best specific for all sorts of diabetes. Good honey also is prescribed as a good specific for diabetes. It has been accepted by the best authorities and encouraged elsewhere.

Sahib Bahadur Abdul Tayeb Shaikh Kaderbhoy: May I know whether any toddy can be used for diabetes?

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar: I am not a professional man but I know that sweet toddy has been recommended for diabetic patients. As such, sufficient encouragement ought to be given to the free manufacture of sweet toddy.

As for coco-brandy, we find large quantities of foreign liquor imported into our State. Of late, these quantities are increasing from year to year. If on the other hand coco-brandy can be treated scientifically, and flavoured properly it could replace the foreign liquor that is imported and much revenue can be realised. The duty on coco-brandy has to be lowered considerably. Therefore, sufficient encouragement should be given to the manufacture of coco-brany also.

I understand that the Excise Department is preparing and issuing monthly trade statistics and returns. It is a very valuable document. We find that we have got a very good future for commerce and this journal or statistical report will play an important part. I request Government to supply the members of this House with copies of this journal also monthly, so that we may know the position of Travancore, what all things are grown and manufactured and what all things are exported to places outside.

One or two years back a decent amount was sanctioned for preventing leakage of revenue due to illicit manufacture of liquor and illicit imports of dutiable articles like tobacco. Unfortunately we do not find any appreciable increase in the income though additional staff for this purpose was appointed and continued. If it seems to have proved a failure, as I fear it has, I request Government to abolish the additional staff and save the amount allotted for this additional staff.

With these words I support the Demand.

Mr. K. K. Kuruvilla: Sir, when just going through the brochure that was placed before us today, I found a number of quotations from the Bible, and the Scriptures. I think I will be the only man in this House who will have some acquaintance with theology. In regard to the quotations from the Bible, without entering into any theological discussion, I want to state only my view of how I interpret the Holy Scriptures. I do not know whether all Christians will agree with me. But I want to make this statement that if any law which exists in any document in any part of the world is not conducive to the progress of society, it is not applicable to us. I feel that a law probably made three thousand years ago for the sake of a primitive people cannot be adequately taken as an authority for us of the twentieth century. If it was in force in that age for that particular people, I do not see how it can be applicable to us now.

Mr. M. P. Joseph: May I know, is the member a believer in the Bible ?

Mr. K. K. Kuruvilla: I have to answer this question to my Bishop and not to the Excise Commissioner.

[Mr. K. K. Kuruvilla]

Sir, I myself have been to Palestine and have travelled through the country. That area is full of grape cultivation and to whichever hotel one goes, wine is offered to him for drink. It is not the manufactured wine that is given, but the wine prepared from grapes that is given to a person for drink. Whenever you sit on a table, the wine is brought to you there and if you refuse to drink it, people there wonder why the wine was not used. After all, the wine prepared from the grapes cultivated there is offered for drink. That wine will not do any harm. Probably, in a place where the Bible was written, some sanctity has to be given to the sort of wine obtaining there. But in a country like India where the Hindus and Mohamedans have a different notion about the wine obtaining here, and when the temperance movement is being attempted to be introduced, I am certainly sorry to note, that the Bible has been quoted as an authority against the introduction of prohibition. Whatever be the teachings in the past, the main idea prevalent in India is to introduce temperance in all parts of the country. I shall be sorry if any religious authority is quoted in support of that law. In the brochure supplied here, there are passages to support as well as to oppose the introduction of prohibition. There is one portion which reads,

> "Give strong drink unto him that is
> ready to perish, and wine unto those
> that be of heavy hearts."

I do not want anybody in Travancore to perish on account of the strong drink taken to by him.

Next I want to deal with a practical experience which I have had, namely the prevalance of some liquor-shops in this country. By liquor shops I mean, sub-shops and I speak from my own experience. During the last occasion while I was living in a part of my constituency, I found a certain gentleman suddenly putting up a sub-shop just opposite to my house. I went across to his shop and asked him under whose authority that shop was set up. He turned round and said that it was a sub-shop for selling toddy and mainly intended to benefit a large number of labourers who halt there for drink. I consulted my friends around me and asked them about the desirability of sending a petition to the Excise Commissioner on the matter. But they said they would not be a party to that, for they feared trouble. Another thing is that if petitions are sent, no attention would be given to them. On enquiry elsewhere I found that there were 8 more shops of that category in that particular place which served different kinds of people. I am afraid, these sub-shops cannot exist without the connivance of the departmental officers. Years ago, I remember a small committee of 3 members

was appointed by the Excise Commissioner to investigate into and report the cases of sub-shops to the Excise Commissioner. I remember Mr. T. K. Madhavan was in that committee. I also happened to be one among them, because of my interest in temperance movement. I found that if any one were to report a case of sub-shop to the Excise Commissioner, immediately an Assistant Excise Commissioner comes there for investigation. He will have nothing to see. He will see no sub-shop building or sheds or pots in the locality. The Commissioner or his assistant would ask us the necessity for such a petition. In that way, the sub-shops existed in those localities. In fact, we have seen the existence of sub-shops with our own eyes. I have only to submit whether there is no remedy for this state of affairs. Though I do not ask for a complete prohibition at the present time, I request you, Sir, to see that the order of Government is kept. No labourer should be allowed to remain in a toddy shop after a fixed number of hours. That rule should be enforced in all the shops. In this connexion all that I wish to say is that the departmental officers should pay more attention to see that the rules of the department are obeyed by the toddy shop contractors to the fullest extent possible. The general practice that is prevalent in the department should be brought under effective control and obeyed by the contractors as well.

A third point I want to speak about is this. It was also discussed elsewhere, namely, giving the control of salt to private individuals. To my mind, when we are discussing the question of nationalisation of the key industries, I cannot find a better industry than that of salt and which can be taken up by Government. Now, this is in the hands of capitalists. I have also heard that the workers in the salt factories are not being properly treated. This is one of the key industries of the State and I hope that, along with the idea of nationalisation of the key industries, in this country, the question of salt industry can be taken up by Government and worked on proper lines.

Mr. V. S. Arumukhom Pillai : May I know, what is the basis for the statement that the workers in the Salt factories are not being properly treated?

Mr. K. K. Kuruvila : There is no documentry evidence to be advanced. But I have consulted the members of the Council and have ascertained from them that the workers have a real grievance. They are not being properly treated;

Mr. K. M. Kesavan : May I know whether without establishing the ancient practices of the flora and the fauna, of Syria, is it the practice among Christians to take to wine in a larger measure?

President : That is wandering away from the point.

Miss Thressia Kora : Sir, in supporting the motion, I wish to say a few words on the general policy of the Excise Department. It has been generally observed that their policy in administering the Excise Department is to encourage temperance with a view to the final introduction of prohibition. But it is as clear as daylight that what the Excise Department does is only to encourage the drink evil in the State. Of course, it does augment the public revenue to no inconsiderable extent. But it is nothing but an immoral revenue. On the one hand, we have schools and colleges, churches and temples to make people lead moral lives. On the other, we have this array ot innumerable arrack shops and toddy shops. While we send our boys to the schools in the morning, we send our men to the arrack shops and toddy shops in the afternoon.

Sir, the taluk of Minachil which I have the misfortune or good fortune to represent stands first in male literacy. But it also occupies the first place in respect of this drink habit also. Every day we get reports of cold-blooded murder, robbery and assault from Minachil, all on account of this evil habit. No civilized Government can allow its subjects to go to hell in this manner. With these words, I oppose the Demand.

Mr. Eric Hall (*Travancore Planters*) : Sir, so far we have heard two speakers advocating prohibition. I fear what I have to say now will be a cry in the wilderness. I am against prohibition. I am sure that whisky and similar liquors when taken in moderation cannot do any harm. The abuse of liquor, as is well known to all, has its own bad results but very often the liquor itself is blamed. After all liquor forms a minor part of the bodily sustenance when compared with other items. Although I come from Scotland, I have to say that my experience is different from that narrated by Mr. Kuruvilla. He has placed one aspect of the matter. He referred to grapes. There are grapes which produce very good wine, and wine which is intoxicating. In France also there are the finest grapes which produce wine. The abuse of liquor may have to be brought under effective control. That is what is happening now in Madras and Bombay. The Government of those places find it necessary to protect the people dwelling in the town parts especially from the evil effects of liquor. I also realise that the population of Madras and Bombay may require such protection. I take it that the population of Travancore has not reached a stage of degradation necessitating such protection. As soon as such a stage is envisaged the ExciseDepartment and the Government will no doubt step in to protect the people of the country from the evil influences of

drink. This is not the case in Travancore yet. I have travelled in many parts of India and comparing those parts with Travancore, there is not the same degree of evil resulting from liquor here. To my mind, the time is not ripe for the introduction of prohibition in Travancore. This policy seems to be one of encirclement of a man's habits. It is wrong on principle to restrict as to what a man shall eat or drink. There is no independence. It is wrong to enact legislation against the independence of individuals as to what he should drink and what he should not drink.

Mr. Thomas Chandy Mukkadan:—സർ. ഈ ഡിമാൻറു പിൻതാങ്ങുന്നതിനു എനിക്കു വളരെ സന്തോഷമാണ്. ഈ വാദപ്രതിവാദത്തിനു നിദാനമായ ചില സാധനങ്ങളുടെ ആന്തരികഗുണം കൊണ്ടുള്ള ലഹരിയാൽ ഞാൻ ഇപ്രകാരം പ്രസ്താവിക്കുന്നതാണെന്നു ആരും തെററിദ്ധരിക്കയില്ലെന്നു വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നു. തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൻെറ മുതലെടുപ്പിനുള്ള പ്രധാനപ്പെട്ട ഒരു വകുപ്പാണിത്. എങ്കിലും ഇതിലെ ഒരു പ്രധാന വരവിനമാകുന്ന മദ്യത്തിൻെറ ദൂഷ്യവശങ്ങളെ കുറിച്ചു ചിന്തിക്കുമ്പോൾ ആ കാര്യം ശരിയായി പരിപോഷിപ്പിച്ചുകൊണ്ടുപോകേണ്ട ഒന്നാണെന്ന് എനിക്കു അഭിപ്രായമില്ല. മദ്യവ്യാപാരവിഷയത്തിലുള്ള ന്യൂനതകൾ പോക്കിയും ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ പ്രവൎത്തന ദൂഷ്യങ്ങളെ പരിഹരിച്ചും ഈ കാര്യത്തെക്കുറിച്ച് കൂടുതൽ ശ്രദ്ധപതിപ്പിക്കേണ്ടതിൻെറ ആവശ്യകത മാത്രമാകുന്നു എനിക്കു ഇവിടെ പ്രസ്താവിക്കുവാനുള്ളത്. തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ ആകെ നടന്നു വിദ്യാലയങ്ങളുള്ളപ്പോൾ ഷാപ്പുകളും ഉപഷാപ്പുകളുമായി ൪൪൭൦ എണ്ണമുണ്ട്. മനുഷ്യനെ മനുഷ്യനാക്കി വളൎത്തുന്ന വിദ്യാലയങ്ങളെക്കാൾ മനുഷ്യനെ അധമനാക്കിത്തീർക്കുന്ന ആലയങ്ങളാണ് ഇവിടെ അധികമായി കാണുന്നതെന്നുള്ളത് അഭിമാനകരമാണെന്നു ഞാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നില്ല. ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു അദ്ധ്യക്ഷൻ ഈ പദവിയിൽ പ്രവേശിക്കുന്നതിനു മുൻപായി ഇന്നത്തെ ചീഫ് സെക്രട്ടറിയായിരിക്കുന്ന മാന്യൻ എക്സൈസ് വകുപ്പിൻെറ അദ്ധ്യക്ഷനായി വന്നതോടുകൂടി എക്സൈസ് അധികാരികളുടെ അറിവോടുകൂടി വ്യാജവ്യാപാരം നടത്തുന്ന സമ്പ്രദായങ്ങളെ നീക്കം ചെയ്യുവാനുള്ള നടപടികൾ നടത്തിത്തുടങ്ങിയിട്ടുണ്ടായിരുന്നു. എന്നാൽ അദ്ദേഹത്തിൻെറ പ്രവർത്തനങ്ങൾ ശരിയാകുന്നതിനുമുൻപായി അദ്ദേഹം അവിടെനിന്നു മാറി. അദ്ദേഹത്തെ തുടർന്നു വന്നയാൾ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ

[Mr. Thomas Chandy Mukkadan,]

പല ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകളിലും ഇരുന്നു് പ്രായോഗിക പരിജ്ഞാനം ലഭിച്ച ഒരു മഹാനാണു്. അദ്ദേഹത്തിൻെറ കാലത്തും ഈദൃശപ്രവത്തനങ്ങൾ തുടർന്നുവരുന്നു എന്നു കാണുന്നതിൽ ഒരനുഭവസ്ഥനെന്ന നിലയിൽ എനിക്കും സന്തോഷമുണ്ടു്.

ഇതിനു മുൻമ്പു് ശ്രീമൂലം അസംബ്ളിയിൽ ഒരു വാദപ്രതിവാദമുണ്ടായസന്ദർഭത്തിൽ എക്സൈസ് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലെ അഴിമതികളെപ്പററി ഇന്നത്തെ എക്സൈസ് കമ്മീഷണർ സമ്മതിക്കയുണ്ടായല്ലൊ. സാധാരണയായി രാജ്യത്തു നിലവിലിരിക്കുന്ന ഇത്തരം അഴിമതികളെ ഇപ്രകാരം തുറന്നു സമ്മതിക്കുവാൻ സന്നദ്ധതയുള്ള ആളുകൾ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥലോകത്തുണ്ടായിരുന്നുവെങ്കിൽ ഇന്നുകാണുന്ന അഴിമതികളിൽ പലതും മാററുവാൻ സാധിക്കുമായിരുന്നു താൻ ഒരു പൊതുജനസേവകനാണെന്നുള്ള ബോധത്തോടുകൂടി ജനപ്രതിനിധികളോടു സത്യം തുറന്നു പറഞ്ഞു പരിഹാരം നേടാൻ ഇദ്ദേഹം കാണിക്കുന്ന സന്നദ്ധത മാതൃകാപരമാണു്. അതുകൊണ്ടു് ആ പ്രസ്താവനയിൽ ഞാൻ അദ്ദേഹത്തെ അഭിനന്ദിക്കതന്നെ ചെയ്യുന്നു. എങ്കിലും ഈ രാജ്യത്തുള്ള ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകളിൽ പലതിനേയുംകാൾ കൂടുതൽ കൈക്കൂലിയും അക്രമങ്ങളും നടക്കുന്നതു എക്സൈസ് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലെ കീഴ്സിൽബന്തികളുടെ ഇടയിലാകുന്നു. അവർ സാധാരണ മനുഷ്യരോടല്ലാ ഇടപെടുന്നതു്. മനുഷ്യരെ ബോധംകെടുത്തുന്ന ബന്ധങ്ങളോടും അതുപോലെയുള്ള മററു നികൃഷ്ടവസ്തുക്കളോടുമാണല്ലൊ അവർ ഇടപെടുന്നതു്. മററാരു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലും ഇല്ലാത്തമാതിരി ചില ശതമാനക്കണക്കുകളനുസരിച്ചാണു് അവിടെ കൈക്കൂലി മേടിക്കുന്നതു്. ഏതെങ്കിലും ഒരു ഷാപ്പിൽനിന്നു ഒരു തുക പിരിച്ചെടുത്താൽ അതിൻെറ ഇത്ര ശതമാനം പ്യൂണിനും ഇത്ര ശതമാനം പെററിയാഫീസർക്കും ഇങ്ങിനെ മേലോട്ടു അസിസ്ററൻറു കമ്മീഷണർവരെ എത്തുന്നുണ്ടെന്നു കാണാൻ കഴിയും. ആവക സംഗതികളെ ഇല്ലായ്മചെയ്യുന്നതിൽ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു അദ്ധ്യക്ഷൻ കൂടുതൽ ശ്രദ്ധിക്കേണ്ടതാണു്.

മറെറാരു സംഗതി ചെത്തു നിറുത്താൻ പാടില്ലായെന്നുള്ളതാണു്. ഇവിടെയുള്ളവർക്കു വേണ്ടിടത്തോളം ആഹാരം ലഭിക്കുന്നില്ലെന്നുള്ളതു നമുക്കറിയാം. എന്നാൽ കൂലിവേലക്കാർ പലപ്പോഴും പ്രധാനമായ ഒരാഹാരസാധനം ആയിട്ടാണു് കള്ളിനെ ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നതു്. ആ സ്ഥിതിയ്ക്കു രുചിയും അത്യധികം പോഷകാംശവുമുള്ള കള്ളു് ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നതിൽ വലിയ തെററുണ്ടെന്നു പറയാനില്ല. പാലും വെള്ളവും

ഒന്നാന്തരം പാനീയങ്ങളാണെന്നു നമുക്കറിയാം: എന്നാൽ അതിരിക്കുന്ന സ്ഥലത്തിൻേറയും സമയത്തിൻെറയും ഭേദംകൊണ്ടു ഇവ രണ്ടും ഉപയോഗിക്കുവാൻ കൊള്ളാതെ ദുഷിക്കുന്നതുപോലെ കള്ളും ദുഷിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടാണ് അതിൻെറ ഉപയോഗത്തെ നാം ഇത്രമേൽ വെറുക്കുന്നതു്. ഇന്നു് പല സ്ഥലത്തും കൃത്രിമക്കള്ളുപോലും വില്ക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. കള്ളിൻെറ മട്ടും വിനീഗറും സോഡാപ്പൊടിയും എല്ലാം ചേർത്തു ധാരാളം കൃത്രിമക്കള്ളു് വില്ക്കുന്നുണ്ടു. അതുപോലെ തന്നെ, അസമയത്തുള്ള വ്യാപാരങ്ങൾ അനാരോഗ്യമായ ചില സാമൂഹ്യദോഷങ്ങളുണ്ടാക്കുമെന്നുള്ളതിനു സംശയമില്ല.

Mr. C. N. Thuppan Namboodiri: ആ കൃത്രിമക്കള്ളുപയോഗിച്ചുണ്ടാക്കുന്ന കള്ളുകുടിച്ചാൽ തലയ്ക്കു പിടിക്കുമോ?

Mr. Thomas Chandy Mukkadan: തലയ്ക്കും പിടിക്കും, ഉദരരോഗം ഉണ്ടാക്കുകയും ചെയ്യും. അതുകൊണ്ടു് ഈ കൃത്രിമവ്യാപാരം നിറുത്തി കള്ളു അതിൻെറ ശരിയായ നിലയിൽ സൂക്ഷിച്ചു വ്യാപാരം ചെയ്യുന്നതിനായി നിഷ്കർഷിച്ചു പരിശ്രമിച്ചാൽ കാലക്രമേണ ശരിയായ മാർഗ്ഗത്തിൽത്തന്നെ, ഇവിടത്തെ ലഹരിസാധനങ്ങൾ നിറുത്താൻ സാധിക്കുമെന്നു എനിക്കു പൂർണ്ണമായ ഉറപ്പുണ്ട്.

Mr. M. Sultan Muhiadheen: ഉപ്പു വിതരണവിഷയത്തിൽ പല പരാതികളുമുണ്ട്. ലൈസൻസികൾ ഉപ്പുവ്യാപാരത്തെ അവരുടേയും അവരുടെ ചാർച്ചക്കാരുടേയും കുത്തകയാക്കിത്തീർത്തിട്ടുണ്ട്. നിലവിലിരിക്കുന്ന കോട്ടാസിസ്റ്റംമൂലം കച്ചവടക്കാർക്കു ആവശ്യം പോലെ ഉപ്പു ലഭിക്കുന്നില്ല. കച്ചവടക്കാർക്കു അവർ അപേക്ഷിക്കുന്ന സമയത്തു ആവശ്യംപോലെ ഉപ്പു കിട്ടുന്നില്ലെന്നുള്ള പരാതിയുമുണ്ടു്. ലൈസൻസി ഉപ്പു കൊടുക്കുവാൻ നിഷേധിക്കുന്ന കച്ചവടക്കാർക്കു് ഗവൺമെൻറു സേൽസിൽ നിന്നും ആവശ്യമുള്ള ഉപ്പു കൊടുക്കുവാൻ പ്രത്യേക ഏർപ്പാടു ചെയ്യണം. ഉപ്പു നിർമ്മാണം ഗവൺമെൻറിൽനിന്നും ഏറെറടുത്തു നടത്തുന്നപക്ഷം ഗവൺമെൻറിനു തന്നെ അതു വളരെ ആദായമുള്ള ഒരു സംഗതിയായിത്തീരും. അതുപോലെ തന്നെ, (Paniwar) പണിവാർ സ്കീം കൊണ്ടു് ലൈസൻസികൾ നല്ല ഉപ്പുണ്ടാക്കുന്ന വിഷയത്തിൽ വേണ്ടത്ര ശ്രദ്ധ പതിപ്പിച്ചുകാണുന്നില്ല. ലൈസൻസികൾ നല്ല ഉപ്പു് ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്ന വിഷയത്തിൽ അധികാരികൾ ഉപ്പളങ്ങൾ കൂടക്കൂടെ സന്ദർശിച്ചു് ഉപ്പു് പരിശോധിക്കുന്നതിൽ കുറെക്കൂടി ശ്രദ്ധ പതിപ്പിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്.

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi: Sir, I support the demand. I have not been very much scared by the publication that has been put before me. Any way may I point out that the copy of the Administration Report of the Excise Department has not been made available to us.

Mr. M. P. Joseph: It was not printed, Sir. There was some trouble in printing.

President: I am informed that there are many appendices attached to that document and so there was some delay in printing. As soon as it is printed, it will be made available to the honourable members.

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi: Any how it needs publication. This liquor Smriti that has been put before me is very pleasant reading and I do not think the morality of the members will be prejudically affected by reading such a publication. Anyway I appeal to the non-official members of the House to take a very bold view of things, to take up the responsibility for their statements. Whether by hearing catch words—these views are my personal views and I do not want to embarrass any organisation or party—at a time when other Governments do feel that they have taken hot potatoes of prohibition and when they are compelled to impose many forms of taxation, both direct and indirect it is high time we should consider whether we should also utter the loose sentiments of prohibition which flew across the continent of America along with President Wilson's 14 points. The world has grown older by many years now. What has been the experience of America? Even during the period of prohibition, they did not stop drinking. By that it should not be taken that I am an exponent of anti-prohibition. Any way, so long as we are unable to find an alternative source of income, I think it will be definitely unwise to impose direct taxation upon the innocent peasant who has already been over-taxed. Therefore, I am decidedly of opinion that we must aim at temperance work which does not harm the Government revenue and benefits the people.

Regarding salt, all sections of the House, except those who have any direct or indirect interest with the salt business, are of opinion that the salt industry should be nationalised. In that connection I remember that when Mr. M. K. Nilakanta Aiyar was the Excise Commissioner he was carrying on some experiment with the help of the Professor of Chemistry to analyse and test salt now produced in the pans. I think the present Commissioner is continuing the useful work once taken up by Mr. Nilakanta Aiyar.

Regarding sub-shops—thanks to Mr. Kuruvilla for the expression—I do not think the evil is so rampant now as of late I know of instances where that has been very rigorously stopped and I know of many Excise employees who have come to grief because of the present Commissioner who has a judicial training and ministerial dignity and I know of the helplessness of those who have approached me to approach the head of the department. My political label was good enough excuse for me not to approach him. That is how I came to know about it. There is better discipline now and much less of the evil complained of by my esteemed leader Mr. Kuruvilla.

Mr. E. K. Kuripe: സർ, ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ ഗവൺമെൻറിനു കിട്ടുന്ന ആദായത്തിൽ കൂടുതൽ ആദായം ഇതിലെ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർക്കു കിട്ടുന്നുവെന്നു പറയാതെ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. മററു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകളിൽ കീഴുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ മാത്രമെ കൈക്കൂലി വാങ്ങുന്നുള്ളു. എന്നാൽ ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറദ്ധ്യക്ഷനൊഴിച്ചു മിക്കവാറും എല്ലാവരും കൈക്കൂലി വാങ്ങുന്നുവെന്നുള്ളതു സംശയംകൂടാതെ പറയാം. ഈ കൈക്കൂലി ഗവൺമെൻറിൻെറ ആദായത്തെത്തന്നെ നഷ്ടപ്പെടുത്തുകയാണുചെയ്യുന്നതു. കൈക്കൂലി നിറുത്തുന്നതിനു ഇവിടത്തെ ഭരണകർത്താക്കൾതന്നെ നേരിട്ടു ശ്രദ്ധ പതിപ്പിക്കണമെന്നു് ഞാൻ അപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നു. ആലുവാ—മൂന്നാർ റോഡിൽ പല സ്ഥലത്തും പരിശോധിക്കുന്നതിനായി എക്സൈസ് കമ്മീഷണർ രഹസ്യമായി നേരിട്ടുവന്നാൽ അവിടെ എക്സൈസ് പ്യൂൺസ് പരസ്യമായി കൈക്കൂലി വാങ്ങുന്നതുകാണാം. അതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു എക്സൈസ് കമ്മീഷണർ കാര്യമായി ശ്രദ്ധിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ എന്നു എനിക്കറിഞ്ഞുകൂടാ. കൂടുതൽ സംഖ്യ കൈക്കൂലി കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതായി വരുന്നതു വൃക്ഷക്കരം കൊടുക്കാതെ വൃക്ഷങ്ങൾ ചെത്തിക്കേണ്ടിവരുന്ന അവസരത്തിലാണു്. വൃക്ഷക്കരം വേണ്ടെന്നുവച്ചാൽ ഈ കൈക്കൂലി കുറയും. അതിനുപകരം ഷാപ്പുകൾ കൂടുതൽ ലേലത്തുകയ്ക്കു് വിൽപ്പിക്കുവാനും കഴിയും.

Mr. M. Slutan Muhiadheen: ആലുവാ—മൂന്നാർറോഡിൽ കൈക്കൂലിവാങ്ങിക്കുന്നതു് ആരിൽനിന്നാണു്?

Mr. E. K. Kuripe: ഡ്രൈവറന്മാരുടെ കയ്യിൽനിന്നാണു് കൈക്കൂലിവാങ്ങുന്നതു്.

സർ, രാഷ്ട്രീയപ്രക്ഷോഭണം മൂലവും സാമ്പത്തികാധഃപതനം മൂലവും പല കൺട്രാക്ടറന്മാർക്കും നഷ്ടം വന്നിട്ടുണ്ടു്. അവർക്കു ഗവ

[Mr. E. K. Kuripe.]

ണ്മെൻറു എന്തെങ്കിലും സഹായം ചെയ്തുകൊടുത്തില്ലെങ്കിൽ മേലാൽ കൂടുതൽ സംഖ്യയ്ക്കു ഷാപ്പുകൾ പോകുമൊ എന്നുള്ളതു് സംശയമാണ്. അപ്രതീക്ഷിതമായ അവസരങ്ങളിൽ ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ സഹായത്തെ പ്രതീക്ഷിച്ചുകൊണ്ടുകൂടിയാണ് സാധാരണയായി കൂടുതൽ തുകയ്ക്കു കൺട്രാക്ടർമാർ ഷാപ്പുകൾ പിടിക്കുന്നതു.

Mr. M. P. Joseph: Sir, I have heard the criticisms levelled at my department from different parts of the House. Some of them are useful and informative, but others are not well-informed or correct. The three main points adverted to by the members who spoke are in regard to corruption, prohibition, and nationalisation of the salt industry. I would take up corruption first because we have been hearing much of it during the Assembly time and now. Government are more concerned and more anxious than the honourable members of the House about the integrity and good conduct of their officers. Every attempt is being made to root out corruption, which is existing in the lower ranks of the service. And I may assure the honourable members that no stone will be left unturned to see that corruption is rooted out. To say that the whole department is seething in corruption is wrong and unwarranted. As Mr. Nilakanta Iyer told us yesterday, there may be a black sheep here and a blacks heep there. Every honest attempt is being made to weed out corruption. Let us see what is the nature of the corruption prevailing in the department? It consists in the illicit manufacture, illicit sale, the illicit tapping of toddy, the illicit running of sub-shops and othes similar malpractices. These practices may have been prevailing once. But soon after Mr. Nilakanta Iyer took charge of the administration of this Department he made an earnest attempt to put down malpractices. And I may say that he has succeeded to a great extent. I followed him up and I am now doing every thing possible to see that corruption and malpractices are put down. I am glad to hear from one honourable member that the Excise Department is doing its level best to put down corruption. Mr. Kuruvilla said that he was doubtful whether the higher officers are not conniving at such malpractices. Now I shall read to him a circular issued by me to all subordinate officers. The circular is as follows:—

"It has come to the notice of the undersigned that illicit practices, such as, illicit distillation, illicit sales and illicit tapping on a large scale are prevalent in almost all the Excise Divisions in the State. The undersigned has been studying the problem and carefully investigating the matter and is satisfied that these practices are resorted to either with the connivance or consent of the superior

officers of the department or due to their gross negligence amounting to inefficiency and ineptitude. Such practices have adversely affected the Abkari Revenue and is likely to affect more. The officers are informed that no Illegal practice of any description will be allowed and that detection of illicit practices in any Range will automatically bring with it drastic punishment up to dismissal of the officers in charge.

The special C. I. D. staff is being directed to start on a close inspection of various ranges with a view to detection of offences against Abkari Law. The Assistant Excise Commissioners and the Inspectors will consider the C. I. D. Inspector as one among them and render him all necessary help in the detection of offences. The C. I. D. Inspector and staff will be on special duty to stop illicit practices altogether for a period of six months. The existence of illicit practices is the main cause of the charge of corruption levelled against Excise Officers and it is up to the officers to see that this scandal is removed at once and without any delay.

The officers are also warned that the undersigned will hand up those officers who are conniving at or privy to corruptions and illicit practices.

The Assistant Excise Commissioners will issue the necessary instructions to all the Range Inspectors under them.

The C. I. D. Inspector and staff are expected to make surprise raids".

This circular caused a stir among the officers and I can assure the honourable members that the illicit practices have been reduced to a minimum. Of course, in the out of the way places like Poonjar and Peermade there may be a sub-shop here and there. But I may assure the honourable members that this practice has been put an end to. In this connection I may say that the honourable members also have a duty cast on them. A general sweeping statement that the excise officers are corrupt is easily made. An officer cannot obviously be punished without adducing adequate evidence against him. Mere sweeping statements or hearsay evidence will not be of any avail. If any honourable member thinks that a particular form of corruption is prevailing anywhere he can go to the Excise Commissioner himself and ask him to see that it is put an end to. With your co-operation alone we will be able to put down corruption. This is all what I have to say about corruption.

Now, with regard to prohibition, I have already explained in another connection the policy of Government in this matter. The policy of Government is not prohibition all at once. But it is more a policy of temperance which will lead ultimately to prohibition. Government have been trying several experiments to bring down the consumption of liquor, by raising the duty, by imposing the gallonage fee, by the gradual reduction in the number of shops and

[Mr. M. P. Joseph.]

by starting 'local option'. We have found after 12 years' experience that all these attempts have proved to be drastic failures. It is for the honourable members to suggest ways and means for introducing prohibition. To my mind, the only feasible method is to educate public opinion. Any reform which has not a public backing is bound to fail. So let every honourable member of this House try to create public opinion that drinking is an evil. If there is adequate public opinion at the back there will be no difficulty in bringing about prohibition. I have no doubt that otherwise it will be another case of failure as in the United States of America, Sweden and Norway. Of course, the British Indian Provinces have attempted prohibition but it is too early to say whether they would succeed or not. In this connection, I will read to the honourable members a statement made by no less a person than the High Commissioner for India, Sir Pheroz Khan Noon. It is this:

> "It is no use" he writes "for a Government, in a fit of piety, to attempt to put a stop to what the people like in questions of food and drink. If Government stop the sale of good liquor it does not mean that no liquor will be consumed. How often does the foolish pigeon shut his eyes in the belief that the cat ceases to see him! People will drink, and if you do not let them drink wholesome liquor they will drink terrible stuff.
>
> "In India you have only to take the bark of a Kikar tree, which contains tannin, put it in an earthen pitcher, put raw sugar and water in it, shut it up and bury it inside a dung-heap outside a village. Even if the police find the pitcher they cannot convict a man, for it will be in no one's possession. The dung-heap is a public place. After a month you take out the pitcher and get your alcohol. Drink it or sell it".
>
> Elsewhere he adduces the familiar arguments:— "If you prevent people from taking the drink they want, there is the risk that they will turn to opium, harmful drugs and dangerous, illicitly brewed liquor. Temperance propaganda and education are the only cure".

Mr. K. K. Kuruvilla: Is it a necessary qualification for the High Commissioner that he should be an expert in the knowledge of intoxicant drinks ?

Mr. M. P. Joseph: Sir, he is a high person and his views are entitled to great weight. Sir, I want the honourable members to go back to their places and to create public opinion in favour of prohibition. Probably many of you are not aware that in Germany and Japan beer is distributed by means of pipes. You have only to put your beer mug at the tap and draw the quantity required.

Mr. K. K. Kuruvilla: May I know from where the Excise Commissioner got this information ?

Mr. M. P. Joseph: From many people who have gone to those places and had experience in drinking beer in the way mentioned by me. I would sincerely ask the honourable members if they would deny themselves the pleasure of having a glass of light wine or a glass of champagne if offered free. (*Laughter.*) Mr. Kuruvilla said that he has denied the pleasure a hundred times. What I wish to say is that drink is not an evil in itself, but that the evil exists in its abuse. I do not want to deal upon the nutritive quality of toddy and other liquors. But what I want to press before this House is that you should educate public opinion against drink, before launching prohibition.

President: Order, order, the allotted time has lapsed.

The question that Government be granted a sum of Rs. 6,90,430 under Demand II—Excise Department, was put and carried.

The grant was made.

DEMAND NO. III—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

Mr. Puthupalli S. Krishna Pillai (*Legal Remembrancer to Government.*): Sir, I beg to move for a grant not exceeding Rs. 11,25,100 under Demand III—Administration of Justice.

Mr. V. Sankara Menon (*Trivandrum and Nedumangad* cum *Chirayinkil*): Sir, I wish to make a few observations in continuation of what I have made yesterday in regard to the Civil and Criminal administration in the State.

I would again reiterate my emphatic protest against any suggestion of inferiority of our High Court to any courts in British India or elsewhere. Our High Court is as perfect and as well equipped as any other High Court in other parts of India. But, at the same time, I would not forget that it has also some drawbacks, namely, that of delay, and I would suggest that that defect should be remedied as soon as possible, as this has begun to affect very seriously the interests of the people. For that purpose, I would make the following suggestions, which I hope will go to remedy, to some extent, the evil effects of the delay in the working of the administration of that department.

Firstly, I would suggest that the small-cause side and the execution side of the original cases may be separated from the original work and they may be constituted separately for carrying out that side of the work. Nearly almost all the original cases have been decided comparatively in a shorter time than the actual execution of the decrees concerned in those cases. I know of instances in which even after a lapse of twelve years the parties were not able to enjoy the fruits of the decree that they had obtained. I do not blame any officer concerned with the administration of the work.

[Mr. V. Sankara Menon.]

I would rather condemn the system that is in vogue in regard to this branch of the administration. The Munsiffs are hampered with the work of numerous small-cause cases every day and almost half of their time is taken up in the disposal of those cases. Of the remaining part, more than half would be taken up by execution work. Then only a small portion remains for looking after the remaining cases. This accounts for the delay. In the case of disposal of original cases, I would suggest that the present practice of adjourning the case for framing of issues for a number of times, may be put an end to I understand that in Cochin, soon after a written statement is filed, no adjournment is made to frame the issues. That saves a lot of time in the disposal of original cases. If we separate the execution side and the small-cause side, I think, it will save much delay in the disposal of the cases.

With these observations, I support the demand for the grant under this Department.

Mr. M. K. Ananthasiva Aiyer: Sir, I have also absolutely no hesitation in saying that the judiciary in Travancore is independent and above suspicion. If any evil can be attributed to our judiciary, it is the most deplorable and proverbial 'Laws delays'. This delay in the administration of justice has affected the finance of the population in general. In order that the financial condition of the people in general be sound, there should be a free flow of money from one hand to another hand. The present attitude of the judiciary towards the decree-holders is most undesirable. The question of realising any amount through the Courts have become almost an impossibility. In fact, debtors take undue advantage of this leniency on the part of the civil courts and they even ask their creditors to go to the Courts and realise the amount. I myself have experienced the difficulty. Even a respectable debtor who owes money to me compelled his document to be taken before the Court. When I asked him why he should urge me to do that, he said that he could pay me the amount in twenty years time. The result is that a person who wants some money for the purpose of marrying his daughter or for some enterprise is not able to procure the same.

Another difficulty is that a certain set of debtors, who are incorrigible and heavily involved in debts and who have no hope of retaining the property to themselves, drag on the case they are involved in to any extent thinking that they could take the produce of the properties in their possession till the time when the properties are bid in auction and delivered to the purchaser, and neglect the preservation of the properties. But when the property comes

into the possession of another, it will be a desert. This means that the land in the possession of the man has deteriorated because of the 'laws delays'.

Sir, the Government are very anxious to see that the whole of Travancore is industrialised. Who are the people who could finance these plans? Are the Government going to finance every cottage industry? Government have been helping every industry that has been started in Travancore. The Government wanted the Sugar factory to be taken up by Travancoreans. But the Government had to lease it to an outsider. Similarly, the Government wanted to entrust the Rubber Factory to the people of Travancore, but who was there to take up the institution? Whatever reforms may be introduced, and whatever attention the University may pay in the matter of industrialisation, I do not think that until and unless credit is restored in the country and the attitude of the civil courts changes, there is no hope of any upliftment of the Travancoreans.

The Government started the Credit Bank. The Government thought that the whole number of shares will be taken by Travancoreans. I had occasion to look into the list of shareholders of this Bank. But I am sorry to say that the number of Travancoreans in the list of the shareholders can be counted by the fingers. If the civil courts had done their duty properly we could have found more Travancoreans in the list of shareholders of the Travancore Credit Bank.

Another thing that I wish to refer is this. I do not agree with the honourable member Mr. Sankara Menon in saying that we should add to the number of courts. I would say that the present judicial officers are not working properly. That is my opinion. There is some reason for their not working. As. Mr. Kottoor Kunjukrishna Pillai pointed out yesterday, there is some sort of discouraging spirit in the minds of the present officers of the department that strangers are being brought in and placed above them. The recruitment of officers to the judiciary from outside, especially, to the higher ranks is not at all desirable. If members of the Bar have to be recruited, I would suggest, that they should be recruited as clerks in the department. They may then rise to the Bench. That is far better.

Mr. V. Sankara Menon: Is the member of opinion that the recruitment of members to the higher ranks of the judiciary from the Bar is conducive to the non-efficiency of the department?

Mr, M. K. Ananthasiva Aiyar: No, it is not on account of the non-efficiency. There is no incentive to the people in service for efficient working if outsiders are suddenly brought in and put above them. If due recognition is given to those who work earnestly, the judicial administration will be considerably improved.

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi: Sir, I oppose the Demand. Sir, when a lady is complimented on her youthful look, it means that she is either old or is ageing. A similar inference, I trust, will not be drawn from the vaunted independence or integrity, or high character or abilities of the judiciary portrayed by Mr. Sankara Menon. I do not wish to say anything which will damage the independence or the high character of our judiciary. As a member of the legal profession, I think it is my duty to say nothing against the judiciary even though I find occasional lapses. But I would be untrue to the members of this House if I do not disclose that there is an impression, I do not say general, in certain quarters that the judiciary, not the whole but a part of it, has no sense of that independence which characterised it a decade ago. The fault may not be of any one individual. I do not want to discredit all the learned Judges of the highest sections in the judiciary. They are able; let them continue to discharge their duties till the rules of superannuation get hold of them or till they retire in due course. One thing that the Government must be very particular to note is that only very eminent men of proved ability in the profession should be recruited to the higher ranks.

So far as the lower ranks of the judiciary are concerned, I certainly repel the idea that they are lazy or idle. I know it is several years since my friend Mr. Ananthasiva Aiyar left the lucrative profession of law and took to the more lucrative profession of farming and money-lending. I also repel the idea that there is unavoidable delay in courts. Sir, Judges are trying their level best to hasten the disposal of cases. But, owing to the economic depression, the parties are not able to take steps in time, to cite witnesses, to adduce evidence. Therefore it is at the instance of the advocates or pleaders that courts are reluctantly compelled to put off the final disposal of cases. It will be calumny on the work of the Judges to say that they are delaying matters. In fact, now-a-days, the Munsiffs, the presiding officers of the civil courts in general, are the only set of officials who in many cases afford protection, to the hard-pressed and the oppressed poor, from the ravages, the exhorbitant claims, of money-lending interests.

Sir, speaking about the subordinate judiciary, I am sorry to have to observe that they too are not, now-a-days, showing the same courage, the same judicial independence, as they used to do before. I do not want to generalise; there may be stray instances of independent Judges. They show a pathetic resignation, partly owing to some sort of propaganda carried on by the Police, in criminal cases. Somehow or other the Police make these Judges or Magistrates feel that Government are interested in certain cases. I do not for a moment suggest that Government are interested

(*Laughter*); and when the Police officer makes the Magistrate understand that Government are interested, human nature remaining what it is, when in some cases the transfer to another department on promotion as its head depends upon the favour of the executive—after all flesh is sweet—there is nothing to be surprised at the vacillation of even efficient, independent and capable judicial officers. Incompetent Government pleaders also seem to tend to that result. The *modus operand*, followed by these people is not to approach the Judge direct; I do not know of any instance in which the Judge has been directly approached. Somehow, the suggestion is conveyed to the Judge that Government are awaiting with interest the report of the decision of a particular case, the progress it is making. The poor Judge realises that his future may depend upon his decision of the case. I know Judges looking pathetically at the advocates after deciding cases. I trust Government will understand my point in the spirit in which I am placing it before the House, and will make the judiciary understand that their promotion or preferment will depend entirely upon their deciding cases without fear or favour, and not upon their deciding in favour or against the Sirkar.

Sir, speaking about the judiciary, I cannot speak too strongly against the activities of certain Magistrates—not the subordinate Magistrates, the prim, little officer of the Secretariat who goes out as II Class or III Class Magistrate, but the higher magistracy—District Magistrates, who seem to be under the impression that they are doing yeoman service to Government by launching as many prosecutions as possible against all and sundry. Sir, I do not think any Government can be grateful to these Magistrates for what they are doing; on the other hand, I should think that Government will often be embarrassed by the too kindly attentions of these District Magistrates. I know instances where poor coolies, poor labourers, small daily wage earners, have been given the dignity of State trials by these District Magistrates. Sir, it is these District Magistrates who are responsible for the impression, if any, outside, that Travancore is seething with political unrest and sedition. The fact is that there has been political discontent; a number of political meetings set up by touring politicians might have been held here and there; also, there might have been some organisation of political workers. But I can assure you, Sir, that there has never been, in Travancore, any instance of political crime, I do not forget instances where, in the wake of political agitation, there might have been acts of violence in some places. But cases of political violence or sedition, pure and simple, there have not been many. It is these Magistrates, these over-solicitous Magistrates, that have given the world the wrong impression that Travancore is seething with political crime.

[Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi.]

Therefore, Sir, I would appeal to Government to make it impossible for any member of the Judiciary to rise to any office in the executive line, and also to make them understand that they are expected to discharge their duties without fear or favour. Then only the Judiciary will get the position, in popular imagination, which they used to have till a few years ago.

Mr. James Fletcher: Sir, we are rightly proud of our Judiciary; it is not behind the Judiciary in any of the other States or in British India. Our best men are chosen for the Judicial Department; only tried men of character have been promoted to the High Court; and, from the Bar, only those who have been able to show their greatness both in character and in erudition, have been recruited to the Judiciary. We know that we have a very independent Judiciary. It has been said that there is a certain amount of delay in courts. Sir, in what place can we say there is no delay? Law's delay is proverbial and well known. But, if we compare the delay in the disposal of cases in Travancore, with the delay in the neighbouring Provinces of British India we find that our Courts compare most favourably. There is, I admit, some delay here, in execution, that is because of the dilatory tactics usually adopted at the execution stage. Evidently, that is what my honourable friend, Mr. Ananthasiva Aiyar, has been referring to. But, who is to be blamed and for that? The law relating to execution of decrees allows all such dilatory tactics, such as unnecessary number of notices and other proceedings; it is the Procedure Code that give handle for the judgement debtor to delay execution. For that, we cannot blame the judiciary.

There is one peculiar feature in Travancore. When a party fails, when a client is defeated in a case, invariably he throws the blame on some one else. He is not able to realise that his case might have been weak, or that there might have been lack of evidence. And, the one person who cannot defend himself in this matter is the Judge; therefore, very easily, the defeated party goes about complaining that the Judge is incapable, or dishonest, or lacks independence. This happens in criminal cases as well. Therefore, so far as Travancore is concerned, the complaint from certain quarters that the Judiciary is not independent, has no value whatsoever.

However, Sir, in regard to the question of delays in execution, it is the duty of Government to see that every effort is made to expedite the execution proceedings of decrees so that the fruits of decrees may be reaped quickly and easily. People engaged in commerce have necessarily and naturally to get their decrees quickly

executed, and their dues realised without any delay. People from outside should not be left to doubt or hesitation in dealing with businessmen in Travancore; the impression should not be created in them that, in Travancore Courts, the realisation of their dues, would take years. I am sure Government will take the necessary action in the matter.

Mr. C. N. Thuppan Namboodiri: സർ, ഞാൻ ഈ ഡിമാൻറിനെ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു. ഏതാനും ചില സംഗതികൾ ഈ സഭയുടെ ദൃഷ്ടിയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരണമെന്നുള്ളതാണ് എൻെറ ഉദ്ദേശം. സിവിൽ കോടതികൾ സംബന്ധിച്ചു ജനങ്ങൾ അനുഭവിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന കഷ്ടപ്പാടുകൾ ക്രമത്തിലധികം ഉണ്ടെന്നു കൗൺസിൽമുഖേനയും മററു പലവിധത്തിലും ഗവൺമെൻറിൻെറ ദൃഷ്ടിയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവന്നിട്ടുണ്ട്. ആ സംഗതികളെത്തന്നെ വീണ്ടും ഗവൺമെൻറിനേയും ഈ കൗൺസിലിനേയും ഉൽബോധിപ്പിക്കണമെന്നാണു ഞാൻ ഈ അവസരത്തിൽ വിചാരിക്കുന്നത്. ൨൦ വയസ്സു പ്രായമുള്ള ഒരാൾ ഒരു കേസ് സിവിൽ കോടതിയിൽ ഫയലാക്കിയാൽ അയാൾക്ക് ൬൦ വയസ്സു ആയതിനുശേഷവും ആ കേസിനു ഒരു തീരുമാനം ഉണ്ടാകാത്ത ഒരു രീതിയാണ് ഇന്ന് സിവിൽ കോടതികളിൽ നടക്കുന്നത്. രാജ്യത്തു കൊടുക്കൽ വാങ്ങൽ ശരിയായി നടന്നുകൊണ്ടിരുന്നാൽ മാത്രമേ ജനങ്ങൾക്കു സുഭിക്ഷത ഉണ്ടാകുകയുള്ളു. എന്നാൽ ഇപ്പോൾ ഒരാളിനോടു ൫൦ രൂപാ കടം ചോദിച്ചാൽ ഇല്ലെന്നുതന്നെ പറയും. കൊടുത്താൽ തിരിയെ കിട്ടുകയില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ടാണ് ഇല്ലെന്നു പറയുന്നത്. അങ്ങനെയാണ് കോടതികൾ വിധിക്കുന്നതും. സിവിൽ കോടതികളിൽ വിധികൽപ്പിക്കുന്നതിന് കാലതാമസം വരുത്തരുതെന്ന് ഞാൻ ആദ്യമായി പറഞ്ഞുകൊള്ളട്ടെ.

കോർട്ട് ഫീസ് സംബന്ധിച്ച് പരിശോധന നടത്തി ശരിയായ വിധത്തിലുള്ള കോർട്ടുഫീസ് വന്നിട്ടുണ്ടോ എന്നറിയുന്നതിന് ചില ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെ നിയമിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. അവർക്കുതന്നെ കേസിന് കാലതാമസം വരുത്താതിരിക്കാൻ വേണ്ട പരിശോധന നടത്താൻ സാധിക്കുമെങ്കിൽ അതു വളരെ നന്നായിരിക്കും.

ജന്മികുടിയാൻ ആക്ററു സംബന്ധിച്ച് കോടതികളിൽ ഉണ്ടാകുന്ന വിധികളിൽ കോടതിയെ തനിച്ച് ഞാൻ കുററം പറയുന്നില്ല. എ

[Mr. C. N. Thuppan Namboodiri]

ന്നതിനാൽ നിയമത്തിന്റെ അവ്യക്തത കോടതികളേയും വക്കീലന്മാരെയും ഒട്ടധികം വിമ്മിഷ്ടപ്പെടുത്തുന്നുണ്ട്. എന്നാൽ നിയമം വ്യക്തമായിട്ടുള്ള സംഗതികളിൽ അതിനു വിരുദ്ധമായി വിധികല്പിക്കുന്നതിന്റെ രഹസ്യം മനസ്സിലാകുന്നില്ല. നിയമം വ്യക്തമല്ലാത്ത അവസരത്തിൽ ലാ പായിന്റിനെ അടിസ്ഥാനമാക്കാം. ഉദാഹരണം ൧൧൦൮-ൽ ആണ് ജന്മിക്കരം നിർണ്ണയിച്ചതു്. ൧൧൦൮-നു മുൻപുള്ള മിച്ചവാരത്തിനു ജന്മിക്കരം നെല്ലിന്റെ റേററ് സ്വീകരിക്കുന്നു. ഈ വിധികൾ അനീതിയാണ്. ആകയാൽ ഈ വക സംഗതികൾക്കു ഒരു പരിഹാരം ഉണ്ടാകേണ്ടതു് അത്യാവശ്യമായിരിക്കുന്നു.

Mr. M. Sultan Muhiadheen: നിയമവിളംബത്തെപ്പററി എനിക്കു രണ്ടുവാക്കു പറയുവാനുണ്ട്. നിയമവിളംബം ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതു് ജുഡിഷ്യൽ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ ശേഷിക്കുറവുകൊണ്ടാണെന്നുള്ള അർത്ഥത്തിൽ ഇവിടെ ചിലർ പ്രസ്താവിക്കുകയുണ്ടായി. കൂടാതെ ജുഡിഷ്യൽ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിലെ മുൻസിഫന്മാരായി ക്ലാർക്കന്മാരുടെ ഇടയിൽനിന്നും ആളുകളെ എടുക്കുകയല്ലാതെ നേരിട്ട് ബാറിൽനിന്നും ആളുകളെ എടുത്തുകൂടാ എന്ന് എന്റെ ഒരു സ്നേഹിതൻ ഇവിടെ അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ടു. ആ അഭിപ്രായത്തോട് എനിക്കു യോജിക്കുവാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. ബാറിൽ നിന്നും റിക്രൂട്ടു ചെയ്യുന്ന ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരാണ് സാധാരണയായി മിടുക്കന്മാരായി കാണപ്പെടുന്നതു്. അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ കേസുകൾ കുടിശിഖകൂടാതെ തീർത്തുവരുന്നുമുണ്ട്. ജില്ലാജഡ്ജിയായും മജിസ്ത്രേട്ടായും മുൻസിപ്പായും ബാറിൽനിന്നും എടുക്കുന്നവർ വളരെ മിടുക്കന്മാരായിട്ടാണ് കാണപ്പെടുന്നതു്. ബാറിൽ നിന്നും ഇപ്പോൾ റിക്രൂട്ടുചെയ്ത ഒരു മിസ്റ്റർ ടി. എ. പരമേശ്വരയ്യർ അഡിഷണൽ മുൻസിഫ് ആയി തക്കലെ ഇരിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. അദ്ദേഹം പത്തുപതിനഞ്ചുവർഷം സർവീസായ മുനിസിഫന്മാരെക്കാൾ കേസുകൾ കുടിശിഖകൂടാതെ തീർക്കുന്ന വിഷയത്തിലും മററും സമർത്ഥനായി കാണുന്നുണ്ട്. കേസുകൾ വളരെ ജാഗ്രതയോടുകൂടി തീർക്കുകയും കോർട്ട്സിൽബന്തികളെക്കൊണ്ട് ജോലികൾ ശരിയായി നടത്തിക്കുകയും ചെയ്തുവരുന്നുണ്ട്. അതുകൊണ്ട് മേലാലും ജുഡിഷ്യൽ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിലേക്ക് ബാറിൽ നിന്നും ആളുകളെ തിരഞ്ഞെടുത്ത് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിനെ കാര്യക്ഷമമാക്കിത്തീർക്കണമെന്നപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നു.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar : Sir, I support the demand. In this connection, I thank you, Sir, for the interest that you have taken to see that the proverbial law's delays are removed. I doubt very much whether it will be possible completely to do away with laws delays since the same is not peculiar to our courts alone. We have heard that there are cases of 25 and 30 years' duration pending in the original courts in British India. It certainly depends upon the nature of the litigation. All the same, I would say that there are delays in our courts also. Any delay in the disposal of cases means the delay in meting out justice. We have to see what are the grounds for this delay. The remarks passed by the Government in the Administration Report of the Department of Civil Justice for the year 1113 deserve consideration. So far as the out-turn of the work of the Munsiffs are concerned, it is said that their work was on the whole very poor; and so far as the out-turn of the work of the District Judges are concerned, it is said that it is unsatisfactory. It is not possible to say anything further. It is seen from the Administration Report that the Courts do not give a statement of the number of pending cases which are more than two or three years old. This is self-explanatory. I am able to assert that there are cases of more than five or six years' duration. These are simple money suits of more than 4 and 5 years duration pending and such cases can be found on the file of many of the courts.

We have to see what are the reasons for this delay in the disposal of cases. A general look at the Administration Report will show that the number of Munsiffs and Judges are the same, that there has been no reduction in their number during the year and that the number of cases on their files and filed during the year have gone down by more than 7000. The number of disposals have also gone down. What does that go to show? It goes to show that the officers now in service are not able to cope with the work. This is due to two causes. The first cause is that recruitment is not made properly. Efficiency ought to be the sole test in recruitment. For the satisfactory disposal of cases in the original courts, a good experience in the original courts is absolutely necessary. What we find in our courts is that recruitments are being direct from the High Court Bar. In the Madras High Courts, Judges do exercise original jurisdiction and High Court Vakils have scope for practising in the original side also even if they are confined to the High Courts alone. There the applicants for Munsiff's posts are also selected on the recommendation of the judges or munsiffs who alone can be expected to know exactly what the nature of the original practice of the applicants are. Practice in the original courts has a very great effect. It is only those who practise in the original courts that can understand human tendency and nature in all its aspects, possibilities and probabilities. They may be able to

Mr. G. Narayana [Aiyar.]

understand facts and figures more easily than those who stick up to appellate work, because the mofussil practitioners have to move very freely with various sorts of people. Sir, I submit one of the causes for the inefficiency of most of the judicial officers and the consequential delay in the disposal of cases is the want of care in the matter of selection of Munsiffs.

Mr. James Fletcher: Is the member aware that there are original courts in Trivandrum also?

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar: I am aware that there are original courts in Trivandrum. But the appointing judges have no occasion to ascertain how these people fare when they go to the original court. Most of the High Court Vakils appear only in the appellate court. The method of preparation for appellate work is very different from the nature of the work in the original side. But the work in the original court is as a rule very difficult and complicated and there is no comparison between the two. Sir, the system of recruitment to Munsiffs has to be adopted with reference to the practice on the original side and members of the Bar practising on the original side have also to be given sufficient opportunities to come out as Munsiffs. The method of recruitment followed in Madras may with advantage be adopted here also. The Munsiffs and District Judges may be directed to send a list of Vakils practising before them who could be appointed as Munsiffs. The High Court may add to the list. The list may be prepared as often as is necessary and the selections may be made from among of the members included in the list. This will also relieve overcrowding in the High Court and satisfy the claims of competent Vakils practising in the mofussil courts.

Mr. James Fletcher: Is the member aware that one of the latest recruitments to the Munsiff's post was from the Kottayam Bar and not from the Trivandrum Bar?

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar: I submit that there may be very rare instances of such recruitment. What I wish to bring to the notice of Government is that that should be the order of the day.

Mr. T. Krishna Pillai: May I know, Sir, whether the High Court Judges are debarred from making the necessary enquiries of the candidate selected to the post of Munsiff or District Judge?

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar: They are not. But what is the scope of the enquiry? Do they know personally whether a proposed man can be a success if he goes to the original side? They cannot. So, if the practice that exists elsewhere is followed here, it will tend to the betterment of the administration of justice.

Another circumstance which contributes to the law's delays and which I wish to bring to the notice of Government is that the Munsiffs, although most of them are exerting their best, have to devote on an average two hours every day to attend to departmental work. In the British Indian courts such things are being done by the head ministerial officer. There is no sanctity attached to our Munsiffs alone attending to such work. The time that is spent for attending to such work may safely be utilised in the disposal of more cases.

In this connection, I thank you, Sir, for the step taken in the appointment of Court Fee Inspcetors. They have been able to detect a good lot of leakage of revenue. They are all competent men. If they are given the power to supervise the work of the ministerial staff, I think that will give much relief to the Munsiffs and they can utilise that time also for the disposal of additional cases. I understand the rights and powers of these Inspectors have not been properly defined. I think that in British India, they are the final authority so far as taxation is concerned. But our Inspectors waver whether they have to address Government or the High Court in case of doubt or whether they can pass final orders. I was able to meet one of them and I was told that there are leakages to the extent of about Rs. 1,000 in some courts. Certainly, that will be a source of much income to the Government. The work that they are doing is very useful and they have to be retained. With these worlds I support the Demand.

Mr. N. Krishna Aiyar : Sir, in spite of the very high encomium paid to the judicial officers in Travancore, the law's delays of this country have become proverbial and do remain a fact. It is not uncommon to find even a pro-note suit being delayed for over three years, not to speak of other original suits in the District and Munsiff's Courts. Even in appellate courts, appeals of over 2 and 3 years' duration are also found without disposal in very large numbers. As regards efficiency, I disrgree with Mr. Ananthasiva Iyer, in his view that, the recruitment to the judiciary must be made from the department rather than from the Bar. As a rule and as a matter of practice, it has been found that among the members of the judiciary, those taken from the Bar have proved to be generally more efficient than most of the members who have been taken from the Department, and it is natural too. I agree with Mr. Narayana Iyer in stating that a good proportion of the Munsiffs should be recruited from the mofussil Bar also where there are a good number of advocates practising in the original side and who are quite competent, if not better, than advocates who practise in the appellate courts, in the matter of original work.

[Mr. N. Krishna Aiyar.]

Law's delays are contributed to partly by the inefficiency of some of the Munsiffs who might do better work in other departments.

The cumbersome procedure in the matter of execution obtaining in the Judicial department is also responsible for the delay to a certain extent. The delays in execution have now become much more than in prior years because of certain additional facilities which are being granted to debtors. These apparent facilities and delay really work great hardship both on the decree-holder as well as on the debtor. It works as hardship on the decree-holder, in that he is not able to reap the fruits of his decree, within a reasonable time, and in some cases during his life time even. That is the serious aspect of the matter. It is equally a great hardship on the decree-debtor in that, ordinarily, a decree could be satisfied by the sale of some of his properties. But by delaying the execution, the decree amount swells up so that by the time the properties come up for sale, the decree could not be satisfied even by the sale of all his properties, so much so, some decree balances are left unsatisfied. It would therefore be incumbent on the Government to introduce proper measures for speedy execution of decrees and for putting into operation proper methods for the disposal of original suits as well as appeals and other proceedings. As an instance, it was only last month that a decree of 1084 which I executed, culminated in sale, after 30 years' struggle. Such instances are not uncommon. Number of notices in connection with the execution have to be served on the parties concerned, so much so, the decree-holders have to depend on the mercy of process servers about whom I have to speak one or two words. A reform in this direction would go a long way to minimise law's delays in our courts.

When I come to speak about the process servers and others in the lower ranks of the Judicial Department, including Amins, and clerks, I have to say that corruption is rampant. It is very difficult to get process servers to serve processes properly without extra expense. Unless he is paid decently, *i. e.*, something more than he would get by way of batta, summons or notices will not be served by him in the proper manner. The moment he gets the summons or notice, he goes to the party, and threatens him directly or through the advocates, that if he is not paid anything, process will be returned unserved. And in the matter of serving different notices, there is a gradation of rites levied by the process peons. Different rates have been fixed by the process servers according to the importance and urgency of the notices, gradually rising from summons to notice of permission to bid and notice of delivery of property. There are occasions when even lump sums are obtained

by the Amins for effecting delivery of properties It is within the capacity of the process server to put off the execution of the decree for a long time. To see that nothing like that happens endlessly, the decree holder, satisfies all the demands of the process servers from the commencement of the execution to the culmination of the sale and delivery of property. This has become the practice with the process servers and very often they go unpunished. Even for fixing the value of the properties proclaimed for sale, they make very high demands, sometimes to the prejudice of the decree holder and sometimes to the prejudiciary the judgment debtor. My submission in this connection is that a committee of enquiry should be appointed to eradicate corruption from the subordinate ranks of the judiciary and also a special system of C. I. D. should be constituted empowering them to go into the details of the matter so that they may set right the evil from the very bottom and that at a very early date.

Mr. Puthupally S. Krishna Pillai : Sir, various allegation by some honourable members condemning the department, and others praising it, have been made. I am not now concerned with those gentlemen who had only words of praise to offer. There are a few observations which you will permit me, Sir, to take the earliest opportunity to controvene in the strongest and most forcible language I can command. The old stunt adopted by some of our politicians of condemning the Judiciary and pointing out that, at least, the mofussil judiciary, is not independent but that it is at the command of Government, is still lingering in certain quarters. But for that survival. I am quite certain that no honourable member of this House, or for that matter any representative of the public, will have an occasion or justification for stating that our judiciary, especially the mofussil Judiciary, is not independant. It has been with his characteristic humour pointed out by one honourable member that he has seen one or two judges pathetically looking at advocate when delivering judgments. It is only a caricature. I am quite certain that there could not have been any occasion for any judge, in any of the courts of the State, to look pathetically at an advocate unless it be that the advocate himself has elicited the sympathy. Probably, there may be advocates who might have provoked sympathetic looks from the judges. Apart from that, no man in the state can point out and say "there is a judge who is afraid of the executive and who is not competent to discharge his judicial functions." Sir, I deny that charge.

Now coming to another point, it has been pointed out that there has been delay in the disposal of cases. That is not a statement new to Travancore alone. There *has been* delay in British

[Mr. Puthupally S. Krishna Pillai.]

India and there *is* delay in British India. Similarily, there has been delay in Travancore and there *is* delay in Travancore. It is nothing particular to Travancore. Everywhere in India, there are laws delays. There are people who applaud delay; there are others who condemn it It is not my object, Sir, to speak anything in support of the delay that has been adverted to here. But no doubt there is delay; that is conceded. And the Government have been, from time to time, investigating into the causes of the delays in the disposal of cases and have been trying to remove these causes one by one. For that purpose, a laws delays Commissioner was appointed. His report was scrutinised. Every reccommendation made by the Commissioner was considered and some were adopted. A large number of Bills on various matters was found necessary. For this purpose, work was taken in hand and is being vigrously proceeded with. A re-allocation in the jurisdiction of courts was found necessary. A special Judge was appointed to look into that question. A reorganisation of the judiciary was also taken in hand. Some modification of rules was found necessary especially in the case of payment of process fee and the name of service by process servers and also in the filing of plaints and written statements. That has now even practically done. Therefore, it will be seen that by various means Government are trying to minimine laws delays as far as possible. It is the Government's view that the Department made headway in the matter of minimising laws delays. It is hoped that further progress will be made in this matter, and the litigent public in future will not have much to complain about laws delays in Travancore. But, it is not a matter which could be immediately achieved. The Government hope to achieve that, without any delay, at least in the near future. Now, there are two opinions expressed, one being that the execution is being delayed and that even though the creditors have obtained the decrees, have not been able to reap the benefit of the decrees. There is another section which says, that decree and interest on decree amounts are accumulating to such an extent that it has become impossible to discharge the burden. Some people want a general moratorium to be declared so that, all executions may be stayed Any way there are two opinions in the matter, namely, the capitalist interest complaining that money is not realised and the debtor interests protesting that they are not able to pay. Between these two, Government have to arbitrate. That is very difficult and in-convenient position. But, the Government have not hestitated undertake that serious work. A Committee has been appointed to go into thequestion and to make recommendation as to how both the debtor and the creditor demand could be equitably satisfied. It is hoped that Government will be able to satisfactorily solve that problem.

As regards delay in execution, I am sure, the honourable members will not have anything serious to say about this when they meet next year during budget debate. About corruption in the department, it was said that, corruption exists in the subordinate ranks of the judiciary. I heard the same thing said in the Assembly. But there may be corruption as was painted out here and I am not in a position to deny that categorically. All the process peons in the Judicial Department may not be paragons of virrue, and I cannot say that they will not receive a pie, even if it was offered to them. Among them there may be black sheep just as there are black sheep in other Government departments. Very interesting disclosures were made in the other Chamber, and my friend here has stated that there are some process peons who have even fixed a scale of fee for serving different classes of processess. The High Court is keeping a zealous watch over the ministerial staff and any case of corruption that has been brought to its notice has not escaped punishment. I can assert and the honourable members may feel assured that not even a single case of corruption of even the Process Peons that may be brought to the notice of the Judiciary or the High Court will escape punishment.

President : The question before the House is that Government be granted a sum of Rs. 11,25,100 under Demand III—Administration of Justice.

The Demand was put and carried and the grand was made.

DEMAND IV—EDUCATION DEPARTMENT EXCLUDING TRAVANCORE UNIVERSITY.

Mr. G. Gopala Menon : Sir, I rise to move for a a grant not exceeding Rs. 44,54,546 under Demand IV—Education Department excluding Travancore University.

Mr. A. Easwara Pillai (*Kottarakara and Pathanapuram cum Shencottah*) : Sir, I support the demand. In doing so, I wish to offer certain remarks regarding the administration of this department. We all know that the economic depression has greatly affected the economic condition of our people. People are striving very hard to find means of satisfying their primary needs. When penury and starvation prevail in the country, would it be possible to find the means for satisfying our cultural wants ? Our Government have taken sympathetic action to obviate economic difficulties of the people of the State. But I am sorry to observe that the reduction of the cost of education in the High Schools, Government have not taken any step as yet. The cost of education in the English Schools is very high and people are not in a position to send

[Mr. A. Easwara Pillai.)]

their children to the English Schools. The number of boys attending the English Schools is in the decrease year by year. Something tangible must be done to minimise the difficulties of the parents who send their children to the English Schools.

In this connection I wish to make some suggestions for the reduction of the cost of education in English Schools without impairing the efficiency of instruction, My suggestion would be to abolish some clasees or forms from the English Schools. Preparatory Class to the IV Form in the High Schools should be abolished and they should be amalgamated with the Vernacular Schools. English may be taught from the IV Class in Malayalam Schools and the classes in the Malayalam Schools may be extended up to the 10th Standard. Thus we can abolish the High School classes and retain only two classes. They may be designated as Pre-University classes. There, the medium of instruction should be in English. Importance may be given to English just to keep up the standard in the College classes. If my suggestion is accepted, considerable amount of school fees can be reduced without impairing the efficiency of instruction especially because the declared policy of the department is to give instruction, as far as possible, in Malayalam in English Schools.

Another point I have to bring to the notice of the Director of Public Instruction and the Government is that the retention of the VII class examination is a futile thing and it does not serve any useful purpose whatsoever. It is an unnecessary trouble to the school-going children and also a needless worry to the department. I therefore urge the necessity for abolishing that examination. The Government have declared that the VII class examination is not enough for entering the Public Service. It is not a public examination. Yet all the formalities of a public examination are retained unnecessarily. This causes considerable hardship and loss to the parents.

Then I wish to bring to the notice of Government another matter. The department is labouring under some inexplicable difficulty as there is no fixed rule or code. Though there is a code written at the time of Dr. Mitchell, it has become antiquated. The provisions of this code are more or less ignored and new rules are made in their places; but they are not yet compiled. I have put in an interpellation as to whether the code is revised and whether the compilation work is going on. I have not yet received any reply to that. So the immediate attention of the department must be bestowed upon the compilation of the code so that the rules are made known to the department and the public. There is no uniformity of procedure in the different divisions. Division authorities do things according to their whims and fancies.

Mr. M Govindan (*Nominated*) : Sir, I support the demand ; but I wish to add that the demand is inadequate to meet the actual, requirements of the situation. No doubt, the sum of Rs. 44,54,546 is a considerable sum. But it will be noticed that, instead of an increase year after year in the expenditure on education to meet the growing demand, there has been a gradual decrease with a view to economy. The underlying feeling must be that there should be retrenchment in this field also as in other fields.

President : L oes the Hon'ble member suggest that there has been any retrenchment ?

Mr. M. Govindan : There is not the increase that was expected in this department. That is what I mean.

Mr. M. Govinda Pillai : May I draw the attention of the member that the expenditure on account of Colleges has now been debited to the University and not to Education ?

Mr. N. Govindan : That may be an explanation. The figures show that the allotment is not as large as it was expected. What I am saying is based upon the educational needs of the country. Looking at the figures for elementary education in the State, what we find is that although there is a slight increase in the number of boys attending the IV class in 1113 as compared to 1109, when we come to the V class, the figure is very low indeed although there is a slight increase. Out of 1,97,000 students that enter the first class, only 31,000 reach the V class. I submit that the figures are appalling. What a degree of waste ? The expenditure that is meant for those boys who enter these classes is wasted in respect of 1,50,000 odd students. That is to say, if we are spending Rs 16,00,000 on primary education, a little more than 1/5 of the number of boys alone derive the benefit of literacy. I submit Sir, that only after the completion of five years' education in a Vernacular School can a boy be considered literate. Otherwise they lapse into illiteracy. Out of more or less Rs. 16 lakhs—I am subject to correction—that we are spending on elementary education, less than Rs. 5 lakhs are actually utilised for acquiaition of literacy and Rs. 10 lakhs are simply thrown into the Arabian Sea. The attempt at solvancy illiteracy has failed.

Mr. Kallur Narayana Pillai : ൧ ാംക്ലാസിൽ ചേരുന്നവരെ കൂടാതെ ൪ ാംക്ലാസിൽ പാസാകുന്നവർ ഇംഗ്ലീഷ്സ്ക്കൂളുകളിൽ ചേരുന്നില്ലയോ?

Mr. M. Govindan : Some may have gone, but the number of those who are admitted to the English School is much less than 31,000.

President : Does the hon'ble member mean that what may be called graduated system of primary education should be aimed at and is it the benefit of that system that he is hoping for ?

Mr. M. Govindan : I am just now thinking of securing the full fruition of spending this large amount for spreading literacy in this land.

President: What is the use of reducing illiteracy for one month, two months or one year when illiteracy will recur at the end of a few years, when everything that has been learnt will be forgotten ?

Mr. M. Govindan : I am a great believer that whatever be the utility of this education, literacy by itself acquired is a great achievement and will be of great use to future life.

President : Does not the honourable member concede that people who have acquired literacy forget the whole thing at the end of two or three years ?

Mr. M. Govindan : That question has been raised very often and the general understanding is that if after 5 years of Vernacular education a young man has the opportunity to read books from a library,—and the library scheme is a supplement to education—then literacy will become permanent. Otherwise this literacy may become useless and the young man after leaving school may lapse into illiteracy by being out of touch with reading matter.

Properly supplemented by a scheme of itinerant libraries that go from village to village and stationed at one village for a few months as recommended in the Statham report the literacy acquired in 5 years may last. This recommendation was not given effect to by Government. This is a supplementary scheme of education which should be adopted in order to make literacy permanent in the State. My point is only this, Sir. We should not throw away money for a purpose which is not achieved and even if a little additional amount has to be spent to secure a permanent benefit we should not stint that. My friend Mr. Eswara Pillai was making the suggestion that the VII class Government examination should be abolished. I am directly opposed to it, Sir. And it is for the very reason which he advanced namely utility. He is under the impression that the VII class examination is a mere waste and it does not serve any useful purpose. The honourable member says that it does not offer any proper standard or qualification for admission in the Government services. In the menial service, Sir, considering the educational status of this country, it is quite possible for us to insist that every man should pass at least 7th class examination for a peon's or a process server's place, or a constable's place. And if those who are pleading for communal representation see that there is a handicap for

some of those communities, some special concessions should be shown to those communities. And I am under the impression that the 7th class is a proper standard to reach for attaining competency for a peon's or a process server's place.

Mr. A. Eswara Pillai : Will that be a sufficient qualification for a constable's place in the Police Department ?

Mr. M. Govindan : Yes, and I know that the I. G P. gives preference to the candidates who have passed the 7th class examination. Preference can be similarly given to those who have passed the 7th class examination in other departments also.

Mr. K. K. Kuruvilla : Sir, I want to make some observations on a few points in opposing the demand. The first point that I want to stress is that the Education Department should be in touch with all progressive developments in education. So far as our education is concerned, as Mr. Easwara Pillai stated, we are still living on the old education Code of Dr. Mitchell. When Mr. Statham was the Director, the present Pro-Vice Chancellor was made the Deputy Director, I am told, in order to give effect to the suggestions and recommendations made in the report of the Statham Committee He became the Pro-Vice Chancellor and Mr. Menon is now the Director in his place. Except in the scrapping of a few primary schools here and there, I don't think that any attempt has been made to give effect to what was suggested in the Report. Mr. Statham's suggestions were very useful. I also feel along with other speakers here except with Mr. Govindan, that our education would progress along right lines if we work on the basis of that Report. The Malayalam middle schools and the English middle schools may be combined profitably and the fees in English middle Schools may be reduced and be brought to a level with what is obtaining in the Malayalam Schools. As Mr. Statham said, we may have an examination at the IV form stage. A diversion may be made here. Some may go for higher education and others if they choose may go for vocational education And those poor students who go for higher studies must be helped by liberal scholarships.

Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan (*Pro Vice-Chancellor*): May I know whether the honourable member is aware that the Statham Report is not in favour of the amalgamation of English and Vernacular Schools ?

Mr. K. K. Kuruvilla Sir, I am also aware of it. But I am free to suggest my own charges, I think.

(*Mr. G. Narayana Iyer rose to put a question.*)

Mr. K. K. Kuruvilla : Sir, if I am interrupted constantly I will not be able to finish my speech within the alloted time.

President : But I am here to interrupt those interruption,

Mr. K. K. Kuruvilla: Now, I come to the question of freedom to teachers in the matter of imparting education. I want to explain that further. Sir I have to tell a few words about the way in which the Inspectors go to these educational institutions and conduct their inspections. An Inspector goes to these schools with a rod—not for terrifying the teachers and pupils—but for measuring the Boards of the classes and the sheds in which these classes are held. If the length of the Board does not come up to a certain mark, even though the deficiency is within an inch, he makes a remark in his diary takes it as an excuse for withdrawing the grant enjoyed by the institution. He even measures the benches, desks and the chairs. If any deficieney is foud, immediately he recommends the withdrawl of the grant. If he had some training to measure the heads of our children or their teachers he could do that and it is somewhat reasonable. Then there is another thing which they do, or rather overdo. The clerk of the Inspector audits the books which the auditor had already examined and checked. Why this is done twice, I cannot understand. There is yet another question The periods of work fixed for the schools is 5 hours, with an interval of one hour between 12 and 1. We know some of our children cannot go to their houses, take their meals and return within this one hour. By given 15 minutes more they may be able to do this. But the rule is insisted on. Now, there is the order that the classes should begin exactly at 9-30 A. M. and close at 3. 30. The people of Travancore are educated and they find it easy to evade this rule. The clock, after all, is at the disposal of the headmaster and 10'o clock in one place may be 9 in another. Sir, I want the Department to give them freedom to adopt what they consider to be the best arrangement in this matter. If by these rules men are kept under freedom which is a great educational factor is lost to them to the deteriment of the intellectual growth of the children. If we are hedged around by rules and restrictions without even allowing us to adjust our time by 10 or 15 minutes, real progress in education will suffer. Sir, the same stringent rules are made with regard to the attendence of pupils in schools. We are not allowed to take our pupils on trips outside for the sake of widening their knowledge of men and things. But in the Madras Presidency it is not so. I asked the headmaster of the Madanapally High school about this and he told me that if he takes his pupils on an education trip the Department gives them credit for that. If such a thing happens here in any of the schools, the Director would surely write to the management for an explanation why the recognition of his shool cannot be stopped.

President: You have got two minutes more.

Mr. K. K. Kuruvilla: Sir, now I come to another grievance. There was an order, two years ago that the teachers in aided schools would be drafted to the governmental institutions. We made representations after that order and nothing substantial has come out of it except the appointment of one man in a Government school. The Director said in answer to our representation that the claims of these aided school teachers can only be considered after the teachers in departmental schools are promoted to higher places. Sir, I want also to submit that the present rule, fixing 75 per cent. attendance as the minimum should not be given retrospective effect as it will cause much disappointment to a great number of pupils

Mr. A. Gopala Menon: Can Mr Kuruvilla assure me that neither the managers nor the school authorities were aware of the rule that 15 working days should be observed every month from September 1938.

Mr. K. K. Kuruvilla: Sir, I cannot answer that question. I know they are aware of the percentage of attendance for the year. Sir, I submit that the rule should not have any retrospective effect.

Mr. Kottoor Kunjukrishna Pillai: Sir, I wish to make a few observations regarding this department. The one fact on which we are priding ourselves has been the high percentage of our literacy. I think, compared with other parts of India, we may legitimately pride ourselves in our high standard of literacy. But when we compare ourselves with other countries in Europe we find that the percentage of literacy is not anything of which we need be satisfied. (*Hear hear*) Therefore, Sir, as has been pointed out, it is very necessary for Government to make up their mind as to the ways and means of making primary education compulsory, so that we may have if not the maximum percentage of literacy, as high a percentage as possible. I say it is necessary, not merely from the educational point of view but from the political point of view also, the raising of the standard of literacy has become a matter of urgent necessity Sir, it has been almost accepted by the premier political organisation or the person who guides the premier political organisation in British India that literacy should be the test or qualification for the exercise of franchise. I am one, who is not in favour of adult franchise, simply because an ignorant adult is in no way better to exercise his right of franchise than a person who is not an adult but who could discriminate and exercise their discrimination, in choosing the right representative. This question is becoming more and more important. As has been pointed out by the honourable member Mr. M. Govindan, there is a good deal of waste and it is no use trying to increase the standard of literacy without taking proper care for the prevention of the lapses into

[Mr. Kottoor Kunjukrishna Pillai.]

illiteracy, and that is a very big scheme. We cannot do that, perhaps, without additional taxation. It may be said that for a moral reform like prohibition it is very good to tax people by all means possible. How much more is it necessary, I ask, that if we want to make the citizens of our country capable of exercising the ultimate right of citizenship, to impose fresh taxation? But when the question of taxation comes, it is not faced and we often glibly talk about the introduction of compulsory education, adult education. The cost is enormous and prohibitive. That fact we have to realise. If we realise that, we should be prepared to pay for educating our children in the secondary courses and for the purposes of higher education it is well and good that we talk of compulsory primary education. We must be prepared to pay heavily for the purpose of secondary education and higher education. Without recognising that responsibility it is no use talking of compulsory education and universal literacy and all the rest of it. That point has been considered very carefully and, I for one, think that we should not shirk the expenditure for higher education and we should not shirk taxation if we would have compulsory primary education. If we are to advance in any way, politically we are in need of a higher standard of literacy. Therefore, we must be prepared for greater expenditure in regard to the primary section of our education. I am of that definite view, Sir.

I have also to speak about the amalgamation of English and Vernacular education as has been suggested by my honourable friend Mr. Easwara Pillai. I may say that I am at one with him and that some sort of amalgamation is necessary if we do not want to duplicate the expenditure on education. This is a matter that has to be seriously considered.

With regard to the raising of the standards of secondary education, it may be said that it must be done in such a way that a student, after the end of his course of secondary education, will be fit enough to undertake some branch of independent vocational education and that the exceptional few will be allowed to enter the portals of the University. Though it is not quite a relevant matter when I talk of the Education Department to speak of the University, I must say that I am not satisfied that the University is fixing the proper high standards in regard to the recruitment of students into the university classes in all colleges. It may be said that there will be an outcry. But I think it is time for the University to disregard such an outcry and stand up for really high standards. As far as I have been able to understand, the purpose

for which the University is constituted is to stop the rush of the inefficient elements into our University classes. There is no use, after declaring our purpose to be that, to say that there will be an outcry and to encourage admission of students for the purpose of allaying public discontent or agitation. We have to frame our policy with reference to the aims and ends and we should not deviate from our goal in order to satisfy the clamour of the people. That is the only observation that I have to make with regard to this subject. Even in the matter of promotions from the School Final Class and the University Classes, I am not sure whether these high standards are maintained. A particular number of students are expected to pass and that is somehow made up. We have to reorganise our conception with regard to the standards that we have to maintain. I may have something to speak about college education when we come to the demand for the University. Another point that I want to suggest is regarding the private schools which has come up for discussion here. About Rs. 11 lakhs are spent by way of grant-in-aid to private institutions. We have heard the cry of communal representation in the Education Department as in other departments. We also come to realise that the cry, however much it has been resisted, is by the mere repetition of it, gathering strength and is being accepted in many ways, in many departments. Even in the Education Department it is being admitted. We have to face that fact also. Regarding the plea that of all departments, in the Education Department the teachers may be taken on the so-called minimum qualifications and that they must be recruited on the basis of the percentage of the population of particular communities, I may say, that if communal representation is accepted, the people who are employed in the private schools, whose only difference is that they do not earn a pension and whose pay is drawn out of the grant paid by the Government, must be given adequate and proper consideration.

Another point I wish to state is that certain communities have been asked to forego 50 per cent of their due share, because at one time they entered the public service in such large numbers that they are found to be out of proportion to their population at the present time. (*Bell*) Sir, I shall finish in a minute. If some communities can be punished for that, those communities that have got grants-in-aid should also be made to forego their share in the matter of grant-in-aid schools.

Mrs. Abernam Gnanasikamony: Sir, I support this demand. It is admitted on all hands that many of the privately managed schools are very efficiently conducted than the departmental schools. In view of that fact such well-conducted and efficiently

[Mrs. Abernam Gnanasikamony]

managed schools should get more encouragement by way of grants.

Sir, I think co-education in Vernacular High Schools and English High Schools and Middle Schools should be discouraged because the boys and girls there work under very many disadvantages. The girls in those schools get no training in physical exercise. They cannot take part in any games. I know personally that the girls who come from the boys' schools do not know—even know—the elementary principles of physical exercise. In the girls' schools it is found that the girls who come from mixed schools are far below the standard than those who have continued their study in the girls' schools from the lower classes.

It is desirable that the present Girls' High Schools should continue under the Inspectress. We wish that the statement of the Director of Public Instruction that there is a steady progress of female education in the State will continue to be true.

It is noticed that in some areas there is overlapping of High Schools. This leads to unhealthy competition.

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrihnan Tampi: I support the demand. In doing so, I wish to bring to the notice of the House the fact that there is a tendency, unavoidable as it is, to neglect secondary and primary education since the beginning of our University. But, our finances remaining what they are today, Government, I am afraid, with the best of intentions, cannot provide more funds for education. We have to devise fresh methods of financing our education. An education cess is out of the question now. I would suggest to Government to exert their influence and to entrust all our secondary schools to private agencies, keeping one or two model schools and taking care that none of the schools are entrusted to any denominational interests. I have also to suggest that the State should concentrate its attention on elementary education. I have pointed out several times—I did so yesterday, and I shall repeat it today—that the condition of the building of most of our elementary schools, departmental schools, is very deplorable; there is lack of furniture in most of them. Government must start at least with providing the necessary furniture and necessary builings, as a beginning; they can, even immediately, take up the schools on the main central road and the other roads in the State. Because, Sir, after all, even in bigger countries, they take particular care to see that tourists, visitors, do not see what the Government of the countries do not want the visitors to see. I am saying this to point out that

he condition of our elementary schools is so poor and should not be neglected, by the side of more spectacular educational effort on the part of the State.

Another important subject to which I would invite the attention of the House is this. There has been a cry for the spread of Hindi. I think, to come into line with the rest of India, we have to give some recognition to that language.

Mr. V. S. Arumukham Pillai : May I know, from the honourable member, which other Government has introduced Hindi in its schools ?

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi : I would only refer the honourable member to the quinquennial report of the Government of India, on Education ; that is a very comprehensive report and will give all available information on the matter. I am only pointing out that Hindi might be made an optional subject.

Sir, the Government of Travancore should, at the same time, take care to see that Tamil is made compulsory in all the schools ; because, till about 30 or 40 years ago, Tamil formed the basis of the literary education and culture of the Malayalee, and in their political and trade relations, the Malayalees have certainly much more in common with the people of the neighbouring districts than with the people of the U. P. or the distant Punjab ; and the English spoken or written by the Malayalee is far more commendable, much better than that of the U. P. man or that of the Punjabi. And, in any federal, inter-provincial, or inter-statal matter, at any rate for the next 2 or 3 years, it will surely be a handicap to us if we attempt to talk in a language which we are just now beginning to study. From that point of view, it will be better if we pay more attention to a language which we can study with very little effort, as naturally as ducks take the water. Therefore, Sir, giving due prominence to English, let us learn the language of our neighbours. That is very easily done, if attempted in the elementary schools.

Mr. A. Gopala Menon : Sir, I am thankful to the honourable members for their several constructive suggestions, and for the accuracy of information which they have displayed in discussing matters educational on the floor of this House. I am however constrained to join issue with them on very many important points, too numerous, I am afraid, to be discussed in the course of the few minutes for which I have permission to speak.

President : You have 13 minutes at your disposal.

Mr. A. Gopala Menon : Thank you, Sir.

First and foremost, I shall deal with the suggestion for the reduction of the cost of education in English schools. Sir, I have

[Mr. A. Gopala Menon]

listened with great interest and profit to the suggestions made in that connection for the amalgamation of the lower classes of the English schools and the middle classes of the Malayalam schools. One honourable member went even to the extent of suggesting the amalgamation of classes 8 and 9 with them as a further step for the acquisition of accurate knowledge of the mother tongue. Sir, these suggestions are worthy of careful consideration; and I promise to the House that they will be carefully considered. But, I have serious doubts as to the practicability, especially at this juncture, of any further reduction in the cost of education in English schools.

First of all, we cannot ask for reduction of school fees in the higher classes, and at the same time ask for a variety of educational facilities, particularly in the field of vocational courses, or advocate the need for compulsory primary education. The cost of primary education, if it is to be made compulsory, or at any rate if it should be comprehensive enough to include all children of school-going age, has been investigated in outline by me. I find that, taking the figures of the last census (1931) as the basis and allowing for an increase of population, the possible number of school-going children for whom provision will have newly to be made is 4 1/2 lakhs. As a matter of fact, calculations show that, although on the whole about 15 per cent. of the whole population are in schools, colleges or other educational institutions, we have only about 65 per cent. of juveniles attending schools; and in regard to a proportion of these, as honourable members are aware, the conditions under which they are accommodated, the circumstances under which they attend schools, and similar facts are too well-known to be explained here. Accommodation is insufficient; furniture is not adequate; and provision of teachers is not also what one could boast of. Therefore, in making arrangements for accommodating all the children of school-going age in primary schools, we have to make provision for at least 5 more lakhs of pupils; and, according to my calculations, it may involve—without going into details—about Rs. 25 lakhs of capital investment and about Rs. 20 lakhs of recurring expenditure. A more optimistic calculation, relying upon the possibility of private managements coming to the rescue, tells me that a minimum recurring expenditure of Rs. 16 lakhs will be required for providing compulsory primary education. Sir, in the face of that problem, may I ask the honourable members, who represent the enlightened public of Travancore, whether we should now insist upon a reduction of school fees and thereby save Rs. 2 or three lakhs, and leave Government to face the problem of compulsory primary education with restricted resources, or whether we should leave things as they are and enter upon a serious and well-planned schemes of compulsory primary education to be attained in the course of 5, 7 or 10 years? Sir, I would any day vote for the latter, being myself a Travancorean. (*Hear, hear.*)

Sir, another point raised in the course of the discussion was acadamic freedom, and that, in the eyes of my honourable friend Mr. Kuruvilla, according to his stipulation, is something absolutely different from my point of view. Sir, I am one who regrets and has regretted very long, that Mr. Kuruvilla did not belong to, or rather Travancore had not the good fortune of having him in an administrative capacity in the Education Department of the State. If he had had that experience he would have forgiven many of the mishaps he has been complaining of, and he would not have levelled many of the charges he has now levelled against the department. He would not have accused the Inspector for devoting a large part of his time during visits to schools in the examination of the school records and account books. Sir, the Inspector, the foolish man that he is, is observed with the idea that most of the private schools keep two sets of account books, and are not always above board. (*Hear, hear*) In regard to the Assistant Inspectors also, it is true that some of them are compelled to peep behind the school walls and to look underneath the school benches because, a special grant is made for equipments and, in these matters, if the department is not wide awake, there are the honourable members of this House to draw the attention of Government to such remissness. I hope Mr. Kuruvilla will excuse this kind of mischievous curiously on the part of the departmental officers.

Mr. V. S. Arumukham Pillai: What has the Statham Committee stated in their report, about our private schools?

Mr. A. Gopala Menon: That report was our eye-opener. Sir, if I unfold the unwritten chapters of that report I would be unfolding a tale which, as a Travancorean and as an officer of Government, I would rather not. Mr. Kuruvilla asked for academic freedom to fix school hours, intervals, vacations, etc. If that is granted, the poor Inspector, when he visits a school, will not find any work going on there. The Director himself has had such experience, of going to one or two institutions on days when they were supposed to work, only to return disappointed as the institutions were closed on those days; as a matter of fact, the unfortunate Director had to lose his T. A. for his journeys to those schools.

Mr. K. K. Kuruvilla: May I ask whether a difference of 15 minutes in the working hours of a school is likely to affect the inspection work?

Mr. A. Gopala Menon; Fifteen minuts may not make any difference at all. But, my apprehension is in regard to the question of granting absolute freedom to the manangements to regulate their school hours; that will give room for discrimination and difficulties. The two hours' noon interval on fridays has given room for complaint from the poor teachers; and to make long intervals the general rule cannot be thought of. My point is that to allow departures in this matter would mean difference between one school and another and lack of uniformity.

[Mr. A. Gopala Menon.]

Mr. Kuruvilla would like to have the privilege of sending students out on exchange. Sir, I shall be the last person to oppose any such scheme of free intercourse between our students and the students outside, in India or anywhere else in the world. But when students do not put in their appearance in schools on working days, it is not an unwarranted conclusion that they have not gone anywhere else except their houses, if there is not adequate proof to show that the pupils had been taken on excursion or sent to different or better equipped institutions. Whenever any really useful departure is contemplated, I shall be the first person to grant the necessary permission.

Something was said about the recruitment of teachers to de-departmental schools, from private schools; that question was raised elsewhere also. I shall explain our practical difficulty in the matter. As Mr. Kottur Kunjukrishna Pillai pointed out, there is the ever-present problem of communal representation; and there is the very difficult question of fixing the grades, ranks and salaries of these private school teachers, when they are recruited to the departmental schools. These are matters which have to be deeply gone into and examined by the Public Service Commissioner before anything can be done. I am therefore not in a poision to give any guarantee in the matter; but, ordinarily, there is absolutely no difficulty in the way of the recruitment of the teachers in private schools to the departmental schools. The Government cannot go back on the principle of communal rotation and the proper method of selecting a few men every time from such a large number of aspirants as are found in private schools has also to be devised. I will be very glad to support such a proposition, provided all the other conditions are settled, that teachers in private schools should be given preference over raw men for recruitment to the departmental schools.

Sir, one word more, with your permission, regarding the retrospective order affecting grants. Mr. Kuruvilla has spoken with considerable knowledge of this particular situation. I may say, Sir, that it was not done with any intention of hitting anybody. Owing to the helplessness of departmental officers in controlling institutions under them, without a general regulation of school work, a uniformity had to be prescribed in the matter of attendance. A monthly or annual average is no good. An inspecting officer, when he goes to a school on a particular day, must know how many classes there are and what the percentage of attendance is in each class. During my personal inspection, I have been told that local

marriages and fasts and feasts have been the cause of poor attendance in the classes. On subsequent enquiry, I have been told that even without these festivals, fasts and feasts, the attendance has always been low. It was to check such evasions that the rule was introduced.

During the disturbances in August and September 1938, conferences were held in the Office of the Director of Public Instruction with the managers of schools, and also by the Divisional Inspectors with other school authorities; and at these conferences the point was emphasised, reiterated and well stressed that every school should work at least fifteen days in the month and that every day of work should have normal attendance, meaning thereby the attendance laid down in the Code. In April of this year the Inspectors, on the eve of the distribution of grants to schools, wrote and asked the Director of Public Instruction how this order could be enforced. The Director then replied that those schools which have not the required attendance and the required minimum of days of work should forfeit the aid to the particular class that had defaulted. That, Sir, is the history of the whole thing. I fiail to see any retrospectiveness in that order. All managers were made fully aware of this provision. Of course, I can sympathise with their difficulties; and such difficulties as occur later, and about which previous intimation has been given to the inspecting officers at the time these lapses take place, I am fully prepared to consider, and to show whatever lenency is possible in the circumstances. That is the position in regard to the order.

The question that Government be granted a sum of Rs. 44,54,546 under Demand IV—Education Department excluding Travancore University was put and crrried. The grant was made.

The House adjourned at 5-30 P. M.

A. GUNAMONY.

19th October 1939. *Secretary to the Sri Chitra State Council.*

PROCEEDINGS
of

THE TRAVANCORE SRI CHITRA STATE COUNCIL.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

SECOND COUNCIL.

Volume XIV–Number 4.

FIFTH SESSION,
1939/1114.

Wednesday, the 9th August 1939/24th Karkatakam 1114.

The Sri Chitra State Council met in the Legislative Chamber, at 11 of the clock with Sachivottama Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar K. C. I. E., Dewan—President in the chair.

MEMBER SWORN.

Vaidyasastrakusala Dr. (Mrs.) M. Poonen Lukose, Surgeon General, took the oath and signed the rolls.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Markets in Perumbavur.

21. **Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar** (*Parur, Kunnatnad and Muvattupuzha* cum *Devicolam* : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) the total amount for which the markets in Perumbavur were auctioned by the Government for the years 1113 and 1114 ;

(*b*) whether there are any stalls in any of the markets and, if so, in what all markets; and the nature of the stalls if any existing ; and

(*c*) who put up the same and when, and who maintains the same and what is the present condition of the stalls, if any ?

Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*) :

(*a*) 1113 Rs. 1601.
1114 Rs. 2196.

(*b*) Yes; in the vegetable and fish markets. The stalls are thatched ones.

(*c*) The market contractors put up the stalls and maintain them. No information is available as to when the stalls were

put up. The present condition of these temporary stalls is reported to be not good.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar: May I know in answer to part (c) whether any amount will be set apart for maintaining the stalls as early as possible in view of the fact that considerable profits are realised from those market stalls?

Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao: The Government have sanctioned a sum of about Rs. 1,600 for the construction of stalls in the Perumbavoor market.

Appointment of Munsiffs.

22. **Mr. M. Sultan Muhiadheen** (*Trivandrum and Nedumangad* cum *Chirayinkil*): (1) Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the total number of Munsiffs in service;

(*b*) whether there is any Muslim as Munsiff at present;

(*c*) the date when a Muslim was last appointed as Munsiff; and

(*d*) whether any qualified Muslim applied for the appointment as Munsiff since the last date on which a Muslim was appointed as Munsiff?

(2) Will they be pleased to lay on the table a statement by caste of the Munsiffs appointed since that date?

Mr. Puthupally S. Krishna Pillai (*Legal Remembrancer to Government*): 1. (*a*) 40.

(*b*) No.

(*c*) 9-7-1104.

(*d*) No Muslim with the necessary qualifications for appointment as Munsiff applied. One Muslim had applied for a First Grade Munsiff's place.

2. The *statement is laid on the table.

Mr. M. Sultan Muhiadheen: പാർട്ട് ഡി. ഫസ്റ്റ് ഗ്രേഡ് മുൻസിഫ് ഉദ്യോഗത്തിനു ഒരു മുസ്ലിം അപേക്ഷിച്ചിരുന്നതായി പറയുന്നുണ്ട്. ആ അപേക്ഷയിന്മേൽ ഗവണ്മെൻറ് എന്തു തീരുമാനം ചെയ്തു എന്നു പറയാമോ?

Mr. Puthupalli S. Krishna Pillai: തീരുമാനം ഒന്നും ചെയ്തിട്ടില്ല.

Mr. T. Krishna Pillai (*Kalkulam and Vilavankod* cum *Neyyattinkara*): May I know whether any special consideration other than the usual communal representation is shown by Government to Muslim applicants in the Government service?

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*Vide Appendix No. I, page 220.

Mr. Puthupalli S. Krishna Pillai : No, Sir. In regard to the recruitment of Munsiffs, there is a G. O. issued by Government and that G. O. is being worked out. No special consideration is shown to Muslims by way of communal representation.

Statement, by caste, of the Government Pleaders.

23. **Mr. M. Sultan Muhiadheen** : Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement, by caste, of the Government Pleaders at present?

Mr. Puthupally S. Krishna Pillai: The statement is laid on the table.

Mr. M. Sultan Muhiadheen : ഗവൺമെൻറ പ്ലീഡേഴ്സ് ഉദ്യോഗത്തിന് മുസ്ലിം അപേക്ഷകന്മാർ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നോ?

Mr. Puthupalli S. Krishna Pillai : I Clain notice.

Statement, by caste, of the Professors and Lecturers in the Trivandrum Law College.

24. **Mr. M. Sultan Muhiadheen** : Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement, by caste, of the Professors and Lecturers in the Trivandrum Law College?

Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan (*Pro-Vice-Chancellor*): The details are given below :

Nairs	...	2
Brahmins	...	2
Ezhava	...	I
Syriyan Catholic	...	1

Mr. M. Sultan Muhiadheen : May I know whether any Muslim applied for the post?

Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan : I am afraid I have to ask for notice.

Recruitment of Stationary Magistrates from the bar.

25. **Mr. M. Sultan Muhiadheen** : (1) Will the Government be pleased to state whether there are Muslim applicants for recruitment as Magistrates directly from the bar?

(2) Will they be pleased to lay on the table a statement, by caste, of the Stationary Magistrates directly recruited from the bar since 1-1-.110?

Mr. G. Narayanan Tampi (*Secretary to Government*): (1) Yes.

(2) The †statement is laid on the table.

Mr. M. Sultan Muhiadheen : സ്റ്റേഷനറി മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടായി ബാറിൽനിന്നും ഒരു മുസ്ലീമിനേയും നിയമിച്ചിട്ടില്ല എന്നു കാണുന്നു. എത്ര മുസ്ലിം അപേക്ഷകന്മാരുണ്ടായിരുന്നു എന്നു പറയാമോ?

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*Vide Appendix No II, page 220.

†Vide Appendix No. III, page 221.

Mr. G. Narayanan Tambi: അപേക്ഷകന്മാരുടെ എണ്ണം ഇപ്പോൾ പറയാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല.

Statement, by caste, of the Medical Officers.

26. **Mr. M. Sultan Muhiadheen:** (1) Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement, by caste, of the Surgeons, Deputy Surgeons (Special Grade), Assistant Surgeons and Sub Assistant Surgeons appointed in the Medical Department since 1110?

(2) Will they be pleased to state whether there are applicants for the posts of Assistant and Sub-Assistant Surgeons from the Muslim community, and if so, the date of such applications?

Vaidyasastrakusala Dr. (Mrs.) M. Poonen Lukose: (1) No one was appointed direct as Surgeons since 1110. There is no special grade of Deputy Surgeons now.

A *statement by caste of Deputy Surgeons, Assistant Surgeons and Sub-Assistant Surgeons appointed since 1110 is placed on the table.

(2) Yes. Date of application for the Assistant Surgeon's post—23rd April 1939. Date of applications for the Sub Assistant Surgeon's post—10th July 1937, 17th December 1937.

Mr. M. Sultan Muhiadheen: ൧൯൩൭ ജൂലൈ ൧൦-ാം- സബ് അസിസ്റ്റൻറ് സർജൻ ഉദ്യോഗത്തിന് ഒരു മുസ്ലീം അപേക്ഷിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നു മറുപടിയിൽ കാണുന്നു. അതിനുശേഷം ആരെയെങ്കിലും സബ് അസിസ്റ്റൻറു സർജനായി നിയമിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

Vaidyasastrakusala Dr. (Mrs.) M. Poonen Lukose. One Sub Assistant Surgeom has been appointed.

Mr. M. Sultan Muhiadheen: ഈ ഒരാൾ ഏതു ജാതിയിൽ പെട്ടതാണെന്നു പറയാമോ?

Vaidyasastrakusala Dr. (Mrs.) Poonen Lukose: He belongs to the Nair community.

Village road from Kayankulam to Kartikapalli.

27. **Mr. K. M. Kesavan** (*Karunagapalli, Kartikapalli and Ambalapuzha* cum *Shertallai*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether they are aware of a village road running through Pullukulangara, Muthukulam and Chingoli;

(*b*) whether the ryots of those places are considerably handicapped because of the absence of means of communication by land; and

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*Vide Appendix No. IV, page 221.

(c) whether they have received any representation from the people of those places for widening the road and spanning it with necessary bridges and culverts and for gravelling it?

Mr. S. Sesha Aiyar (*Deputy Chief Engineer*): (a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) Yes.

Statement, by caste, of Tahsildars Head Accountants etc.

28. **Mr. K. M. Kesavan**: Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement, by caste, of:

(a) Tahsildars;
(b) Deputy Tahsildars;
(c) Head Accountants;
(d) Proverthikars; and
(e) Accountants

at the end of Edavam 1114 M. E.?

Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao: The *† statement required is laid on the table.

Mr. K. M. Kesavan: In the statement given I find there are only 8 Ezhava Proverthicars out of 405, 22 Accountants out of 573, and one Tahsildar out of 30, being appointed in the Government service. May I know whether, in the light of the statement Government will consider the claims of Ezhavas in future at least, and give them proper representation?

Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao: The claims of Ezhavas have all along been considered whenever appointments were made. In the matter of appointments of Tahsildars, Accountants and Deputy Tahsildars, the lower ranks are promoted to those grades. As regards the appointment of Proverthicars, the House knows that the recruitment is being done on a special system. Communal representation is being adopted and ten Proverthicars are being recruited annually. It is hoped that the disparity in the matter of communities who are under represented in this service will disappear very soon.

Mr. Thomas Chandy Mukkadan (*Nominated*): ൪൦൫ പ്രവൎത്തികാറന്മാരുമ്മതിൽ സിറിയൻ കത്തോലിക്കനായി ഒരാളെ ഉള്ളു എന്നു കാണുന്നു. ഈ സമുദായം കാൎഷികവൃത്തിയിൽ ഉൾപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്നു എന്നുള്ള ധാരണയിന്മേൽ അവരുടെ അവകാശം ന്യായമായ വിധത്തിൽ കൊടുക്കാൻ ഗവണ്മെൻറ് ശ്രദ്ധിക്കുമോ?

Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao: Of course

*† *Vide* Appendix No. IV, page 222.

Construction of a bridge across the Minachil river at Erattupetta.

29. **Miss Thresia Korah** (*Todupuzha* cum *Minachil*) : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) whether they have received any representation from the people of Poonjar for the construction of a bridge across the Minachil river at Erattupetta ;

(*b*) the number and names of schools and public offices located at Poonjar ;

(*c*) the names of pakuthies coming within the jurisdiction of those public offices ;

(*d*) whether the necessity for the construction of a bridge at Erattupettah has been felt by the Government ; and

(*e*) if the answer to part (*d*) is in the affirmative, what action has been taken towards the construction of the bridge ?

Mr. S. Sesha Aiyar: (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) 15 schools and 5 public offices *viz*.,

1.	S. M. V. E. H. School	(Private recognisd)
2.	Vettikanam E. M. School	Do.
3.	Poonjar Primary School for boys	(Departmental)
4.	Do. for girls	Do.
5.	Poonjar Special Primary school	Do.
6.	Peringalam St. Augustine's V. M. School	(Private recognised)
7.	Adukom C. M. S. Primary School	Do.
8.	Chovow C. M. S. Do.	Do.
9.	Mannam Primary School	Do.
10.	Monkompu C. M. S. Primary School	Do.
11.	Poonjar St. Antony's Do	Do.
12.	Thalanad Muraleedhara Vilasom Primary School	Do.
13.	Thekkoy St. Mary's Primary School.	Do.
14.	Vettikanam St. Jame's K. C. M. Do.	Do.
15.	Kurinjiplavu C. N. S. Primary School	Do.

1. Sub Registry Office.
2. Poonjar Dispensary (Bi-weekly).
3. Anchal Office.
4. Settlement Office.
5. Edavaga Cutcherry and First Class Magistrate's Court.

(*c*) Poonjar Edavagai, Poonjar Sirkar and Kondoor.

(*d*) & (*e*) Yes ; the work will be taken up when funds permit.

Mr. P. R. Goda Varma Raja (*Edavagai*) : In answer to part (*e*) may I know whether any preliminary investigation has been done with regard to the construction of the bridge ?

Mr. S. Sesha Aiyar . Yes, Sir.

Mr. P. R. Goda Varma Raja : May I know what will be the approximate cost for putting up the bridge?

Mr. S. Sesha Aiyar : About Rs. two lakhs.

Lady Doctor and female ward in the Lalom District Hospital.

30. **Miss Thresia Korah** : Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the number of female in-patients and out-patients treated during the year 1114 in the Minachil District Hospital Lalom;

(*b*) whether the necessity for a separate female ward has been felt by them; and

(*c*) whether the people of Minachil have petitioned to them for the employment of a lady doctor in the said hospital?

Vaidyasastrakusala Dr. (Mrs.) M. Poonen Lukose :

(*a*) The number till 15-11-1114;

Female in-patients—224;

Female out-patients—17,977.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) No.

Mr. T. Krishna Pillai : It is stated in answer to part (*b*) that the necessity for a separate female ward has been felt by them. May I know the step taken by the Surgeon General in that connection?

Vaidyasastrakusala Dr. (Mrs.) M. Poonen Lukose : The answer only says that the necessity for a separate female ward has been felt, but not that the necessity is felt now. From the administration report it will be seen that there is already a female ward in that Hospital.

Mr. T. Krishna Pillai : May I know whether any new female ward will be opened in that hospital?

Vaidyasastrakusala Dr. (Mrs.) M. Poonen Lukose : I have said, Sir that there is one already.

Construction of a bridge over the Minachil river at Palai.

31. **Miss Thresia Korah** : Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether they have been receiving representations and petitions from the public of Minachil for the construction of a bridge over the Minachil river at Palai;

(*b*) the date when the first representation was made;

(*c*) whether the need for the construction of a bridge at Palai has been realised by the Government; and

(*d*) if the answer to part (*c*) is in the affirmative, the action taken towards the construction of the bridge and the stage at which it stands now?

Mr. S. Sesha Aiyar: (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) 5-9-1107.

(*c*) Yes

(*d*) Estimate prepared, but no further action taken, for want of funds.

Transferring the fourth Bench from Kottayam Zilla Court to Palai.

32. **Miss Thresia Korah**: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the number of original and appeal (Civil) cases pending in the Zilla Court, Kottayam, on the 31st Mithunam 1114;

(*b*) the number of original and appeal (Civil) cases pending before the said court from the Minachil taluk;

(*c*) whether the Government have received representations from the people of Minachil to transfer the temporary fourth bench from Kottayam to Palai; and

(*d*) if the answer to part (c) is in the affirmative the action taken by the Government in the matter?

Mr. Puthupalli S. Krishna Pillai:

(*a*)	Original suits	...	499
	Appeal suits	...	419
(*b*)	Original suits	...	89
	Appeal suits (including Civil Miscellaneous Appeals		73

(*c*) Yes.

(*d*) The question is under consideration.

Kanichikulangara road.

33. **Mr. K. M. Kesavan**: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether they have received any petition from the people of Kanichikulangara requesting to link Kanichikulangara with the Alleppey-Shertallai road by a village road;

(*b*) if so whether they have taken any action on it; and

(*c*) whether there is an English School, a Malayalam School a famous temple and a market in Kanichikulangara?

Mr. S. Sesha Aiyar: (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) Yes.

Extension of service of clerks in the High Caurt.

34. **Mr. A. Easwara Pillai** (*Kottarakara and Pattanapuram cum Shencottah*): Will the Government be pleased to state the number of clerks who are granted second, third and fourth extension of service?

Mr. G. Narayanan Tampi: Nil.

Buses licensed for service.

35. **Mr. E. K. Kuripe** (*Parur, Kunnatnad and Muvattupuzha* cum *Devicolam*) : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) whether there is any rule that proper curtains should be provided for in buses licensed for service, so as not to cause inconvenience to passengers during rainy season ; and

(*b*) whether it has been brought to their notice that the absence of proper curtains in many of these buses causes great troubles to the passengers ?

Khan Bahadur G. S. Saiyid Abdul Karim Sahib Suhravardy (*Inspector-General of Police*), (*a*) No.

(*b*) No ; but the matter will be enquired into.

Mr. E. K. Kuripe : വർഷകാലങ്ങളിൽ ബസ്സുകളിൽ വെള്ളം കയറാതിരിക്കുന്നതിന് വേറെ എന്തെങ്കിലും മാറ്റം നിർദ്ദേശിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

Khan Bahadur G. Saiyid Abdul Karim Sahib Suhrawardy : Whenever G permits are issued to bus owners they are insistently advised to have proper curtains in the buses as a protection from rain. In future, I shall see that that condition is satisfied by the bus owners and also see that we have closed buses as is obtaining in the enlightened towns of India.

Sale of printed forms by the Education Department.

36. **Mr. M. K. Ananthasiva Aiyar** (*Nominated*) : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) whether printed forms required by the managers of private schools are being sold by the department ;

(*b*) if so what are the forms so sold

(*c*) at what price are such forms being sold ; and

(*d*) what is the procedure adopted in the matter of realisation of such price ?

Mr. A. Gopala Menon (*Director of Public Instruction*) :

(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) and (*c*). A *statement furnishing the required information is placed on the table.

(*d*) The amount has to be remitted into a Government Treasury and the chalan receipt produced with the application for forms.

Mr. M. K. Ananthasiva Aiyar : In answer to parts (*b*) and (*c*) of the question, may I know, what amount will have to be deposited in the treasury for getting the application form No. 8 ?

**Vide* Appendix No. VI—page 223.

Mr. A. Gopala Menon: It is a question of simple arithmetic, Sir.

Mr. M. K. Ananthasiva Aiyar: On a calculation I have found that for getting one form, one has to pay about 3½ cash. May I know how is that amount to be paid in the treasury?

Mr. A. Gopala Menon: A convenient unit of price will be fixed after reconsideration of the matter.

Mr. M. K. Ananthasiva Aiyar: May I know whether the Director is convinced of the considerable difficulty felt by the Managers of schools in the purchase of these forms by remitting some money in the Treasury?

Mr. A. Gopala Menon: There must be some difficulty in the matter. But no representation has been made by anybody in regard to it.

Mr. M. K. Ananthasiva Aiyar: May I ask, could not some arrangements be made to purchase these forms on payment of money directly from the Director's office or from the Inspectors' office.

Mr. A. Gopala Menon: Even now the forms are purchased from the Director's office as well as the Inspectors' office.

Mr. M. K. Ananthasiva Aiyar: In that connection, have not payments to be made in the Treasury and the chalan receipt produced with the application forms in the Director's office and the Inspectors' office?

Mr. A. Gopala Menon: The present procedure is that payment has to be made into the Treasury and the chalan receipt produced with the application forms.

Mr. M. K. Ananthasiva Aiyar: So, may I know whether some arrangement could not be made for payment of the money either in the Director's office or in the Inspector's office for getting the necessary forms?

Mr. A. Gopala Menon: The matter will be considered.

Grant-in-aid to aided schools.

37. **Mr. K. M. Kesavan**: Will the Government be pleased to state: (1)

(*a*) whether they have issued orders to withdraw grant-in-aid from aided schools for want of attendance;

(*b*) if so, what is the minimum percentage of attendance to earn the sanctioned grant for a class for a month;

(*c*) whether this shortage of attendance is calculated only from last Chingom;

(*d*) whether this shortage of attendance in certain districts was due to malarial havoc or harvest activities;

(*e*) whether there is any order to withdraw the salary of teachers of departmental schools; wherever this shortage is found;

(*f*) if not, why this differential treatment is accord to departmental schools ; and

(2) will they be pleased to lay on the table a statement by district of the amounts withdrawn ?

Mr. A. Gopala Menon : 1. (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) 75 per cent. per day for at least fifteen working days in a month.

(*c*) Yes.

(*d*) It has not been reported.

(*e*) No.

(*f*) This order does not relate to teachers' salaries.

2. The information will be available only after the close of the current financial year.

Mr. K. M. Kesavan : In answer to part (*d*) may I know whether the department proposes to await any report in regard to shortage in attendance in certain districts ?

Mr. A. Gopala Menon : So far as this year is concerned that question is practically closed. In future, such reports will be considered.

Inspectors of Schools.

38. ***Mr. K. M. Kesavan** : Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a list showing :

(*a*) Division Inspectors of Schools ;

(*b*) Assistant Inspectors of Schools ; and

(*c*) Assistant Inspectresses of Schools ?

Mr. A. Gopala Menon : The *list is laid on the table.

Mr. K. M. Kesavan : I find from the statement that among the Assistant Inspectors of schools there is only one Ezhava and also among the Assistant Inspectresses of schools, there is only one Ezhava. May I know whether the lady who is included in the list of Assistant Inspectresses of schools, is put in the grade of Assistant Inspectors ?

Mr. A. Gopala Menon : There is no separate cadre for Assistant Inspectors. Those appointments are included in the provincial list of graduate teachers.

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi (*Karunagapally, Kartikapally and Ambalapuzha cum Shertallai*) : May I ask, if a Divisional Inspector is overaged, he will be sent away from service?

Mr. A. Gopala Menon : Any officer who has reached the superannuation stage may be sent out of service.

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*Vide Appendix No. VII page 224

Appendix I.

Vide Answer to Question No. 22.

Statement, by caste, of Munsiffs appointed since 9-7-1104.

A.	HINDU	
	Brahmin	10
	Nayar	10
	Kommala	...
	Nadar	...
	Ezhava	3
	Cheramar (Pulayar)	...
	Other Hindu	1
B.	MUSLIM	
C.	CHRISTIAN	
	Jacobite	2
	Marthomite	1
	Syriac Catholic	1
	Latin Catholic	3
	South India United Church	2
	Other Christian	1
	Total	34

Appendix II.

Vide Answer to Question No. 23.

Statement, by caste, of Government Pleaders.

A.	HINDU	
	Brahmin	...
	Nayar	4
	Kammala	...
	Nadar	...
	Ezhava	1
	Cheramar (Pulaya)	...
	Other Hindu	4
B.	MUSLIM	
C.	CHRISTIAN	
	Jacobite	1
	Marthomite	...
	Syriac Catholic	2
	Latin Catholic	2
	South India United Church	...
	Other Christian	..

Appendix III

***Vide* Answer to Question No. 25.**

Statement, by caste, of the Stationary Magistrates recruited from the Bar.

A. HINDU :		
	Brahmin	1
	Nayar	1
	Kammala	...
	Nadar	...
	Ezhava	...
	Cheramar	...
	Other Hindu	1
B. MUSLIM :		...
C. CHRISTIAN :		
	Jacobite	1
	Marthomite	...
	Syriac Catholic	1
	Latin Catholic	...
	South Indian United Church	...
	Other Christian	...

Appendix IV.

***Vide* Answer to Question No. 26.**

Statement, by caste, of Medical Officers appointed since 1110.

	Deputy Surgeons	Assistant Surgeons.	Sub-Assistant Surgeons.
A. HINDU : 18			
Brahmin ...	...	2	...
Nayar ...	1	6	2
Nadar ...	...	...	1
Ezhava ...	...	1	2
Other Hindu ...	...	1	2
B. MUSLIM : 1 ..	...	1	...
C. CHRISTIAN : 4			
Jacobite ...	...	1	1
Marthomite ...	...	...	2

Appendix V.

Vide Answer to Question No. 28.

Statement, by caste, of Tahsildars, Deputy Tahsildars, Head Accountants, Proverthicars and Accountants in the Land Revenue Department at the end of Edavom 1114.

Caste.	Tahsildars.	Deputy Tahsildars.	Head Accountants.	Proverthicars.	Accountants.	Remarks.
A. HINDU : (1) Brahmin ...	4	7	7	22	17	
(2) Nair ..	11	13	15	300	394	
(3) Other caste Hindu ...	1	2	2	44	46	
(4) Kammala ...	...	...	...	1	3	
(5) Nadar ...	...	...	...	1	6	
(6) Ezhava ...	1	...	...	8	22	
(7) Cheramar ...	...	...	...	...	...	
(8) Other Hindu ...	...	1	2	6	15	
B. MUSLIM: ...	3	1	...	2	4	
C. CHRISTIANS : (1) Jacobite ...	2	1	...	14	31	
(2) Marthomite ...	3	1	2	3	17	
(3) Latin Catholic ...	2	1	...	...	1	
(4) Syriac Catholic ...	...	1	...	1	8	
(5) S. I. U. Church ...	2	...	...	1	9	
(6) Other Christian ...	1	2	...	2	...	
Total ...	30	30	28	405	573	

Appendix VI.

***Vide* Answer to Question No. 36.**

Statement showing the sale of printed forms required for the Managers of Private Schools.

Class of Form and Number.	Name of Form.	Price per hundred copies. Rs.	Ch.	C.
Education Form No. 8	Application for Grant to Reading Rooms and Libraries ...	0	15	10
Do. Form No. 9	Application for permission to open school or a new class with a view to its subsequent recognition ...	0	21	14
Do. Form No. 10	Application for Grant in aid under Rule 140 (a) of the Education Code ...	1	3	4
Do. Form No. 11	Application for recognition ...	0	18	12
Do. Form No. 15	Application for Teacher's license ...	0	18	12
Do. Form No. 23	Bill for payment of Grant in aid under Rule 146 (b) and (c) of the Education Code Form H. ...	2	0	4
Do. Form No. 24	Application for grant under Rule 146 D and C of the Education Code—Building grant ...	1	25	2
Do. Form No. 25	Application for Grant in aid under Rule 146 B and C of the Education Code ...	2	6	8
Do Form No. 395	Statement showing the distribution of pupils in Receipt of fee concession—Form A. ...	2	25	4
Do. Form No. 396	Grant bill on account of fee concessions granted to the pupils, Form B ...	0	12	8
Do Form No. 445	Application for Grant in aid to Hostels under Rule 146 A of the Education Code ...	6	7	0
Account Form No. 27	Bill for payment of Grant in aid under Rule 146 (d) of the Education Code—Building grants ...	0	12	8
Do. No 28	Bill for Grant in aid under Rule 146 (a) of the Education Code on behalf of schools under Management ...	0	9	6

Apendix VII.

Vide Answer to Question No. 38.

Division Inspectors of Schools.

1. Mr. R. Ranga Iyer
2. ,, V. Sundararaja Naidu
3. ,, P. G. Sadasivan
4. ,, N. Venkiteswara Iyer

Assistant Inspectors of Schools.

1 Mr. V. K. Philip
2 ,, K. Madhavan Pillai
3 ,, V. M. Chacko
4 ,, K. S. Krishnaswami Iyengar
5 ,, K. C. Sebastian
6 ,, T. S. Krishna Iyer
7 ,, K. Nanoo Pillai
8 ,, M. Udaya Varma Raja
9. ,, N. Raya Pai
10. ,, E. I. Chacko
11. ,, P. Charles
12. ,, M. Muthuswami
13. ,, V. K. Sankunni Pillai
14. ,, S. Easwara Iyer
15. ,, R. Muthuswami Iyer
16. ,, K. Kunjukrishna Kurup
17. ,, K. Sivarama Panikar
18. ,, K. C. Cheriyan
19. ,, T. C. Kuruvilla
20. ,, P. J. Alexander
21. ,, K. S. Palpu
22. ,, K. Govindan Nair
23. ,, A. Ahmad Kunju
24. ,, C. Subramonia Pillai
25. ,, K. Sankara Kaimal

Assistant Inspectresses of Schools.

1. Miss Acca Oommen
2. Mrs. A. Mariam Koshi
3. Mrs. D. M. Philipose
4. Sry. L. Bharathi Amma
5. Sry. C. K. Kunjukutty Amma
6. Miss M. Kamakshi
7. Sry. L. Kanthimathi

TRAVANCORE UNIVERSITY.

Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan : Sir, I rise to move for a grant not exceeding Rs. 8,40,000 under Demand V. Travancore University.

Mr. Kottur Kunjukrishna Pillai (*Quilon* cum *Kunnattur*): Sir, I wish to offer a few remarks in respect of this Demand. The Travancore University and its working is being considered by the public in general with very great attention and therefore I have to point out that the working of the University has to be undertaken in all branches, as early as possible. We are glad to find Sir, that the University has been able to start the Engineering course without incurring any unnecessary expenditure by way of buildings. It is very necessary and useful course, so far as the need of this country is concerned. I wish to make a suggestion with regard to this. I find Sir, with the advent of the working of the Development Director constructions with treated timber is likely to become more popular. It is very necessary to include among the subjects of studies under the Engineering course, the old Thachu Sastra, for which Malabar is justly famous. I find Sir, that though the timber is treated and construction is made with it, on account of want of experience of works with timber, certain difficulties will be found in construction, because they are not worked with reference to experience of the climatic conditions of the country. Not only that, our University, which seeks to preserve our ancient arts and crafts, should give a place for the Thachu Sastra and I hope that matter will be considered very seriously by the University and necessary steps taken to achieve that purpose,

Sir, with regard to the admission to the colleges, I wish to make certain remarks. I find Sir, that the idea of satisfying clamour from outside by admitting a certain percentage of students, not necessarily in keeping with the ideals for which the University stands is still being tolerated, I am not sure that last year's admissions have been made with the declared object of the University to exclude students who are not fit for University courses and that has been strictly adhered to. I can understand the difficulties of the University authorities in this connection. But I have been stressing that point everywhere I could namely that they should not yield to outside clamour and however unpopular this step may be, that must be taken at the earliest opportunity so that the people might get accustmed to the feeling that students who are not absolutely fit to undergo University courses, will have no chance of getting admission into the University classes.

I wish to lay special strees on another point. Under the University, the Malayalam Honourse course has been constituted and

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the first and second batches of studedts of Malayalam classes have come out with their decrees. If these honours graduates are not fit, atleast to be employed for the purpose of teaching Malayalam in colleges, I do not know for what they are fit for. Sir, the University in appointing persons for the purpose of teaching Malayalam have not recognised the qualifications of their own students who have gone out of the first and second batches of the honours course—and there are students who have passed in the first class and second class whose claims have been overlooked, and Sanskrit Honours graduates have been taken for the purpose of teaching Malayalam. It may be said that the Sanskrit Honours pupils are able to teach Sanskrit as a language and that they may be utilised for the purpose of teaching Malayalam. The basis of that idea is that anybody who is able to talk Malayalam, who has a working knowledge of Malayalam, is fit enough to teach Malayalam. But with regard to Sanskrit that would not do.

If the University is not satisfied with the standard, they must raise the standard. If the university sends out Malayalam honours graduates, they must atleast be fit to teach Malayalam. If they are not fit to teach Malayalam, I do not know for what else they are fit. If they are not fit to teach Malayalam we must stop the honours course and should not incur expenditure on that account. I do not know whether the plea of economy by appointing Sanskrit qualified hands can be validly urged. I understand that persons with Sanskrit qualifications are sometimes able to talk Malayalam and they may be able to explain certain passages in Malayalam, but for proper instruction to be given in Malayalam in University classes it is necessary that there should be special scientific knowledge of the language. For the purpose of making provision for acting hand or for giving appointments to particular persons a great principle should not be sacrificed.

Another point which I wish to stress is that the University authorities should make up their minds as to whether they are going to appoint ladies in men's colleges or not. If you find that ladies are not able to maintain the discipline in the colleges or that they are not fit enough to take the classes even those people who are already in the colleges should be sent away. Otherwise they should not say that they will not take a qualified lady, on the ground that she is a lady. Does the university authorities think that ladies are not fit to manage College classes in times of trouble? If that is recognised as a fact beyond doubt even those ladies who are already in the staff of the colleges should not be allowed to remain there. We should not allow persons who are unable to maintain discipline

to remain in the staff. You must put them in places where they can be tolerated. Or you must recognise that ladies are fit to carry on their duties in the Colleges. There must be some uniform principle applied in all cases. With these words I support the demand.

Mr. V. S. Arumukhom Pillai : *Thovala* cum *Agasteswaram*: There is a general feeling among the Tamil speaking population that Tamil is not accorded due recognition in the University curricula. In this matter, as in many other matters, Tamilians are given a stepmotherly treatment. The argument on the side of Government seems to be that for higher studies of Tamil there is the Annamalai University and the Madras University. I remember that the reply of the Pro-Vice Chancellor was to that effect in another place.

Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan : I think it is a very good point for me. I did make that statement on one occasion.

Mr. V. S. Arumukhom Pillai : I think the argument of the Pro-Vice Chancellor was that Tamilians have got facilities in Annamalai and Madras Universities. Sir, Tamilians form about one-sixth of the population of the State. They are the true sons of the soil and they also contribte perhaps a larger share of the revenue of the State than the Malayalam speaking people in proportion to their numerical strength. As citizens of the State they have got every right and privilege as others and therefore Tamil should be given equal importance as Malayalam. I submit that the plea that there are facilities in Annamalai and Madras Universities is no answer to the legitimate demands of the Tamilians. As the Honourable friend Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai has stated, Malayalam Honours course has been opened in the University. I ask, why not a Tamil Honours course also be opened in the Travancore University? Have we not got a right to demand that the Honours course should be instituted for Tamil also? For this the argument of the Pro-Vice-Chancellor seems to be that the University would not get sufficient number of students. This is a lame answer. Nobody opens a class after ascertaing the number of students that will be forthcoming. It will be legitimate and proper if after opening a class it is found that there are not sufficient number of students after waiting for one or two years to close the class.

Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan: Is the Honourable member sure that there are qualified people to be appointed as teachers for teaching Tamil in the Travancore University?

Mr. V. S. Arumukhom Pillai: May I in turn ask whether for all scientific and technical studies now opened in our University are there experts available in Travancore and have they

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recruited only Travancoreans. If proper men are not available in Travancore they are at liberty to appoint men from outside and there-give ample facilities for the Tamil people in the State instead of by asking them to go to Annamalai and Madras Universities. It is not possible for every one to seek higher education in Tamil in the Annamalai or Madras Universities. Therefore what I submit is that the Tamilians have got a right to demand that Tamil must be given as much importance as Malayalam. It is a consolation that you, Sir, have promised to give importance to Tamil as much as Malayalam in the matter of publication of books in all subjects and in the matter of medium of instruction. I hope, Sir, that the legitimate grievances of Tamilians in this matter will be considered and proper redress given. With these words I resume my seat.

Mr. M. Sultan Muhiadheen മുസ്ലീമിങ്ങളുടെ മതഭാഷയാണ് അറബി. ഹൈസ്കൂൾ ക്ലാസുകളിൽ അറബിപഠിപ്പിച്ചു കാളേജുകളിൽ ചേരുന്ന മുസ്ലീം വിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾക്ക് അറബി പഠനത്തിനു യൂനിവേഴ്സിററി അധികാരികൾ യാതൊരു മാർഗ്ഗവും നിർദ്ദേശിച്ചിട്ടില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ട് ആർട്ട്സ് കാളേജിൽ തൽക്കാലം ഒരു അറബി ട്യൂട്ടരെ എങ്കിലും നിയമിക്കണമെന്നു അപേക്ഷിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi: I support the demand. I have to inform the House that the Government by some mistake placed the matter of election of two members before this House and two members were elected and I am glad to tell the House that His Highness the Chancellor and the Vice-Chancellor were pleased to nominate the two members elected by this House to the Senate. As far as the internal affairs of the Senate are concerned these two members have the opportunity to speak in the Senate. Therefore I would confine myself to make only certain requests to the Government on academic affairs.

I am glad that at least in this matter I can endorse every word uttered by the honourable friend Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai I second the appeal for paying greater attention in the matter of the indigenous architectural art known as the Tachusastram so that the indigenous art may not be neglected. I second his appeal that too much of chivalrous consideration should not stand in the way of retaining Professors and Assistant Professors in the Colleges.

Another matter that I appeal to the Pro-Vice-Chancellor is that at least this year he must be pleased to supplement the work of the Department of Education in organising a huge drive against illiteracy as has been organised in some other Province, I mean especially the very efficacious and very efficient method of fighting illiteracy devised by the popular Education Minister of Behar.

With a number of people on the staff and hundreds of undergraduates and with the very willing co-operation of the Education Department and also non-official agencies, I think during the next mid-summer with a small allowance by the Government a great work could be done in the matter of the spread of adult education.

I am very jealous in the matter of retaining the academic standard of our University. It is not a matter in which we can lower the academic standard for appeasing the popular sentiment. Especially before Travancore University establishes its rightful place among the Universities in India it will be ill for the University to allow the standards to go down too low.

As far as the question of prominence that Tamil ought to be given in the University, my enthusiasm is only next to that of my friend, Mr. Arumukam Pillai Yet I have to say that it is too premature to think of Tamil Honours course in our University. There are other Universities in the Tamil area where there is no dearth of Honours courses and Honours Graduates. Therefore it is our duty primarily to foster Malayalam and bring it to a standard which will be approved of by the other Malayalam speaking areas and then it will be time to think of starting Tamil Honours course. If the Education Department also makes the study of Tamil compulsory in the lower classes and thus creates a Tamil background then it will be time for the Travancore University to set up higher independent course in Tamil. I am one of those who think it is not yet time to start higher courses in Tamil in our University.

I can tell the House for it is known that the Travancore University is working very satisfactorily in all its branches and I anticipate that the Engineering Degree that is started by the University of Travancore will be as good. My own idea is that it will be better than those in any other Indian University. The facilities that are available for the Engineering course in our University are better than the failities that are available in some other Universities.

Now that we have started the University, I appeal to the Government to appoint a few Englishmen to the staff of the College who can talk English with cockney accent.

Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan : Does the honourable member insist on cockney style of pronunciation?

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi : I can tell the Pro-Vice-Chancellor that on the authority Dr. Wyld, the authorit English pronunciation, the cockney style of pronunciation isy accented as the standard of English pronunciation.

Mr. Eric Hall (*Travancore Planters*) : I may inform Mr. Balakrishnan Tampi that as a Scotchman and having considerable experience of cockney style, we Scotchmen find it very difficult to understand that style.

President. Does the honourable member mean the cockney style of the early Englishman of the 14th and 15th centuries ?

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi : Any way I do not want to be caught between the Scotchman and the Pro-Vice-Chancellor.

President : The question is whether the allusion as parliamentary or not. I suppose the honourable member did not refer the proverb.

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi : No, Sir. My point is that some Englishman must be appointed as a Professor or Lecturer to teach English so that the correct pronunciation of English language may be retained.

Incidentally I may appeal to the Government to acquire more site for the University. It would be better to acquire the land between the Science College and the Mosque at the Contonment.

President : Order, order. The honourable member may understand that that the place occupied by Mr. Truscott and the compound of 25 acres has been placed at the disposal of the University.

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrihnan Tampi : Sir, what I meant was that if the place between the Science College and the Mosque at Cantonment is acquired the University buildings will be on the main road and it will be very impressive to look at. Therefore I request the Government that they will be pleased to acquire the four or five acres of land which I mentioned.

Mr. K. M. Kesavan : Sir, I also support the Demand. In supporting the Demand I would like to make certain observations. I thought that when a University was started in Travancore it would have affiliated all the Colleges in Travancore. Now I understand that the Ayurvedic College has not yet been affiliated. I do not understand why this College is invidiously kept out of the University. Perhaps there may be ample reasons which we expect to get from the Pro-Vice-Chancellor presently. Sir, I would also advocate the inclusion of "Thachu Sastra" in the Engineering syllabus of the University. We have ample use of this Sastra and as such it can be introduced in the Engineering College. It is not simply to add to the dignity or fame of the University that this oriental science is proposed to be included. Thachu Sastram should be taught in our University in view of its utility Sir, we have got a Devaswom Department here. And any one who has seen the several temples of Kerala can understand how far this Sastram has developed. The present Engineers in India do not know the A. B. C. of this Sastram. For example Sir, you yourself have seen the

hexagonal and octogonal and circular roofings of the "Sri Kovils" of the temples. Then there is the "Koothampalam" where all kinds of artistics designs are carved in excellent wood in the most striking manner. If such a piece of art is allowed to die out, it will be a pitty and we will be the poorer by that. Our engineers will have to supervise the construction and renovation of temples of the above description and in order to make them capable for this work as well I strongly advocate the introduction of this Sastra in the syllabus for the Engineering course in the University.

Sir, something was said here in regard to the admission of students in the University. I do not come herewith communal claims, but at the same time I may add that although the University may stand for efficiency and dignity the backward communities should also have their representation in it. For, this, these communities should be treated with some leniency so that they also might be represented, not according to population basis or anything of that sort. Because these communities were all along handicapped in the matter of education it stands to reason that some latitude should be shown to them.

Another thing to which I would attract the attention of this House is the composition of a Lexicon in Malayalam. Every one of us must feel ashamed of the fact that the first Lexicon in Malayalam was not composed by a Travancorean or by any one in Kerala but by a man from Germany, Dr. Gundert.

President: For that matter the honourable member may be informed that the Lexicon in Sanskrit was really composed in Prussia.

Mr. K. M. Kesavan: Sir, that does not meet my argument.

President: No, not at all. I only gave you an information.

Mr. K. M. Kesavan: Sir, my point was that due consideration must be given to this question by appointing a committee of scholars for the composition of a good Malayalam Lexicon.

Sir, in regard to the standard of English obtaining in our colleges and schools I have to make a suggestion. Sir, I would also advocate the appointment of a few Englishmen who are real scholars for the teaching or English in our colleges. Now a kind of Malayalam-English is largely in vogue even among many educated people here. The usage "there is no other go" instead of saying "there is no other alternative" has become so very common. I have heard many people, even scholars and men of position, using this. Then there is another expression which is largely in vogue and that

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is "printer's devil" instead of "printer's error". I cannot understand how the devil can enter into the process of printing. 'Devil' in this phrase does not mean 'evil spirit'. It means an 'errand boy'. In the 18th century, it was the custom in England among printers to employ boys to run errands. They were called 'devils'. In this connection I may quote a line from Lord Macaulay from his "Life of Dr. Johnson". In recognition of the meritorious services rendered to the English language, the Tory Government awarded Dr. Johnson, a civil list pension of £ 300 a year. From that time forward Dr. Johnson was above the reach of poverty. With regard to that situation Macaulay observes:—

............"He could sit talking till late in the evening and lounge till ten in the morning without either fearing the *printer's devil* or the sheriff's officer". As my friend said I too shall add that the standard pronunciation is the pronunciation of an educated Londoner.

Mr. M. K. Ananthasiva Aiyar: Sir, I support the Demand. In doing so I wish to make a few observations. There are certain institutions in the State which are not owned by the Education Department or by the University. There is one Commercial School at Alleppey, and there are two Agricultural Schools one at Koni and the other at Kottarakara. I request that these institutions be attached to the University and the standard of education obtained there be raised. Sir, Travancore is purely an agricultural country and the agricultarists of the land carry on their cultivation in the most primitive method, A wholesome education in agriculture should be imparted to the rural population. Even an old agriculturist like myself has to be educated in the matter of cultivating my lands in a scientific manner. Therefore I would request that Government should give their particular attention to this problem and they must introduce courses for agricultural and commercial diplomas in the University.

Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan: Sir, I am very grateful to the honourable members of this House who have evinced so much interest in the University and who have expressed their appreciation of the work that it has been attempting to do during the past year In particular, Sir, I could not believe my ears when I heard Mr. Balakrishnan Tampi's speech. We have only to compare the speech which he made this session and in the last budget session. During the last session he sneered and scoffed at the University.

Mr. Kochikkal P. Balakrishnan Tampi: Sir, a word of personal explanation. I never sneered or scoffed but I only said that it involved a large amount of expenditure and that there was no shame in closing it.

Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan : But, Sir, those who came to scoff have remained if not to pray, if not to applaud, at least to approve. Now, Sir, one of the important general questions which some of the honourable members have raised is the question of standards of admission to the University. Honourable members have laid stress on the fact that standards must be kept as high as possible in the matter of admitting students. Most people in Travancore have looked upon me as a sort of Herod notorious for the slaughter of innocents. I am therefore surprised and pleased to find that some non official members of this House are out-heroding Herod in this matter. First of all let me assure the honourable members that the standards we have fixed for admitting students are higher than the standards obtaing in the Madras University. Those who have made more than three attempts to pass the E. S. L. C. Examination are not admitted though they may possess certificate of eligibility for college admission; and since 1935 no pupil can appear for the examination more than three times. Similarly in the case of admission to B. A. classes. Those who have made more than three attempts to pass the Intermediate examination are not generally admitted.

Mr. Kottur Kunjukrishna Pillai: What about admissions in colleges which are not departmentally conducted ?

Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan : Those colleges have also to a considerable extent fallen into line with the University in this respect. But there are exemptions. Mr. Kesavan said that some leniency should be shown to the members of the backward communities. And there is the enormous pressure of parents and guardians. We had to relax this standard to some extent, owing to this pressure. While every body is agreed in the abstract that a high standard should be maintained, in the concrete individual cases, great pressure is brought to bear upon the University authorities. Further, Sir, in the School Final certificates we insist on certain higher marks than pass marks. For admission in the Intermediate class the student must obtain 50 per cent in mathematics for the I group and 40 per cent in science before he is admitted in the II group. In Madras, you will find that any student with an eligible School Final certificate is admitted automatically in one or other of the colleges. In the memorandum I prepared for the Government of India, regarding our University scheme I stated that the maintaining of a high standard is one of our most important and essential objectives. But it is going to be very difficult to maintain that high standard as we are pushed and pressed on all sides. A number of people come to me, every year, high officials, non-officials and retired officials and press for exemption for their

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sons or wards. And the pressure is very great and all the pressure is passed on to me. The pressure is enormous. It is extremely difficult to maintain the high standards which we are very keen on maintaining. I am putting pressure on private colleges also. The managements of the private colleges have been made to understard that for every exemption they must obtain sanction beforehand. In the case of students who were held up for one or two years in succession owing to serious illness, in the case of students belonging to backward communities or those who create a favourable impression of their capacity and intelligence in spite of their failures exemption is granted. Facing, as I do, so many difficulties in this highly important task of maintaining high standards, I feel that my hands are greatly strengthened by the support given to me by honourable members who have spoken on this topic and I am grateful to them for the lead they have given to public opinion in this matter. At the same time, the University will not be able to maintain high standards unless the schools also help. It is on the basis of the reconstruction of the school system that the University will be able to maintain its standards. Government also have to help the University in maintaining high standards. They should reserve the lower posts, the posts on Rs. 20-25 and 25-40 for undergraduates for those who have passed the E. S. L. C. or the Intermediate Examination and refuse to recruit graduates for those posts. Then the rush for degrees will be greatly lessened. I have heard it said that the most important cottage industry in the State is the taking of a degree. While other cottage industries should be encouraged, this cottage industry should certainly be discouraged. The Intermediate and School Final certificates should be made the maximum qualification for a certain grade of appointment. I am rather surprised to find that Mr. Kottur Kunjukrishna Pillai who is very keen on maintaining high standards in the University is in favour of the amalgamation of English and Malayalam schools. In Malayalam Schools the boys pay 8 annas as school fee while in English Schools he has to pay Rs. 2 to 3 per mensem. If both are brought to the same level what will happen apart from great loss of revenue, is that there will be a rush to the high schools and subsequently to the colleges. Our object should be not amalgamation but a clear differentiation. The Malayalam Schools should have as their aim not a literary and bookish education but a rural and practical education. The literary side of these schools must be considerably reduced, they must be transformed into vacational bias schools which should provide agricultural, handicraft, and other vocational courses. These vocational bias schools in the rural areas

should have small forms or gardens attached to them where the pupils can be taught agriculture on practical and scientific lines. English schools should serve as the maingateways to the University. The Malayalam Middle School should be a rural school and adjusting itself to the village conditions it should prepare a boy to face the conditions in which he lives. This problem of amalgamation is not so simple or easy. "The same texts are being read here and there. Therefore let us amalgamate them". That won't do at all. The literary side of the Malayalam Middle school should be reduced, rural science should be taught and a vocational bias given to the curricula.

Sir, a number of smaller points were raised during the speeches of several honourable members. I may refer to Thatchu Sastra. That question has been very carefully examined by the Engineering College advisary Committee with the Chief Engineer as Chairman and with other expert members like Mr. Sesha Aiyar. They were of opinion that Thatchu Sastram could not included in the regular curricula of studies of the Engineering College. But a course of University lectures on the subject may be given to the fourth or final year students with advantage. In the carpentary school we have got a man specially trained in Thatchu Sastram, and he is teaching the students there. So far as the P. W. D. subordinates are concerned, I am sure, that the Government, on the recommendation of the University, will be able to make suitable arrangements for training them in the elements of Thatchu Sastram.

Now, as regards the Malayalam Honours course in the University, I have to say that the students who have come out of the Honours course now are not Travancore University products. They have taken the Madras University degree. The Madras Honours course has no Sanskrit in its syllabus. On the other hand, our University Honours course, which was started only last year, has got sanskrit as a subsidiary subject. A sound knowledge of Sanskrit is according to competent opinion an essential qualification for the lecturer who teaches advanced Malayalam. So, the present Malayalam Honours course students will be certainly fit for appointment as teachers in the Malayalam Honours course when they come out of the College. The present Madras University products are not fully competent to run the Malayalam Honours course of our University.

In regards to women lecturers in men's colleges the honourable members of this House seems to have forgotten that we did rather a catastrophic thing a few years ago. We abolished the first grade in the Women's College and that left seven or eight women on our hands. We did not know what to do with them (*Laughter*).

President: Order, order.

Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan: They had no work in the Women's College. They had to be absorbed in some other college or had to be sent home. So, as a temporary measure, this "monstrous regiment of women" of which Mr. Kottoor Kunjukrishna Pillai complained, came into..............

President: I think the honourable member puts that in inverted commas.

Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan: Yes sir, it is a well-known quotation.

As for sending out the inefficient women in the colleges, we will certainly do what we can and I will plead with the Director to take some of them in the schools. The policy of taking women in the men's colleges if even there was such a policy has not been a success. During the last year, when there were serious difficulties owing to political agitation, the women teachers were a handicap. We have no regular policy of appointing women in the men's colleges.

With regard to the neglect of Tamil, my friend Mr. Arumugham Pillai is protesting too much. Sir, for the intermediate we had a Tamil course, in group III. For a number of years there was no student at all for that course. Finally we had to drop that. Now comes the cry of instituting an Honours course for Tamil and for the B. A. degree. My friend says 'what does it matter' let us open the courses. What if there are no students? Well, sir, that is not reasonable. Mr. Arumugham Pillai is a Travancorean and he will therefore agree that the resources of the Travancore University which are limited should be applied in the best way possible. He should not allow his love of Tamil, which I also share, to run away with his common sense. It would be very much cheaper for this University to give stipends to promising students taking up Tamil and sending them to Madras or Annamala University where the facilities available for the students of Tamil are much better than we can provide. That procedure will be cheaper and wiser than creating a white elephant here. But, at the same time, it must not be forgotten that there is a genuine place for research in Tamil particularly in regard to antiquities in Kerala. We have created a publication department in Tamil and appointed an advisory committee. I am now waiting for the recommendations of that committee in regard to the work of publication and research in Tamil.

Mr. V. S. Arumukhom Pillai: Sir, may I know why the Tamil Committee has not held its meeting as yet whereas the Oriental Research Committee had met?

Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan: The Chairman of these two Committees and myself are both busy in the Council now. We managed to snatch one evening and hold a meeting of the Malayalam Publication Committee. The other Committee meeting will be held as early as possible.

I thank Mr. P. Balakrishnan Tampi for the suggestion that the University should help the Education Department in organising a campaign to fight illiteracy and starting a big drive towards adult education. At the Inter-University Conference, it was agreed that every undergraduate should be given some training in social service. That matter will be placed before each University and it will come before our Senate. We have to consider the desirability of making a short period of social service or welfare work an essential and compulsary qualification for obtaining a degree. For instance, during the vacation we can send them to the villages to carry on adult education or rural reconstruction work. That is a very important suggestion.

As regards the appointment of Englishmen to teach English, it is extremely difficult to get the best type of Englishmen as professors and it is also doubtful whether our students will be able to get the best out of them. I have been myself a Professor of English, and I believe, Sir, that Indians who know English lite and conditions have often proved more successful than Englishmen in teaching English in our Universities.

Our students here are not able to follow an Englishman when he speaks to them. An Indian teacher has generally greater knowledge and keener insight into the needs and difficulties of our students, but I admit there are other advantages in having Englishmen. I am not disparaging their value at all. They are of course very expensive, but with some luck we may be able to get a few who knows English well on cheaper terms.

Mr. Kochikkal P. Balakrishnan Tampi: Sir, are not the refugees Germans?

Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan: Some of them may know English well.

Then, with regard to the Ayurvedic College, the University will not be able to handle it, because it has no medical faculty attached to it. We are at present concerned only with research work on the quality of some Ayurvedic drugs.

As for the Malayalam Lexicon, I must say that it is a big undertaking. Anyhow, we have made a small beginning with a glossary of scientific terms and within one or two years it will be

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finished. The Tamil Lexicon published by the Madras University cost, I am told Rs. 12 lakhs and took 12 years to be completed. The glossary will prepare the foundations for this big work which will have to be taken up in course of time,

As regards the Commercial School at Alleppey, a committee to consider the question of commercial education has been constituted on the recommendation of the Senate and if that committee recommends that the school should be developed into a University institution the matter will be considered.

The Agricultural Schools cannot be included in the University as they are of a very elementary grade.

Mr. A. T. S. Kaderbhoy (*Commerce and Industry, South*): Sir, the Pro-Vice-Chancellor has assured that if there are students who want to study tamil the University will be prepared to give them subsidy. Will the Pro-Vice-Chanceller assure that the Government will undertake to send students wishing to take Arabic, since there is no Arabic course for the higher grade in this University?

Mr. C V. Chandrasekharan: It all depends upon what the honourable member means by higher education in Arabic. If the student wants to take Arabic for the B. A., under part II, there are facilities for private tuition here. That is not higher education. But if a really promising student wants to pursue higher Arabic studies and has the necessary equipment for advanced work, this University will certainly consider his application for a studentship, say in the Aligarh University and consider it sympathetically.

The question that Government be granted a sum of Rs. 8,40,000 under Demand No. V—Travancore University, was put and carried.

The Demand was passed and the grant made.

DEMAND NO. VI—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION EXCLUDING FINANCIAL SECRETARIAT, ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE AND LEGISLATIVE BODIES.

Mr. M. K. Nilakanta Aiyar: Sir, I beg to move for a grant of Rs. 3,31,454 under Demand No. VI—General Administration excluding Financial Secretariat, Accountant-General's office and Legislative bodies.

Mr. Thomas Chandy Mukkadan: സർ, പൊതുഭരണത്തിന്റെ കാര്യക്ഷമമായ പ്രവർത്തനത്തിനു അവശ്യം കരുതേണ്ട ചില സംഗതികൾ ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട ഗവൺമെന്റിന്റെ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരണമെന്നാണ്, ഈ ഗ്രാന്റ് അനുവദി

ക്കണമെന്ന് അഭിപ്രായപ്പെടുന്നതോടുകൂടി ഞാൻ ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നത്. ഒരു രാജ്യത്തിന്റെ യഥാൎത്ഥമായ ഐശ്വൎയ്യം ആ രാജ്യത്തെ പൊതുഭരണം ചെയ്യുന്ന ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരും ജനങ്ങളും തമ്മിലുള്ള സഹകരണത്തിലാണ് നിക്ഷിപ്തമായിരിക്കുന്നത്. ആ സഹകരണം ഉണ്ടാകണമെങ്കിൽ ഓരോ തൊഴിലിനോടും ബന്ധപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്ന ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ ആ കാൎയ്യവും ജനങ്ങളും തമ്മിലുള്ള അടുപ്പം എങ്ങിനെയിരിക്കുന്നു എന്ന് നല്ലവണ്ണം പഠിക്കുകയും മനസിലാക്കുകയും ചെയ്യേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. ഏതെങ്കിലും ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റ് ഭരിക്കുന്ന ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരിലോ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ കീഴ് ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരിലോ അൎപ്പിതമായിരിക്കുന്ന കൃത്യങ്ങൾ ചെയ്യുന്നതിനു അതാതു സ്ഥലങ്ങളിലെ ജനങ്ങളുടെ നിലയും അവരുടെ ആവശ്യങ്ങളുടെ യഥാർത്ഥമായ സ്ഥിതിയും എന്താണെന്നു നല്ലവണ്ണം പഠിക്കാതെ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. ഇപ്പോൾ കർഷകന്മാരുടെ കാൎയ്യങ്ങളെപ്പറ്റി നോക്കുവാൻ നിയോഗിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരിൽ ഭൂരിപക്ഷവും കർഷകവൃത്തിയെ സംബന്ധിച്ചോ കർഷകന്മാരുടെ ആദർശങ്ങളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചോ നല്ലവണ്ണം മനസ്സിലാക്കിയിട്ടില്ലെന്നു കാണാം. കർഷകർ ഈ രാജ്യത്തിന്റെ ഒരു പ്രധാന ശക്തികേന്ദ്രമാണ്. കർഷകവൃത്തിയെ പോഷിപ്പിക്കുന്നു എന്നു മാത്രമല്ല, മറ്റൊരു മാൎഗ്ഗത്തിൽകൂടി കർഷകനെക്കൊണ്ടു രാജ്യത്തിനു ആവശ്യമുണ്ടെന്നു ഇതിനുപരി ഞാൻ പറയുന്നതിൽനിന്ന് മനസ്സിലാക്കുവാൻ കഴിയും. സാധാരണ ഒരു വ്യവസായശാല നടത്തുന്നതിനോ, അല്ലെങ്കിൽ മറ്റെന്തെങ്കിലും തൊഴിൽ ചെയ്യുന്നതിനോ തുടങ്ങുമ്പോൾ നമുക്കു കാണുവാൻ സാധിച്ചിട്ടില്ലാത്ത വിധം ഒരു വലിയ ശക്തിയും നിയന്ത്രണാധികാരവും കർഷകനിൽ നിക്ഷിപ്തമായിട്ടുണ്ട്. അവരുടെ കീഴിൽ സാധാരണനിലയിൽ മററുസ്ഥാനങ്ങളിൽ കാണുന്നില്ലാത്തതരത്തിൽ മനസ്സറിഞ്ഞും സന്തോഷത്തോടുകൂടിയും ഏതാജ്ഞയ്ക്കും വിധേയമായി പ്രവൎത്തിക്കുവാൻ സന്നദ്ധതയുള്ള അനേകംപേരുണ്ട്. ഉദാഹരണമായി, കുട്ടനാട്ടിലെ പുഞ്ചകൃഷിയെപ്പററിത്തന്നെ പറയാം. വേനൽക്കാലത്തു നിലത്തിൽ പത്തും അഞ്ഞൂറും ആയിരവും കൊയ്ത്താളുകൾ വീതം നിന്നു വേലചെയ്യുന്ന സന്ദർഭങ്ങളുണ്ട്. സർ, ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞുകൊണ്ടുവരുമ്പോൾ സംഗതികൾ മനസിലാക്കുവാൻ കഴിയും.

President : The honourable member will proceed. He is entitled to take note of interruptions but not of gestures.

Mr. Thomas Chandy Mukkadan : അവിടെ ഒരു വലിയ സാംഗതി നമുക്കു കാണാൻ സാധിക്കും. വേലചെയ്യുന്ന ഈ കൊയ്ത്താളുകൾ വെറും നിസ്സാര ശമ്പളം പററുന്ന കാര്യസ്ഥൻെറ നിർദ്ദേശമനുസരിച്ചാണു പ്രവൎത്തിക്കുവാനുള്ളതു്. എന്നാലും അവർ സാധാരണ പട്ടാളക്കാരനെക്കൊണ്ടുപോലും സാധിക്കുവാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ലാത്ത വിധത്തിൽ വേലചെയ്യിക്കുന്ന കാര്യസ്ഥൻെറ ഏതാജ്ഞകൾക്കും വിധേയരായിത്തീരുന്നു. ഇപ്രകാരം വലിയ ശിക്ഷണബോധത്തോടും കൃത്യബോധത്തോടുംകൂടി വളരെ ആളുകളെ പ്രവൎത്തിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള ഒരു മഹനീയശക്തി കർഷകനിൽ ഉണ്ടു്. ഈ കർഷകന്മാരോടുകൂടി പരിപൂർണ്ണമായി സഹകരിച്ചു പ്രവൎത്തിക്കുവാൻ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ ശ്രമിക്കുന്നപക്ഷം രാജ്യത്തിൻെറ പൊതുഭരണം ഭംഗിയായി നടത്തുവാൻ സാധിക്കും.

മി: അനന്തശിവയ്യർ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചതുപോലെ ഇവിടത്തെ ൮൦ ശതമാനം ആളുകളും കർഷകരാണു. ഇവരെല്ലാവരും സംതൃപ്തരായി കഴിയുന്നപക്ഷം രാജ്യത്തിൻെറ പൊതു ഐശ്വര്യവും പൊതു സമാധാനവും ഭംഗിയാംവണ്ണം സാധിക്കുമെന്നാണു് ഞാൻ പറയുന്നതു്. അതുകൊണ്ടു് കർഷകരോടു ബന്ധമുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെ തിരഞ്ഞെടുക്കുന്ന സന്ദർഭത്തിൽ ഗവണ്മെൻറു രണ്ടു കാര്യങ്ങൾ നോക്കേണ്ടതാണു്. ഒന്നു്, രാജ്യത്തിൻെറ സ്ഥിതിഗതികൾ നല്ലവണ്ണം അറിയുന്നവനായിരിക്കണം. മറെറാന്നു്, കർഷകവൃത്തിയെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു് നല്ല പരിജ്ഞാനവും കർഷകരോടു ബന്ധപ്പെടുവാനുള്ള ഒരു വാസനയും അയാൾക്കുണ്ടായിരിക്കണം. ഇതിലേക്കു ജന്മസിദ്ധമായ വാസനതന്നെ വേണം. കുട്ടനാടൻ പ്രദേശങ്ങളെപ്പററി പറഞ്ഞാൽ അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള യാതൊരു പരിജ്ഞാനവുമില്ലാത്ത ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെയാണു സാധാരണയായി നിയമിച്ചയക്കുന്നതു്. ഒരിക്കൽ ഒരു ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥൻ (അവിടെ വെള്ളം വററിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള ചെലവിൻെറ തുകയെ "നേർമ" എന്നാണു പറഞ്ഞുവരുന്നതു്.) ഒരു കേസ് വിസ്തരിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരുന്ന അവസരത്തിൽ " is it so fine!" എന്നു് 'നേർമ'യെപ്പററി ചോദിച്ചതായി പറഞ്ഞുകേട്ടിട്ടുണ്ടു്. മറെറാരു ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥൻ ഒരാൾ ഒരു ഡിക്രി സമ്പാദിച്ചു് ലേലംചെയ്യുന്ന അവസരത്തിൽ തടികളെ—കൃഷിചെയ്യുന്ന നിലങ്ങളുടെ ചെറിയ അംശങ്ങൾക്കു അവിടെ തടികളെന്നാണു പറയുന്നതു്—ജംഗമങ്ങളായി ഗണിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു് 'തടികൾ മുന്നം ആദ്യവും പിന്നീടു സ്ഥാവരസ്വത്തുക്കളും ലേലംചെയ്യട്ടെ', എന്നു പറഞ്ഞതായും കേ

ട്ടിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഇങ്ങനെ ഒക്കെ സംഭവിക്കുന്നത് ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ പരിജ്ഞാനക്കുറവു മൂലമത്രെ. അതുകൊണ്ട് ആ സ്ഥലവുമായി ബന്ധപ്പെട്ട ആളുകളെ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരായി നിയമിക്കുകയാണു വേണ്ടത്.

Mr. A. Easwara Pillai : ഓരോ താലൂക്കിലും ആ താലൂക്കിലുള്ള ആളുകളെത്തന്നെ നിയമിക്കുന്നതിൽ മെംബർ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ?

Mr. Thomas Chandy Mukkadan : കഴിയുമെങ്കിൽ അതു ചെയ്യണമെന്നാണു ഞാൻ പറയുന്നതു. മറെറാരുകാര്യം എനിക്കു പറയുവാനുള്ളതു ഏതു തൊഴിലിനോടു ഒരു സമുദായം കൂടുതൽ ബന്ധപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്നു, ആ തൊഴിലിനെ സംബന്ധിക്കുന്ന ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ ആ സമുദായത്തിനു കൂടുതൽ പ്രാതിനിധ്യം കൊടുക്കണമെന്നാണ്. ഇവിടത്തെ കത്തോലിക്കാസമുദായം മൊത്തത്തിൽ കർഷകവൃത്തി തൊഴിലായി സ്വീകരിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളവരാകുന്നു. ൧൦൬൩ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ റവന്യൂ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ തഹശീൽദാരന്മാരുമുതൽ കീഴോട്ടുള്ളതിൽ കത്തോലിക്കരുടെ എണ്ണം ൧൪ മാത്രമാണ്. അതിൽ, സിറിയൻകത്തോലിക്കർക്ക് ൧൦-൦൪ ലക്ഷത്തോളം വരുന്ന ലത്തീൻ കത്തോലിക്കർക്ക് ൪-൦ മാത്രവും. സമുദായ പ്രാതിനിധ്യത്തെപ്പററി വാദിക്കുന്നതിനല്ല ഞാൻ ഇതു പറഞ്ഞതു—ഏതൊരു സമുദായം പാരമ്പര്യമായി കാർഷികവൃത്തിയിൽ ഏർപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്നുവൊ ആ സമുദായം അതുമായി കൂടുതൽ ബന്ധപ്പെട്ട ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ പ്രവേശിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതു നല്ലതാണെന്നു ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരുന്നതിനുവേണ്ടി മാത്രമാകുന്നു. എല്ലാ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനേയും ഇതു ബാധിക്കുന്നതാണ്.

അതുകൊണ്ട്, എൻെറ അഭിപ്രായത്തെ ഞാൻ ഇങ്ങനെ ക്രോഡീകരിക്കുന്നു. ജനസാമാന്യത്തിൻെറ രക്ഷയ്ക്കും അഭിവൃദ്ധിക്കുംവേണ്ടി പരിശ്രമിക്കുവാൻ നിയോഗിക്കപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്ന ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെ നിയമിക്കുന്നവിഷയത്തിൽ പൊതുജനങ്ങളുടെ നന്മയെ മുൻനിറുത്തി പ്രാദേശികവും തൊഴിൽപരവുമായ പ്രാതിനിധ്യം കാര്യമായി ഗണിക്കപ്പെടേണ്ടതാണ്. എങ്കിൽ മാത്രമെ ജോലി നിർവഹിക്കുവാൻ അവർക്കു പ്രാപ്തിയുണ്ടാകയുള്ളു. ഈ സംഗതി ഞാൻ ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരുന്നു.

Mr. T. Mahomed Ismail (*Nominated*) : Sir, considerable amount is spent under General Administration ; and practically the whole of the budget allotment under this head is being spent on the

[Mr. T. Mahomed Ismail]

salary of officers. I must make it clear that I have no quarrel with payment of decent salaries to Government servants. But, I must say that the allocation of salaries to the various grades of officers is absolutely disproportionate. We find a few officers drawing very high pay, while the majority of Government servants, clerks, school masters, policemen and others who do the real work, are paid only about Rs. 15. In Travancore, it cannot be considered necessary that any officer should be paid more than Rs. 500 a month. I am not unmindful of the fact that in stray cases the services of experts may be necessary ; in such rare instances, Government may pay any salary they like for securing the services of real experts. But such instances should be restricted to the absolute minimum. Generally, the maximum pay in Travancore Government service should be fixed at Rs. 500.

Sir, I would appeal to Government that they should be very lenient towards the poor, low-paid servants. To maintain a family of half-a-dozen people with Rs. 7, 8 or even 15 a month is unthinkable. It is therefore necessary that the lowest pay should be fixed at Rs. 20. Government should therefore initiate a new policy of reducing the pay of the high-paid officers and of increasing the pay of the low-paid subordinates, so that there may be peace and contentment in the State.

Mr. M. K. Ananthasiva Aiyar : Is there absence of peace among Government servants themselves?

Mr. T Mahomed Ismail: Even among Government servants, when they are given more pay, they clamour for further more. Sir, an honourable member like Mr. Ananthasiva Aiyar cannot understand the needs of poor people: he cannot understand the hardships of poor starving subordinates getting Rs. 15 and below a month, who have to meet all the necessities of life of themselves and of their families. It is impossible for a millionaire like my friend to think in terms of these poor people.

One fact I wish to make clear with regard to the position of Muslims in relation to public service. The Inspector-General of Police said the other day that the representation granted to the Muslim community was quite adequate, that Government had done much for the Muslims and that therefore the Muslims must remain content with what they have. Sir, my opinion is that the representation granted so far to the Muslim community is not quite adequate. It is true that Government have done much for them ; and we are very grateful to Government for that. But, much more remains to be done. I should not be understood to suggest that I

want a Muslim to be appoinied simply because he happens to be a Muslim. If he has the required qualifications, the minimum qualifications prescribed, let not the Muslim be turned out on the ground that there are others who are considered more efficient or better qualified than he. May I ask the departmental heads here to come forward and say whether their Muslim subordinates are in any way less efficient than the others? This fact I shall once again make absolutely clear, namely, that Government have done something for the Muslims, and that we are grateful to them for that. But, we clamour for more because we expect that this Government will do justice. Sir, the Inspector-General of Police compared the position of the Muslims in Travancore with that of the Muslims in other places. Sir, he ought to know that Travancore is far ahead of many other places. Therefore, we legitimately hope and expect without any fear from any quarter, that Government will do us justice. It is with that idea that I clamour for adequate representation so far as the Muslim community is concerned.

Mr. V. S. Arumukhom Pillai: Sir, the creation of the post of a Public Service Commissioner has enabled a few to get into Government service. Under the present Recruitment Rules, it is very likely thst several taluks may go absolutely unrepresented in the public service. I therefore request that the rules may be so changed as to provide also for taluk-war representation, without prejudice to communal representation.

Among the higher ranks, there are disparities still existing; these have to be redressed. I take this opportunity to explain the peculiarly unfortunate position of the community to which I belong, namely, the Nanjinad Vellala community. It is a very important community, although its total strength does not exceed 30,000. This is an ancient community, confined to Travancore, and quite distinct from all other communities including even the Vellalas, These Nanjinad Vellalas have their own customs and manners, and are governed by a special law. They have no marital or other connection outside the State; as I have already stated, they are entirely confined to Travancore.

Sir, in the Public Service Recruitment Rules, the Nanjinad Vellalas have not been given a separate head, but have been clubbed together with others under 'Other Hindus.' As a result, it is very difficult for the members of this community to get Government appointments; whenever the turn comes for the 'Other Hindus,' invariably, some other community knocks off the job leaving my community where it is. And, public opinion among this community is not very articulate.

Sir, in olden days, the members of this community were holding important places of trust and confidence; history will testify to

[Mr. V. S. Arumukhom Pillai]

that. There have been occasions when Rulers of Travancore have turned their attention to this community for help in times of need; and this community has helped the Rulers, with men and money. I do not want to dilate on the historical importance of this community. I may, however, mention that, in the taluks of Tovala and Agastisvaram, the members of this community were once having a republic, the only republic known, in the ancient world. That has been our history. It is due to general depression in agriculture, due to the present unfortunate plight of agticulturists as a whole, that this community has lost its importance in recent years.

Sir, the Nanjinad Vellalas are not adequately represented in Government service. Among officers drawing more than Rs. 100, there is only one Nanjinad Vellala, an Assistant Secretary. As I said, we are 30,000 in number, and there are more than 50 graduates and about 25 advocates among us. With the solitary exception I have already made mention of, there is no other officer belonging to this community, drawing a salary of more than rupees hundred. Sir, it is not to my taste to plead for communal representation. But, because of the peculiarly hard position of this community, I beg to bring to the notice of Government our heart-burning grievance in the matter. With the hope that this Government will sympathetically consider the grievances of this unfortunate community in the matter of recruitment to the public service, and give them better representation in Government service, I resume my seat.

Mr. E. K. Kuripe: സർ, ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ ദിവാൻജി നമ്മുടെ രാജ്യത്തിന്റെ ഭരണകർത്താവായതിനുശേഷം ഇവിടത്തെ ഭരണകാര്യങ്ങളിൽ കാലസ്ഥിതിക്കനുരൂപമായ പല പരിഷ്കാരങ്ങളും ചെയ്യുന്നുണ്ടെന്നുള്ളത് ആദ്യമായി പ്രസ്താവിച്ചുകൊള്ളട്ടെ. ഈ കൊല്ലം ആദ്യകാലം രാജ്യത്തിന്റെ പലഭാഗങ്ങളിലായുണ്ടായ കലാപങ്ങളെ നേരിടുന്നതിനു ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ ശ്രദ്ധ കൂടുതലായി പതിയേണ്ടിയിരുന്നിട്ടും രാജ്യത്തിലെ ഓരോ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിലെയും കാര്യങ്ങൾക്ക യാതൊരു വീഴ്ചയും കൂടാതെ നടത്തിക്കൊണ്ടു പോകുന്നതിനു സകല ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റുകളിലേയും മേലദ്ധ്യക്ഷന്മാർക്കു വേണ്ട നിർദ്ദേശം കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനു സെക്രട്ടറിമാർക്കു തക്കതായ ഉപദേശം കൊടുത്തു കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന ദിവാൻജി അവർകളെയും, കാര്യങ്ങൾ വളരെ ശുഷ്കാന്തിയോടുകൂടി നടത്തിയ സെക്രട്ടറിമാരെയും ഈ അവസരത്തിൽ അഭിനന്ദിക്കേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു.

ദിവാൻജി കഴിഞ്ഞാൽ പ്രധാന ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനായ ചീഫ്സെക്രട്ടറി രാജ്യത്തിലെ ഏതൊരു പൗരനും നേരിട്ടു കണ്ടു കാര്യങ്ങൾ പറയു

വാൻ ആവശ്യംപോലെ സമയങ്ങൾ കൊടുക്കുന്നതിലും, പക്ഷഭേദം കൂടാതെ എല്ലാവരോടും സ്നേഹമായി പെരുമാറുന്നതിലും അദ്ദേഹത്തോടുള്ള ബഹുമാനത്തെ എന്റെ നിയോജകമണ്ഡലത്തിൽപ്പെട്ട നാലു താലൂക്കുകളിലെ ജനങ്ങളുടെ പ്രതിനിധി എന്ന നിലയിൽ ഇവിടെ രേഖപ്പെടുത്തികൊള്ളുന്നു.

ചീഫ് സെക്രട്ടറിയെ ഒരു മാതൃകയായി എല്ലാ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരും സ്വീകരിച്ച് ജനങ്ങളോട് സ്നേഹമായി പെരുമാറുന്നതിനും ന്യായമായ അവരുടെ സങ്കടങ്ങൾ കേൾക്കുന്നതിനും അവർക്ക് അവസരമുണ്ടാക്കിക്കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനു വേണ്ടതരത്തിൽ ഗവണ്മെന്റു നിർദ്ദേശിക്കണം.

ഇവിടെ രാഷ്ട്രപരമായ പരിഷ്കാരങ്ങളല്ലാ രാജ്യത്തെ ഭൂരിപക്ഷം ജനങ്ങളും ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്നത്. ഉദ്യോഗം, പണം സ്ഥാനത്തിനാ ജനങ്ങളെ അടിമകളാക്കി വച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നതിനുമാണെന്നുള്ള ചുരുക്കം ചില ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ വളരക്കാലം മുൻപ് മുതൽക്കേയുള്ള മനസ്ഥിതിമാററുക, ഇതാണു ജനങ്ങൾക്കാവശ്യം. ഭാരതത്തിലെന്നല്ല, ലോകമൊട്ടുക്കും പേരെടുത്തിട്ടുള്ള ഒരു സമർത്ഥസാരഥിയുടെ കയ്യിലിരിക്കുന്ന വഞ്ചിരാജ്യത്തിനു ഇന്നെങ്കിലും ഈ മഹാഭാഗ്യം സിദ്ധിച്ചില്ലെങ്കിൽ പിന്നെന്നാണ് അതുണ്ടാകുക? ഈ ഭരണകർത്താവിന്റെ ഭരണാരംഭം മുതൽ തന്നെ പല ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെയും മനസ്ഥിതിക്കു വളരെമാററം വന്നിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നുള്ളതു സമ്മതിക്കാതെ തരമില്ല. വലിയ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ എന്തു് അനീതി പ്രവർത്തിച്ചാലും ചോദിക്കാൻ ആളില്ലാ എന്നൊരു കാലം ഇവിടെ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നു. ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ ദിവാൻജി വന്നശേഷം അനീതിപ്രവർത്തിച്ചാൽ ശിക്ഷ കിട്ടും എന്നുള്ള വിചാരം ഓരോ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെയും മനസ്സിൽ പതിഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നുള്ളത് ആരും സമ്മതിക്കുന്നതാണ്. രാജ്യത്തിൽ വലിയ സ്വാധീനം തനിക്കുണ്ടെന്നുള്ള ഭാവം തന്നത്താനെ നടിച്ച് ജനങ്ങളെ വഞ്ചിക്കുന്ന യാതൊരു ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനോ അനുദ്യോഗസ്ഥനോ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ സ്ഥാനമില്ലെന്നുള്ളത് ഈ ദിവാൻജി മനസ്സിലാക്കിക്കൊടുത്തിട്ടുള്ളതു വിസ്മരിക്കാവുന്നതല്ല.

ഇവിടെ ഉദ്യോഗം ജനസംഖ്യ അനുസരിച്ചു പങ്കിടേണ്ട യാതൊരാവശ്യവുമില്ലെന്നാണ് എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം. പ്രത്യേകം ഒരു സമുദായത്തിൽപ്പെട്ടു പോയതിനാൽ ശുപാർശ പറയുവാൻ ആളില്ലെന്നുള്ള കാരണംകൊണ്ട് ഉദ്യോഗം കിട്ടാതെവരുന്നതു കഷ്ടമാണ്. പബ്ലിക്ക സർവീസിൽ ക്രിസ്ത്യാനികളുടെ ജനസംഖ്യയുടെ വലിപ്പം പറഞ്ഞു

[Mr E. K. Kuripe]

ഒരു കൂട്ടം ക്രിസ്ത്യാനികൾ ഉദ്യോഗം വാങ്ങിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരുന്ന ഒരുകാലം ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നു. എന്നാൽ എല്ലാ വിഭാഗത്തിലും പെട്ട ക്രിസ്ത്യാനികളേയും പ്രത്യേകിച്ച് ഉദ്യോഗത്തിൽ വളരെ പ്രാതിനിദ്ധ്യക്കുറവുള്ള സിറിയൻ കത്തോലിക്കരേയും ഉദ്യോഗത്തിൽ നിയമിക്കുന്ന കാര്യത്തിൽ ഗവണ്മെന്റു വേണ്ട ശ്രദ്ധ പതിക്കുവാൻ തുടങ്ങിയിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നുള്ളതും സന്തോഷത്തോടുകൂടി പ്രസ്താവിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

Mr. T. K. Kittan (*Vaikom Kottayam and Changanacherry cum Peermade*): സർ, എനിക്കു ഒരു വിവരം അറിഞ്ഞാൽകൊള്ളാം. പ്രസംഗം എഴുതി മേശപ്പുറത്തു വച്ചു വായിക്കുന്നതിനും അതു കയ്യിൽ പിടിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു വായിക്കുന്നതിനും തമ്മിലുള്ള വ്യത്യാസം എന്താണെന്നറിഞ്ഞാൽ കൊള്ളാം.

President The only question is as to the amount of camouflage which can be exercised in regard to the rule that, as far as possible, speeches should be *ex tempore*.

Mr. E. K. Kuripe : സർ, മുൻകാലങ്ങളിൽ ഇവിടത്തെ സിറിയൻ ക്രിസ്ത്യൻ സമുദായം എന്നുവച്ചാൽ സിറിയൻകത്തോലിക്കർ ഒഴിച്ച് ബാക്കിയുള്ളവർ സുറിയാനി ക്രിസ്ത്യാനികളാണെന്നും അതുകൊണ്ട് നിയമനങ്ങൾ അവരിൽനിന്നുംതന്നെനടത്തണമെന്നും സിറിയൻകത്തോലിക്കരോട് വിരോധമുള്ള മററു സിറിയൻ ക്രിസ്ത്യാനികളും തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ ഒന്നാമത്തെ പൗരന്മാർ എന്നു തന്നത്താനെ അഭിമാനിച്ചു നടന്ന അതിലെ ചില വ്യക്തികളും സിറിയൻ കത്തോലിക്കരെ മനഃപൂർവ്വം ചീത്ത പറഞ്ഞുകൊണ്ടു നടന്ന പത്രങ്ങളും പലതരത്തിലുള്ള പ്രചരണങ്ങൾ നടത്തിക്കൊണ്ടിരുന്നു. ഇവിടെ ഏതു ദിവാൻജിവന്നാലും ക്രിസ്ത്യാനികളുടെ കൂട്ടത്തിൽ സ്ഥാനം അവക്കായിരുന്നു. എന്നാൽ ഇപ്പോൾ ക്രിസ്ത്യാനികളുടെ മൊത്തത്തിലുള്ള എണ്ണം കാണിച്ച് സ്വാധീനമുള്ള ഒരു കൂട്ടർമാത്രം കാര്യം സാധിക്കുന്ന കാലം കഴിഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നു എന്നു പറയുന്നതിൽ എനിക്ക് സന്തോഷമുണ്ട്. ഭാവിയിൽ ഒരുകൂട്ടം ക്രിസ്ത്യാനികളുടെ ഗുണത്തിനുമാത്രം മററുള്ള ക്രിസ്ത്യാനികളെ വേഷം കെട്ടിച്ച് പ്രക്ഷോഭണം നടത്തി മുതൽ എടുക്കുന്ന കാലം ഉണ്ടാകുമെന്നു തോന്നുന്നില്ല.

സർ, രാഷ്ട്രീയകാര്യങ്ങളിൽ കൂടുതൽപഴക്കവും വിവരവുമുള്ള ഒരു സിറിയൻ കത്തോലിക്കൻപോലും മററു ചില സിറിയാനികളുടെ കൂട്ടത്തിൽ പ്രക്ഷോഭണത്തിനു കൂടുകയില്ലെന്നുള്ളതു തീർച്ച തന്നെ. ഈ പ്രാവശ്യം രാജ്യത്തിൽ നടന്ന അക്രമകരങ്ങളായ പ്രവർത്തനങ്ങളിൽ കൂടരു

തെന്ന് സിറിയൻ കത്തോലിക്കാ സമുദായത്തോടു ശക്തിയുക്തം സിറിയൻകത്തോലിക്കാ മതാദ്ധ്യക്ഷന്മാരും സമുദായത്തിന്റെ അഭിവൃദ്ധിക്കു വേണ്ടി എന്തുതന്നെ പ്രവർത്തിക്കുന്നതിനു തയ്യാറുള്ള അതിലെ അംഗങ്ങളും ഗുണദോഷിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്.

ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റു സംബന്ധിച്ച കേസുകളുടെ അവസാനഅപ്പീൽസ്ഥലമായ സെക്രട്ടേറിയററിൽ കക്ഷിയുടെ സങ്കടം നേരിട്ടുകേട്ടു തീരുമാനിക്കണമെന്ന് അപേക്ഷിക്കുന്ന കേസുകൾ അപ്രകാരം പ്രവർത്തിക്കാതെ തള്ളുന്നതുകൊണ്ട് പല കക്ഷികൾക്കും വളരെ സങ്കടത്തിനു ഇട വരുന്നു.

ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റു മേലദ്ധ്യക്ഷന്മാർ രാജ്യത്തിന്റെ ഓരോ ഭാഗത്തു സർക്കീട്ടു വരുന്ന അവസരത്തിൽ ഓരോ സ്ഥലത്തുമുള്ള പൊതുജനങ്ങളുടെ സങ്കടങ്ങൾ കേൾക്കുന്നതിന് കുറെ സമയം ചെലവാക്കണം. ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥൻ ഒരു സ്ഥലത്തു വരുന്നതിനു ഏതാനും ദിവസം മുൻപ് പൊതുജനങ്ങളുടെ സങ്കടം നേരിട്ടു കേൾക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള സമയം പ്രത്യേകം നിശ്ചയിച്ച് സമയം കാണിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള പരസ്യം ഗവണ്മെന്റു സ്ഥാപനങ്ങളിൽ പതിക്കുന്നതു കൂടാതെ ഗവണ്മെന്റു ഗസററിലും ചേർക്കണം. രാജ്യത്തിന്റെ ഓരോ ഭാഗത്തു ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ സർക്കീട്ടുപോകുന്ന സമയം ഇപ്രകാരം പ്രവർത്തിക്കയാണെങ്കിൽ ഭൂരിപക്ഷം ജനങ്ങളുടെ ആവശ്യം അറിയുന്നതിനും ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ കൈക്കൂലി കുറയുന്നതിനും ഇടയാകുന്നതാണ്.

സെക്രട്ടേറിയററിലെ കർഷകരുടെ കേസുകളുമായി കൂടുതൽ ഇടപെടേണ്ട റവന്യൂ സെക്രട്ടറി റവന്യൂകേസുകൾ സംബന്ധിച്ച് നാട്ടിൻപുറങ്ങളിൽ നിന്നും വരുന്ന കക്ഷികളുടെ കാര്യത്തിൽ വേണ്ട ശ്രദ്ധപതിച്ച് വേഗത്തിൽ തീരുമാനം ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിലേക്കു കീഴ് ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ അതാതു കേസുകളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ള റിപ്പോർട്ടു ക്ലിപ്തസമയത്തിനുള്ളിൽ അയക്കുന്നതിന് വേണ്ട ഏർപ്പാടുകൾ ചെയ്യുന്നതിൽ കൂടുതൽ ഉത്സാഹം കാണിക്കണം.

Mr. T. Krishna Pillai: Sir, I wish to draw the attention of Government to the mischievous consequences of certain reforms promulgated during the regime of ex-Dewan Sir Mahomed Habibullah, namely, the standardisation of salaries, and the appointment of a Public Service Commissioner for recruitment to the public service. That was a time when retrenchment was the order of the day, due mainly to general economic depression. But I am sure that it will be admitted on all hands that the standardisation of salaries was neither a measure for standardisation of services

[Mr. T. Krishna Pillai.]

nor retrenchment of salaries. As a measure of retrenchment, I must submit, that it was but an eye-wash. Sir, the unanimous cry from this side of the legislature was that since we were having a top-heavy administration, to make certain drastic cuts in the salary of the officers in the higher ladder of public service. But what actually done was that the pruning knife was applied promiscuously and ruthlessly to those in the lower rungs of the official ladder, with the result that great discontentment and heart-burning was created among them and, thereby set wild-fire to the lurking embers of corruption in the subordinate service. Now, Sir, the times have changed. Under the able guidance and administrative control of the present head of the administration, the financial equilibrium of the State is maintained and our financial position is unquestionably sound. So, I submit Sir, that we should not grudge the restoration of the disproportionate and unequal cuts that were made in the subordinate services in the State.

Sir, with regard to the Public Service Commissioner and the rules regarding recruitment to the public service, I submit that the Public Service Commissioner rather selects candidates in strict accordance with the rules laid down for the purpose. No *viva voce* test is held for the selection of candidates, excepting in very rare cases. It is no exaggeration, Sir, if I say that getting an appointment in the public service through the intervention of the Public Service Commissioner has become rather a lucky-dip proposition. I may be permitted to cite an instance. A middle-aged man who once upon a time acted as a school master in the public service of the State and who had to lose his job due to no fault of his and whose endeavours to get himself re-entertained in Government service were frustrated, started a business of his own. But two years back as ill-luck would have it, he saw an advertisment of the Public Service Commissioner and he hastened to send an application to him. Days and months rolled on and one fine morning he was the happy recipient of an order of appointment from the Public Service Commissioner. Of course, in these days the attraction for getting a job in the public service is very great because of the security of tenure and the powers and patronage incidental to it, and this man gave up his profession and hastened to a distant place to join duty. The appointment he got was in a permanent vacancy. But the departmental head had as his compeers a constitutional spite to the appointments made by the Public Service Commissioner, because of the prestige and patronage taken from him, so much so, that, he converted that permanent vacancy into a temporary one. And this poor man, after serving in the department for a couple of months, had to return disappointed and the

rules would not permit his re-entertainment after the lapse of a year or two. Sir, instances like these involving hardships to many can be enumerated in profusion. In this connection I wish to point out that the learned Chief Secretary in answer to my question whether any departments were taken away from the control and purview of the Public Service Commissioner gave a negative reply. But we are not unaware of the fact that many departments were taken away from the control and purview of the Public Service Commissioner. Happily this was done. I will appeal to the Government and submit that it is not at all necessary, for the blind application of these fixed and rigid rules, of recruitment to have such a costly establishment under an officer drawing such a prohibitive salary. I would therefore suggest, Sir, that either the departmental heads be given the power of appointment in strict conformity to the rules enunciated by the Public Service Commissioner or, if the Government is so keen and particular to have a Public Service Commissioner's Department, to tack it on to the Secretariat and the highly paid Public Service Commissioner might be appointed to some other post to which he is more fit and where he can work to the better advantage of the people. With these words I resume my seat.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar: I support the demand. For the satisfactory administration of the State the hearty co-operation of the public is absolutely necessary and that has to be sought for by the respective heads of departments. That hearty co-operation is highly wanting at least so far as one of the parties is concerned. Very often we hear of the tours of important officers of the State to the mofussil parts which are noticed by the villagers only two days after the flying visit is over by reading the newspapers. The object of the officers seems to be only to visit particular stations or offices over which they have some sort of supervision and to see that the correct revenue is obtained. Unless this attitude is completely changed and unless the head of each and every department makes it his primary duty to move with the people, to inform them about his tour programme sufficiently in advance, to hear their grievances and to try as much as possible to co-operate with them and redress their grievances, I submit that his conduct is certainly not satisfactory.

In this connection, I have to submit that several grievances, memorials and petitions sent to the heads of departments are not even replied, not to say that the prayers contained therein are not sanctioned. Sir, it is very gratifying to note that you are an exception. So far as any communication to the Head of the State is concerned, we do get the reply in almost all cases within a day or

[Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar]

two. But such a feature is absent so far as most of the departmental heads are concerned. It is high time that they take up an attitude which will make them feel that they are to serve the people, to move freely with them, to understand, first hand, the grievances of the people and to try to remedy them. If that procedure is followed there will not be any necessity to express before this House the very many local needs for which we do not find sufficient time. We have, as things stand at present, to take up much of the time of the House for expressing local needs, which could be utilised for other and better purposes. I would therefore request you, Sir, to issue directions to the heads of departments to send copies of their tour programmes in advance at least to the representatives of the Legislature,so that they may meet them while on tour and inform them of the local needs and necessities and so that their grievances might be redressed with the co-operation of both the officers and the public. Unless Government issue such instructions, it is not possible for the people to meet these officers and express their grievances properly. I must say that there are certain officers who take upon them the responsibility of going to each and every pakuthy and understanding first hand the grievances of the people. These officers deserve special mention. But I am not mentioning names. These officers, besides looking to the proper conduct of the departments under them, have got also other statutory duties to perfom. They have to ascertain what the present earningıcapacity or the living wages of the average citizen or a labourer are, what are the grievances of the people of a particular locality, in what respects they are wanting, how their position could be elevated. These are also some of the duties of all the heads of departments.

Mr. T. K. Kittan: ഈ വിവരങ്ങളെല്ലാം, അതായതു്, ജനങ്ങളുടെ സ്ഥിതി, കന്നുകാലികളുടെ സ്ഥിതി ഇവകളെപ്പററിയെല്ലാം തഹശീൽദാരുടെ ആഫീസിൽനിന്നും ഗസററിൽ പരസ്യം ചെയ്യുന്നുണ്ടു്. അതിൽ കൂടുതലായി മെമ്പർക്കു് എന്താണു് അറിയേണ്ടതു്?

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar: I beg to submit that we do not find all the particulars necessary and most of them are incorrect. For instance, we have to see what the earning capacity of an average Travancore citizen or workman is, how his position is to be improved. We do not find these in the statistical reports. It is the duty of the State to understand what the average earning capacity of a workman in the State is. I think it is the function of the State and of the various departmental heads also to go into that

question. At least a committee has to be appointed to understand the average earning capacity of the working class people and to devise measures to elevate them.

Another point that I wish to bring to the notice of the Government is that the public have very little confidence in banking affairs. So, it is the duty of the Government to appoint a committee to find out ways and means by which the wealth of the citizens could be accumulated and if necessary suggest, the legislative changes to be effected for the purpose. There are no millionaires in Travancore and even the wealthy men that now exist in the State can be counted on one's fingers. That ought not to be the position. The State ought to find out the means by which the people are enabled to accumulate wealth and invest it in proper securities. I request you, Sir, to appoint a proper committee for this purpose also. With these words I support the demand.

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi; Sir, I rise to oppose the demand. In doing so, I wish to speak a word about communal representation. The party to which I belong does not believe very much in communal representation. But as a temporary measure, to allay the popular sentiment in the matter, some concession is shown. But, even if it is a just cause, on account of the endless repetition of that on the floor of the Legislature and the plenitude of interpellations for castewar statement, I for one am inclined to vote against it, following the story which I have read somewhere in the history of Greece. There the people were tired of hearing Aristides called the just and so the wise people of the little City-State banished him. The question of communal representation has come to that position in the House. I can view with indulgence when our new friends by means of interpellations call for castewar statements. I have great consideration for that class of people. But when experienced members of this House who are competent to form the correct perspective of the business in this House, men of deep culture and men who are following the events not only in this country but abroad—when these gentlemen also unconsciously show an avidity for such information even in spite of the appointment of the Public Service Commissioner, Sir, I am inclined to think that it is pathological.

Mr. M. Govindan (*Nominated*): Sir, I rise to a point of order. Is it parliamentary to say "pathological" in respect of what an honourable member has said?

President: Pathology relates to what may be called constitutional or organic disease and to attribute any physical or mental disease so long as it does not trench upon lunacy is parliamentary.

Mr. Thomas Chandy Mukkadan: വണ്ടും വീണ്ടും സമുദായ പ്രാതിനിധ്യം സംബന്ധിച്ചു് ഇവിടെ വാദിക്കുന്നതു്, പത്രങ്ങൾ മുഖേനയും പൊതുജനയോഗങ്ങൾ മുഖേനയും വെളിവാക്കുന്ന ജനാഭിപ്രായങ്ങളെ ഗവണ്മെന്റിനെ ധരിപ്പിക്കേണ്ട ചുമതലയുള്ള ജനപ്രതിനിധികൾ അവരുടെ കടമ നിറവേററാനാണു്, എന്നുള്ളതു് ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട മെംബർ ധരിക്കുമോ ?

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi: Not at all. As far as I am aware, there is no such insistent problem in the State. Sir, I have come to this House representing all the communities and I can say that not only myself but many honourable members of the House think that it is *infra dig* to speak about the claims or the disabilities of the communities to which they belong. If I had been actuated by a feeling of retaliation, I would have suggested that Government be pleased to appoint a committee to go into the question of the different professions followed by the members of each and every community in the State, to see how many members of a community are engaged in the tonsorial art, how many are engaged in the culinary art, how many are engaged as tea-shop-keepers and so on. I am inclined to think that in the matter of hotels and tea-shops the Brahmins, the Nairs and the Muslims have undue representation. Let the Government go into the whole question.

(*Mr. Thomas Chandy Mukkadan stood up to ask a question.*)

President: Order, order. If the honourable member wants to put a question, he may wait till the honourable member finishes his sentence.

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi: I can understand the attitude taken by a certain section of the people if they are going to have a re-organised society in which various professions also should be divided on the numerical basis. For instance, the Ezhavas number 16 or 20 lakhs. Thirty out of hundred of the Ezhavas to be made compulsorily to keep tea-shops; a queer proposition no doubt.

President: What about the quality of the tea?

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi: Perhaps it may have to be forced down the throats. That would have been the measure that I would have recommended, if I had been as enthusiastic or as unreasonable as the honourable members who in season and out of season give us what they consider to be very useful lessons on communal representation.

President : I think it will conduce to many advantages to to adjourn now and meet again at 2 o'clock.

The House adjourned for lunch at 1 P. M. and re-assembled at 2 P. M. wi h the President in the Chair.

(Mr. M. K. Gopala Pillai, Director of Public Health took the oath and signed the rolls.)

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi: Sir, I was saying that the House should not spend much of its time on topics relating to the communal ratio, at least hereafter, with regard to appointments. The Government have assured the people to satisfy the sentimental interests of the different peoples of this land.

Now I pass on to the question of the appointment of certain outsiders in the public service of our State. I can understand and, appreciate when the Government requisition the services of very competent experts from outside. In that connection I have to congratulate Government on securing the services of our Development Director, Mr. Kamesam. But one cannot view with the same enthusiasm some other appointments of some others in the State. If that were done often times, it will cause discontent among the subordinates in the services. The Government may very well be aware that the safety of a State depends to a very great extent on the contentment of the services

Particularly therefore I want to point out that the Government must be pleased to instruct all officers to behave properly towards the non-officials. I do not want to mention names. Sir, you must have noticed even in this House the bellicose and recalcitrant attitude taken up by some people who should have known better. What will be their behaviour when they come into contact with the gentlemen of the public outs de? I can understand some relaxation being allowed in exceptional times. But I think during normal times, there is no reason why the Government should not properly prevent those officers from being rude. It is high time that Government officers must be told that one of the fundamental principles of service in the State is, that they should not have politics. I was amused to find during the last few months the small and big police officers indulging in politics and granting interviews to papers etc. Of course I do not grudge their giving themselves airs in the matter. But when their behavi ur leads to the impression that the policy of Government is shaped by police officers or the District Magistrate for that matter that is a very serious matter. I leave the matter at that.

Then I want to point out that there are some officers in the service who are over-aged. I can understand Government having been pleased to extend the services of some people whose services are considered indispensable. But it is a principle of law that no

[Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi.]

man should be allowed to take advantage of the fraud committed by himself. I can pick out such over-aged officers. I know which of them are adopting the process of dyeing their hair and which of them have secured the half of the dentist's art. Such officers should be summarily sent away so that it may be a lesson to other people not to try to comit fraud on Government.

President : In such matters those honourable members who have knowledge of the over-agedness of the officers in Government service or of the officers who have committed fraud, can give intimation to Government.

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi : I have not at all questioned the frankness or the sincerity of Government when I said so. But it is easy enough to find that out if the Government will only be pleased to conduct an investigation in the matter. The difficulty is that some of us are professional people who can give correct information but have little leisure to hang about as a plaintiff and a defendant in a case. And moreover, that will be a little taxing our resources also.

Mr. E. K. Kuripe: ഉദ്യോഗം ലഭിക്കാത്ത സമുദായക്കാക്ക് ഉദ്യോഗം കൊടുക്കണമെന്നാണോ സ്റ്റേറ്റുകാൺഗ്രസ്സുകാരുടെ അഭിപ്രായം?

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi: സ്റ്റേറ്റുകാൺഗ്രസ്സിൻെറ അഭിപ്രായം ന്യായമായിട്ട് എല്ലാവക്കും ഉദ്യോഗം കൊടുക്കണമെന്നാണ്.

Mr. Thomas Chandy Mukkadan. ഇവിടെ കാപ്പിക്കടകളുടെ കാര്യം സൂചിപ്പിച്ചല്ലോ. കാപ്പിക്കടകളുടെ അത്ര പ്രാധാന്യമേ പബ്ളിക്കസർവീസ് കമ്മീഷണരുടെ നിയമനത്തിന് കല്പിക്കുന്നുള്ളോ?

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi: കാപ്പിക്കടകളുടെ കാര്യം ഞാൻ ഒരു ഉദാഹരണമായി പറഞ്ഞതാണ്. അതുപോലെ കൈത്തൊഴിൽ, കച്ചവടം, എന്നിവ നടത്തുന്ന നമ്മുടെ ഭാഗ്യവാനായ സ്നേഹിതൻ മിസ്റ്റർ ഹസൻസേട്ടിനെപ്പോലെയുള്ളവർ അതിൽ നിന്നു പിൻമാറണമെന്നും എന്നെപ്പോലെ ആ തൊഴിലുകൾക്കു വാസനയില്ലാത്തവരെ നിയമിക്കുന്നതു് അസാംഗത്യമാണെന്നും ഇവിടെ പറഞ്ഞു. അതുപോലെ നിർബന്ധമായി ഗവണ്മെൻറ് സർവിസിൽ ആളുകളെ നിയമിക്കുന്നതു കഷ്ടമാണു എന്നാണു ഞാൻ മററു സംഗതികളുടെ കൂട്ടത്തിൽ സൂചിപ്പിച്ചതു്.

Mr. K. M. Kesavan: Will the honourable member enlighten the House whether there was any demand on the part of any member here to recruit people in any division of the public service without the minimum qualification ?

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi: Why should the honourable member Mr. Kesavan get agitated over this matter? When educated people like Mr. Kesavan raise the cry of communal representation, it needs all my self-restraint to answer him by saying that the cry of communal representation has been overdone.

Mr. M. Govindan: Sir, it is my misfortune to differ from my honourable friend Mr. Balakrishnan Tampi very often in many matters and this is one such now. My friend has been making a lot of criticism on the adoption of communal representation by Government. It seemed as if he cannot bear to hear that word for a moment at least. It is no wonder, Sir, my friend was making adverse comments about it. From his arguments, I can surely say that he does not represent the community to which I belong, or the backward communities or the Latin Christians, so far as communal representation in public services is concerned.

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi: May I ask the honourable member.—

President: If honourable members can please wait. I shall allow questions to be put at the end.

Mr. M. Govindan: I do not yield, Sir. My friend has been talking as if he is an adept in the histrionic art. He only made his observations with a view to score a point. He took the illustration of coffee shop. If the coffee shops are going to be run by the State and if they want competent coffee makers, nobody will have to shove it down to the throat of the communities who are not adequately represented in service. I will furnish any number of suitable candidates for appointment. If the shop is run by private bodies of course it is open to them to do what is fit, and, certainly, it is not for Mr. Tampi to bring forward that illustration with regard to communal representation. In fact, there are two or three communities, one section of the Christians included, who enjoy a monopoly in Government service, due to historic reasons. Nobody has any quarrel about that. But what I have to say is, they should be prepared to surrender a proper share, if duly qualified hands from among the under-represented communities are forthcoming for appointments in numbers. There are, even now, some communities who are labouring under disadvantages. There were certain handicaps in respect of admissions in the schools of the State. That was why they could not get themselves qualified for Government jobs in larger scale. So, the backward men were not coming in

[Mr. M. Govindan.]

sufficient numbers for appointment in public service. I ask, Sir, is it for a member belonging to the more favoured classes who enjoy a monopoly as it were, to hate the expression "communal representation"? I never expected this kind of reception from him who ought to know better. I also never expected a man who is learned, educated, like Mr. Kesavan to advocate in the manner done by him. That is not the way of arguing a case. I am sure Mr. Tampi's this kind of tactics should have appeared in some other connection but certainly not employed for scoffing and mocking at things like this. At least, he should have sympathetically viewed the claims of less favoured communities. In fact, that is what the Government themselves have already declared in clear terms. What they have stated is, in the matter of appointments in public service, other conditions being equal, the claims of under-represented communities would be sympathetically considered. I think there are some rules now in force to the detriment of those communities. Consequent to that, equalisation of opportunities to all backward classes has not become practicable. But what we pray is that they may be reviewed again so that the process of equalisation may be brought to working condition in sufficient decrees. If the rules require modification, that may be taken up in hand by Government and the hope in respect of affording better encouragement to backward communities may be achieved at the earliest possible time.

Mr. Thomas Chandy Mukkadan: ഗവൎമ്മെൻറു അംഗീകരിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതും ഇവിടത്തെ പ്രഥമ സമുദായം പ്രധാനമായി അഭിലഷിക്കുന്നതും ആയ സമുദായ പ്രാതിനിധ്യവാദത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു മി. ബാലകൃഷ്ണൻതമ്പി ആക്ഷേപകരമായ ഒരു പ്രസ്താവന പുറപ്പെടുവിച്ചു; എന്താണാ മെമ്പറിൻെറ അഭിപ്രായം?

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi: A word of personal explanation Sir. I do not wish to be put in the wrong with the public. I never said that the principle of communal representation adopted by the Government should be dropped. I only condemn the wrong emphasis placed on the question on the floor of this House. I have to make a personal statement that I am neither an aspirant to any office nor have I people whom I want to get into service.

Mr. M. K. Ananthasiva Aiyar: Sir, I do not want to speak on communal representation. The axle of the Governmental wheel is the Secretariat. We have to see that the Secretariat staff and the officers of the Secretariat are as efficient as possible.

If only the officers and clerks in the Secretariat are efficient we can expect the other departmental heads and clerks also to be efficient. For this purpose the present system of recruitment by the Public Service Commissioner will not suffice. I would sugest that clerks in the Secretariat should be recruited only from 1st Class Graduates and I would go even to the extent of saying Presidency 1st candidates should be recruited as clerks in the Secretariat. Therefore the recruitment of clerks in the Secretariat should be taken from the purview of the Public Service Commissioner and should be left to the head of the administration,

President: Does the honourable member suggest that the Dewan must personally make all these appointments?

Mr. M. K. Ananthasiva Aiyar: Since the present Chief Secretary is related to me I made this suggestion.

Mr. Thomas Chandy Mukkadan: പബ്ലിക്ക സർവീസ കമ്മീഷണരുടെ പരിധിയിൽനിന്നു നിയമനാധികാരം വിട്ടുകൊടുത്താലും ഇപ്പോഴം സ്വീകരിക്കപ്പെടാൻ നിശ്ചയിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന സമുദായവിഭജനം അങ്ങനെതന്നെ ഇരിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു വിരോധമുണ്ടോ ?

Mr. M. K. Ananthasiva Aiyar: യാതൊരു വിരോധവുമില്ല ആ അധികാരം ഇവക്കുതന്നെ കൊടുത്താൽ മതി.

With regard to the appointment of Secretaries and Assistant Secretaries, as they have to deal with ever so many portfolios coming under various departments, I would suggest that people who are appointed as such should be persons who have some experience in those departments. The Assistant Secretary or the Secretary who has to deal with Excise or Customs must certainly have some experience in that line by being an officer in the Excise Department. Similarly an officer who has to deal with the Judicial Section must certainly have some experience in the civil and criminal lines and so on. Then only they will be able to tackle the problem in the proper manner. With these words I support the demand.

Mr. M. K. Nilakanta Aiyar: (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Sir, most of the questions discussed today have been fully discussed on the floor of this House during the last session of the Assembly and during the Budget session of 1113. Many of the honourable members have adverted to communal representation as usual. Government have more than once stated what their policy is. It has been said unambiguously that "other things being equal greater representation will be given to the less-favoured communities so as to bring, if possible, all communities to the same level". This same policy is being pursued. It was as a result of this policy that the Public Service Commissioner

[Mr. M. K. Nilakanta Aiyar]

was appointed and certain rules framed. Some of the Honourable members have suggested that there should be no communal representation at all and that the Public Service Commisioner's place should be abolished. I have stated on a former occasion that the three years for which the Public Service Recruitment Rules were tentatively sanctioned expires in September 1939 and that the whole question will be reviewed then. For the information of the honourable members I shall place certain facts and figures. After the appointment of the Public Service Commissioner 1,546 appointments were made in the Intermediate Division as per his advice. Out of these appointments communities other than the Brahmin, Nair, other Cast Hindus, Jacobites, and Marthomites which are considered as adequately represented communities, get 49·3 per cent of the appointments. In view of the fact that only 40 per cent. of the vacancies in the Intermediate Division are set apart for members of un-represented communities, these figures demonstrate how successfully the scheme has been working. As regards the Lower Division, the total number of appointments made was 3,424. Out of this number so advised, the members of hitherto inadequately represented communities obtain 2,481 or 72·5 per cent. Further comment on these figures appears to be superfluous.

Mr. M. Govindan : May I know the figures for the Higher Division also ?

Mr. M. K. Nilakanta Aiyar: Recruitment to the higher division is not made by the Public Service Commissioner.

Mr. Thomas Chandy Mukadan : ഇന്റർമീഡിയററു ക്ലാസ്സിൽ ൩൦ മുതൽ ൩൫ രൂപാവരെ ശമ്പളമുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങളിൽ രണ്ടു പ്രാവശ്യം തിരഞ്ഞെടുപ്പു നടത്തുകയും അങ്ങനെ ആദ്യം നടത്തിയ തിരഞ്ഞെടുപ്പുകളിൽ ഉള്ള ൫൦൦ പേർ ഉദ്യോഗം ലഭിക്കാതെ വെളിയിൽ നിൽക്കുമ്പോൾ രണ്ടാമതും തിരഞ്ഞെടുപ്പു നടത്തുന്നതു് ആപൽക്കരമാണെന്നു കണ്ടിട്ടു് പബ്ലിക്ക്സർവീസ് ചട്ടങ്ങളിലെ ൪൫-ാംവകുപ്പു ഭേദഗതിചെയ്തു എങ്കിലും ആദ്യത്തെ ലിസ്റ്റിൽനിന്നും പുറത്തു തള്ളപ്പെട്ടവർക്കു സങ്കടമുള്ളതുകൊണ്ടു അവരെ ആദ്യമായി എടുക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു ഗവണ്മെന്റിനു വിരോധമുണ്ടോ?

Mr. M. K. Nilakanta Aiyar : This is a pretty long question നിങ്ങൾ പറയുന്ന ചില വിഷമങ്ങളുണ്ടെന്നു് ഗവണ്മെന്റിനു് ബോദ്ധ്യപ്പെട്ടതിനു ശേഷമാണു് ൪൫-ാമത്തെ റൂൾ ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുള്ളതു. അങ്ങിനെ ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടു് കുറച്ചുനാളേ ആയിട്ടുള്ളു. അതു

ന്റെ അനുഭവം എങ്ങിനെ ഇരിക്കുന്നു എന്നു് കണ്ടതിനു ശേഷംവേണം അതു ഗുണമാണോ ദോഷമാണോ എന്നു് പറയേണ്ടതു്. അതുകൊണ്ടു് ഇപ്പോൾ അതിനെപ്പററി അഭിപ്രായം പറയാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല.

As I have already stated the whole position will be reviewed by the Government soon. All that I can say now is that the Government will consider the whole question and probably the help of this House may be required to find a proper solution to this difficult problem.

Mr. M. K. Ananthasiva Aiyar was referring to the recruitment in the Secretariat. Here too, the policy of Government has been laid down more than once. In a state like this where the control of every activity is centralised in the Secretariat there is a danger of the centralised control not being able to lay emphasis on both paper work and actual work. This difficulty can be obviated if the officers in the Secretariat have actual acquaintance with conditions that exist outside. Government are aware of it and it is borne in mind in making appointments both inside and outside the Secretariat.

Mr. M. K. Ananthasiva Aiyar: May I know whether the Secretary who is in charge of the Excise portfolio has had any experience in the Excise Department?

Mr. M. K. Nilakanta Aiyar: The Chief Secretary has considerable experience in the Excise Department.

All the three Secretaries have had executive experience. Out of the six Assistant Secretaries two were Tahsildars and one a Munsiff.

Mr. M. K. Ananthasiva Aiyar: Is any of them a P. W. D. Officer.

Mr. M. K. Nilakanta Aiyar: No Sir, The question of appointing a P. W. D. officer is under consideration. Government have an idea of making the Superintendents of the Secretariat and the Tahsildars interchangeable, both being of the same pay.

Mr. Narayana Aiyar was referring to the necessity of furnishing the tour programme of circuiting officers before-hand. There is a Standing Order on the subject and the attention of the touring officers will be drawn to that.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar: May I know whether it is not more conducive to make the programme of the touring officers available to the non-official members also so that they make it convenient for them to meet the officers on the spot?

Mr. M. K. Nilakanta Aiyar: Yes, it will certainly be considered.

[Mr. M. K. Nilakanta Aiyar]

Reference was made to the injustice done to clerks below Rs. 120 by the Standardisation G. O. Probably the member is not aware that the evil has been rectified to a considerable extent by giving increments annually instead of biennially or triennially, as before.

One Hon'ble member has suggested the raising of the minimum pay to Rs. 20 and fixing the maximum at Rs 500. The same question was discussed in the Assembly and I would say that the raising of the minimum pay to Rs. 20 will involve and additional expenditure of Rs. 6 lakhs, while the saving by reducing the salary of officers above Rs 300 will only be Rs. 2½ lakhs.

Mr. Krishna Pillai referred to certain departments being placed out of the purview of the Public Service Commissioner and he questioned the accuracy of the statement made by me. My statement is correct. No department is taken out of the purview of the Public Service Commissioner.

Mr. M. Govindan: Was not the Anchal Department considered as out of the purview of the Public Service Commissioner.

Mr. M. K. Nilakanta Aiyar: No, Sir.

Mr. James Fletcher (*Kalkulam and Vilavankod cum Neyyattinkara*): Is not the Devaswom Department excluded?

Mr. M. K. Nilakanta Aiyar. Originally the Devaswom Department, the Army, etc., were excluded from the purview of the Public Service Commissioner. My point is that no department was taken out from the purview of the Public Service Commissioner,

Mr. T. Krishna Pillai: Has not the Inspector-General of Police made certain appointments?

Mr. M. K. Nilakanta Aiyar: As a special case, the Inspector-General of Police has been empowered to make certain appointments to meet with the then situation.

Mr. T. Muhammed Ismail: May I know whether Government will be pleased to raise the standard of the lower pay in spite of the additional expenditure?

Mr. M. K. Nilakanta Aiyar: No, it is not possible.

Mr. Balakrishnan Tampi was referring to the appointment of outsiders. The policy of the Government in this matter has been stated on more than one occasion. Outsiders are appointed only when it is unavoidable.

President: The question that Government be granted a sum of Rs, 3,31,454 under Demand VI General Administration, excluding Financial Secretariat and Accountant General's office was put to vote.

The motion was passed by the House and the grant made.

DEMAND VII—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION, FINANCIAL SECRETARIAT AND ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Mr. M. Govinda Pillai : Sir, I move under demand VII-General Administration Financial Secretariat and Accountant General's Office for a grant not exceeding Rs. 2,05,683.

Mr. M. K. Ananthasiva Aiyar : Sir, I oppose the Demand. On a perusal of the Audit and Appropriation Report we find that ever so many irregularities are being committed by the subordinate officers for which the punishments that are being inflicted are quite inadequate. If a Devaswom Superintendent misappropriates money the punishment meted out to him is that he is transferred to the Secretariat or to the Account Office on a higher salary. That is the punishment given to a delinquent. Such state of affairs is not at all conducive to good Government.

President : Has the honourable member any particular instance in view?

Mr. M. K. Ananthasiva Aiyar : Yes, Sir, I have. Anyhow for offences of misappropriation and for similar other offences, I would say that the delinquent should be criminally prosecuted and sent out of service. This kind of small punishments which are being inflicted on officers for grave misconduct will be taken undue advantage of by other officers. After all what punishment is there when one who misappropriated 2000 Rupees is fined five Rupees? What the Government now think is that they should see that no loss is incurred by them. An Anchal Master who has misappropriated a thousand rupees ceased to be at fault if he pays back the thousand rupees when the Inspecting Officer comes and detects the deficit. There are ever so many people who are crying recruitment to the public service and under such circumstances I would say that the present attitude of Government towards these delinquent officers should be changed and that should be severely dealt with.

Mr. Thomas Chandy Mukkadan: അടുത്ത ദിവസം പണാപഹരണത്തിനുവേണ്ടി ഒരു പ്രവൃത്തിയാരെ കഠിനമായി ശിക്ഷിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു മെമ്പൎക്കറിയാമോ?

Mr. M. K. Ananthasiva Aiyar: ഏതു പ്രവൃത്തിയാരാണെന്നു പറഞ്ഞാൽ പറയാം.

Mr. M. Govinda Pillai : Sir, when the Audit and Appropriation Report was discussed on the floor of this House it was my privilege to point out that Government have never hesitated to take drastic action whenever such action was called for. My honourable

[Mr. M. Govinda Pillai]

friend Mr. Ananthasiva Iyer referred to some Devaswom Superintendent having been dealt with leniently. I may assure him that the case of this delinquent was seriously considered in detail by Government, and they were not convinced that he was really guilty of misappropriation. On the merits of the case which was long under the consideration of Government, he was transferred to the office from which he was originally appointed as Devaswom Superintendent. His promotion was barred for one or two years and he was fined. Government did not think of prosecuting him as it was not in the interests of justice and equity. I may assure the honourable member that in every detected case of fraud or misappropriation Government have never hesitated to deal out adequate punishment. It is not always possible to launch criminal prosecutions. As a matter of fact I know that in the Anchal Department a criminal prosecution was launched in a particular case which ended in conviction. But in all cases it is not expedient for Government to deal with the delinquents by starting criminal prosecutions against them.

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi: May I know whether Government have taken any steps to prosecute the man who misappropriated money in the Alleppey Municipality?

Mr. M. Govinda Pillai: I don't believe, Sir, that any such case was brought to the Government's notice yet.

President: The question before House is that a sum of Rs. 2,05,683 be granted under Demand VII—General Administration — Financial Secretariat and Accountant General's Office,

The question was put and carried.

The grant was made.

DEMAND VIII—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION
LEGISLATIVE BODIES.

Mr. M. K. Nilakanta Aiyar: Sir, I move under Demand VIII—General Administration—Legislative Bodies, for a grant not exceeding Rs. 51,300.

Mr. Kottur Kunjukrishna Pillai: Sir, I wish to bring to the attention of Government the question of T. A. and the daily allowance granted to the members of this House. Sir, it is a matter known to every one, but not necessarily admitted, that T.A. is claimed by honourable members from places from which they are not really coming but from which they deem it necessary that it should be thought that they should come for purposes of T. A. Sir, I do not find fault with the honourable members for it. Some may consider it as a condemnation of ourselves. But though I was also feeling that delicacy in the end I thought that this truth must be told. Some device ought to be found out to prevent people from being tempted to adopt such methods. Under the present rules it is only

the persons who make up their minds to give statements that are not strictly honest who can get their T. A. amounts and he who happens to be honest will have to be content with a lesser emolument. But what I wish to suggest is that the whole T. A. amount alloted for the purpose of attending the regular sessions of the legislature and for the attendance at Committee meetings may be taken together, divided equally and paid to members as honorarium equally distributed so that there may not be any necessity for any such device. That will be beneficial in more than one way. There will not be this rush to get into committees. And elections to committee will be conducted on more proper lines and even the Committees will not prolong their sittings and more efficient work will be transacted. The people who do not really want to get into committees, and who have no interest in it will not be going for them. That will be conducive to the more efficient working of the legislative bodies as a whole. Added to that there will not be this temptation to do things not strictly straight. I think that Government ought to consider this question. Even if Government have to spend a little more on this account, the indecent anxiety of members to get into committees can be avoided. It is a great thing if this is done, Sir. I know, Sir, it is very pathetic to refer to individual cases. Every body knows that persons who are advocates and who claim themselves to be advocates practising in Trivandrum do claim T. A. from places other than Trivandrum. I think it is a slur on our selfrespect and Government should not in any way tolerate that by winking at these instances. The honourable members should not be compelled to adopt dubious courses. I am sure that when the honorarium to the honourable members is equally distributed perhaps some members may be gainers and some others losers. And the cost for Government may be greater. But I think there will be a saving effected by the committees not being prolonged unnecessarily. And even if there is the necessity of incurring a slightly higher expenditure this method should be adopted for the purpose of working the legislative bodies in their various spheres more efficiently.

Another suggestion which I wish to make is in regard to the legislative library. Sir, it is very necessary that the Legislative Council Library should be properly reorganised and the arrangements made more up-to-date. In the ordering of books the advice of the members of the Legislature must be given more importance. I know, Sir, that there is a facility now afforded for suggesting books. But no body takes it seriously because it is nobody's work. And nobody has the responsibility for seriously to look into the

[Mr. Kottur Kunjukrishna Pillai.]

question to make the library more efficient Therefore, I think, a small committee of members from both Houses should be constituted to advice the Secretary in charge of the Library on matters connected with it. This would be useful in making the library better than it is at present. Sir, these are the only observations I have to make regarding the demand for the Legislative Bodies. With these words I support the demand.

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi : Sir, I support the demand. I am not against the idea of Mr. Kottur which he expressed in supporting the demand. But I am afraid that he was much too frank and candid. As a leader of the party I thought that he would have talked with greater restraint. This is the year of grace 1939 and the old mid-Victorian days of leisurely middle class and upper class politicians going to politics are over. Now politicians are not drawn from the monied classes and as such public men who devote their time and leisure in legislative work may without blushing claim salaries and emoluments. In fact the T. A. or the salary received by any member especially the elected member—with apologies to Mr. Govindan who has been nominated —is necessary for him to be spent by him to keep in touch with the different parts of his constituency. Certain items of expenditure have to be indulged in by any member who wants to keep in constant touch with his constituency, to know the needs and grievances and opinions of the various interests concerned. Therefore, there is no harm in granting an honorarium or allowance for the work done by the honourable members of this House.

As far as the library is concerned, it is true that books are jumbled together in a way, very difficult to get at them. Therefore a Committee consisting of those honourable members who reside in Trivandrum must be constituted to advise the Secretary regarding the library.

One more thing that I want to suggest is this. The office of the Legal Remembrancer who is an indispensable adjunct of this House should be housed somewhere near the Legislative Chamber. When Committee meetings are held in his rooms we are put to great inconveniences. There are vacant rooms here where the Legal Remembrancer could be accommodated. It will facilitate easy access to books that may be required by members during Committee meetings. I therefore suggest that the Legal Remembrancer may be asked to shift his office to somewhere near this Hall.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar : Sir, I support the demand. The allowance allowed to members is too small and it has to be revised. The travelling allowance and the daily allowance now

sanctioned is too small. The members of both the houses are expected and bound to assist the heads of department and the public. It is not possible with the small amount now allowed to cope satisfactorily with the work and it is with very great inconvenience that the members of the legislature try to discharge their duty and responsibility to the public. A resolution was unanimously passed by the other house to fix the allowance to the members i. e., non official members of the legislature at Rs. 100 per mensum. That was passed last year. Elsewhere also we find that non official members of legislature are paid fixed monthly allowance in views of this heary responsibility and in some places they are entrusted with some responsible work in certain departments. The same may be followed here also. I therefore request the Government to raise the existing allowance allowed to the members and convert the same into a fixed monthly allowance besides travelling expences.

Sir, in the matter of reporting the speeches, here a lot of mistakes and omissions are seen in some of the speeches sent for correction. I request that proper Stenographers may be appointed with sufficient experience so that the speeches may be correctly taken down, and no great difficulty is felt in correcting these speeches. This question requires urgent consideraiton, so that we may be sure of correct reporting—with these words I support the demand.

Mr. M. K. Ananthasiva Aiyar : Sir, we are thankful to Government for having accommodated us in this Hall furnished with very good seats and all convenience. Yet, we find one difficulty and, that is, there is too much of echo.

President : Steps are being contemplated to remedy that.

Mr. M. K. Nilakanta Aiyar : Two or three points have been stressed in the course of this discussion. First is the question of T. A. Government have never questioned the veracity of the statements made by the honourable members of this House, regarding their T. A. Any other alternative suggestion, if put forward by the members, would be duly considered.

As regards the Library, out of Rs. 1,800 provided in the Budget for 1114, only Rs. 1,000 has been spent. There is a Suggestion Book placed in the Library wherein the non-official members can enter any suggestion regarding purchase of books, but no honourable member has made any suggestion in that book from the year 1112 up to the end of 1114. Government are prepared to

[Mr. M K. Nilakanta Aiyar.]

accept the suggestion for the constitution of a committee for the proper and efficient conduct of the Library, as suggested by Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai.

In regard to the housing of the Legal Remembrancer's office in the building adjoining the Council Chamber, the matter was gone into fully. There is not sufficient accommodation available for the purpose.

As for the reporting of the speeches, the mistakes on the part of the Stenographers will be taken due note of.

Mr. Kottoor K. Kunjukrishna Pillai : May I know the honourable member's opinion regarding the suggestion that I have made as an alternative to the granting of T. A.

Mr. M. K. Nilakanta Aiyar : It will be considered.

President : It has been pointed out to me with considerable force that there are undoubted advantages in getting rid of this travelling allowance and embarking upon a system of monthly remuneration to the honourable members. But the difficulty would be that there might be some obstacle in the way of getting adequate attendance at the various Committees. That is an aspect which has to be kept in view. Probably, one solution, I do not mean to say that it is a final solution, would be to make a certain minimum payment and then an extra payment with regard to all attendance on each occasion. That might possibly be a solution, but the whole matter is being considered.

The question that Government be granted a sum of Rs. 51,300 under demand No. VIII—General Administration, Legislative Bodies was put and carried, and the grant made.

DEMAND NO. IX—MEDICAL.

Vaidyasastrakusala Dr. (Mrs.) M. Ponnen Lukose : Sir, I beg to move for a grant of Rs. 10,50,977 under Demand No. IX—Medical Department.

Mr. T. K. Kittan : സർ, മെഡിക്കൽ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലെ ഗ്രാൻറു് അനുവദിക്കേണ്ടതാണെന്നു് ഞാൻ അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ടുകൊള്ളുന്നു. കഴിഞ്ഞ രണ്ടു വർഷങ്ങളായി മിക്കവാറും നാലും അഞ്ചും മാസത്തേക്കു് ആശുപത്രികളിൽ മരുന്നു കിട്ടാതെയാണു് കണ്ടുവരുന്നതു്. അതുകൊണ്ടു വിശേഷിച്ചും സാധുക്കളായ രോഗികൾ വളരെ കഷ്ടപ്പെട്ടുന്നുണ്ടു്.

പിന്നെ ഒരു പരാതിയുള്ളതു് ചില ഡാക്ടറന്മാർ രോഗികളോടു കരുണയില്ലാതെ പെരുമാറുന്നുവെന്നുള്ളതാണു്. അവർ ദീനക്കാരോടു വ

ളരെ സൌമ്യമായി പെരുമാറണമെന്ന ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട ഗവണ്മെൻറു ഗുണദോഷിക്കണം. എല്ലാവരും അങ്ങിനെ കരുണ കാണിക്കുന്നില്ലെന്ന് ഞാൻ പറയുന്നില്ല. കുറെപ്പേർ ആ കൂട്ടരിൽ ഉണ്ട്.

അതുപോലെ, ഔഷധങ്ങൾ വരുത്തുന്നതിനു വളരെ കാലതാമസം നേരിടുന്നു. ആവശ്യമുള്ള മരുന്നുകൾ നേരത്തെ ആർഡർചെയ്തുവരുത്തി സ്റ്റോക്കുചെയ്തുകൊണ്ടു ഇല്ലാത്തസ്ഥലത്തു അപ്പോഴപ്പോൾ എത്തിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുന്നതിനു ഗവണ്മെൻറു ശ്രദ്ധിക്കണം.

Mr. Hajee Hassan Yacoob Sait (*Commerce and Industry, orth*) : സർ, ഈ ഡിമാൻറിനെ ഞാൻ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു. ഉൾനാട്ടുകളിലെ ജനങ്ങൾക്കു കൂടുതൽ വൈദ്യസഹായത്തിനായി കൂടുതൽ ആശുപത്രികൾ സ്ഥാപിക്കണം. ഇപ്പോൾ ആശുപത്രികളിൽ മരുന്നുകൾ ശരിയായി കിട്ടുന്നില്ല. കാരണം മരുന്നുകളുടെ കുറവാണ്. ഇതു പരിഹരിക്കുന്നതിനു ഗവണ്മെൻറു വേണ്ടതു ചെയ്യണം. പ്രൈവററ് ഡാക്ടറന്മാക്ക് ഗ്രാൻറ് കൊടുത്തു അവരെ പ്രോത്സാഹിപ്പിക്കണം. മെഡിക്കൽ രജിസ്ട്രേഷൻബിൽ കഴിയുന്നതും വേഗത്തിൽ നടപ്പിൽവരുത്തണം. കായംകളത്തു ആശുപത്രിയിൽ ഇപ്പോൾ രോഗികളെ കിടത്തി ചികിത്സിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള സൌകര്യം കുറവാണ്. അവിടെ കൂടുതൽ രോഗികളെ കിടത്തി ചികിത്സിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള സൌകര്യമുണ്ടാക്കണം. അവിടെ മരുന്നുകളുടെ കുറവുനിമിത്തം രോഗികൾ വളരെ കഷ്ടപ്പെടുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു കൂടുതൽ മരുന്നുകൾ സപ്ലൈചെയ്യണം.

Mr. E. K. Kuripe : സർ, എൻെറ നിയോജകമണ്ഡലത്തിലെ മലമ്പനിയുള്ള സ്ഥലങ്ങളെപ്പററി ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ നിന്ന് യാതൊന്നും ഗൌനിക്കുന്നില്ല. മന്നാംകണ്ടം മുതലായ സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ ഇപ്പോഴും ധാരാളമായി മലമ്പനിയുണ്ട്. ഈ സ്ഥലം പട്ടണങ്ങളുടെ അടുത്തു കിടക്കാതിരിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടാണ് ഗവണ്മെൻറു യാതൊന്നും അന്വേഷിക്കാതിരിക്കുന്നതു് എന്നു ഞാൻ സംശയിക്കുന്നു. മലംപ്രദേശങ്ങളിൽ കിടക്കുന്നതും മഹാരാജാവു തിരുമനസ്സിലെ പ്രജകൾതന്നെയാണ്. അതുകൊണ്ട്, ഈ കാര്യത്തിൽ മെഡിക്കൽ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽനിന്നും വേണ്ടതു പ്രവത്തിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്.

കോതമംഗലംആശുപത്രിയിൽ കഴിഞ്ഞ മാസംവരെ ൩൨൦൦൦ ആളുകൾ വന്നിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഇപ്പോൾ കിഴക്കൻപ്രദേശങ്ങളിൽ നിന്നു അനേകം സ്ഥലങ്ങൾ പതിച്ചുകൊടുത്തിട്ടുള്ളതുകൊണ്ട് അവിടെ ദിവസംതോറും ജനങ്ങൾ കൂടുതൽ കൂടുതലായി താമസിച്ചുവരുന്നു. അവരെല്ലാ

[Mr. E. K. Kuripe.]

വരും ഈ ആശുപത്രിയിലാണ് അഭയം പ്രാപിക്കുന്നത്. ഇന്ന് അത് കേവലം ഒരു ഡിസ്പെൻസറിയായിട്ടാണിരിക്കുന്നത്. അത് ഒരു ആശുപത്രിയായി ഉയർത്തുന്ന കാര്യം ഗവൺമെന്റിന്റെ ആലോചനക്കു വിഷയമാക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. തല്ക്കാലം ആയത് സാദ്ധ്യമല്ലാത്തപക്ഷം ഒരു ഡാക്ടരെയെങ്കിലും കൂടുതലായി നിയമിച്ചും മുന്നാണ്ടത്തെ അപേക്ഷിച്ച് കൂടുതൽ മരുന്നുകൾ അയച്ചുകൊടുത്തും സഹായിക്കണമെന്നപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നു.

Miss. **Thressja Kora**: Sir, I support the motion. It is high time for the Government to realise the necessity for appointing more Lady Doctors in the various hospitals in the country. In the cases of maternity, and for the treatment of women and children Lady Doctors are more useful and successful. Sir, Government must make it their policy to appoint one Lady Doctor at least in every District Hospital, in the country. Women fear to go to the Hospitals because of the fear of consulting male Doctors. It is only in extreme cases of necessity and when there is no other go do they resort to hospitals which are in charge of male Doctors. In answer to a question in the Assembly some two years ago, the Government had replied that a Lady Doctor would be appointed in the District Hospital at Palai. But as yet, they have not kept their promise even though many Lady Doctors were taken into service since then.

With these words I support the Demand.

Mr. Kalloor Narayana Pillai (*Mavelikara and Thiruvalla cum Pattanamthitta*):

സർ, ആശുപത്രികളും ഡിസ്പെൻസറികളും ഉൾപ്പടെ നമ്മുടെ രാജ്യത്ത് വ ൭ ആശുപത്രികളാണുള്ളത്. ഈ വ ൭ ആശുപത്രികളും സ്ഥാപിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നത് മിക്കവാറും പട്ടണങ്ങളിലും പട്ടണങ്ങളോട് അടുത്ത പ്രദേശങ്ങളിലുമാകുന്നു. ഉൾനാട്ടുകളിൽ താമസിക്കുന്ന ആളുകളുടെ സ്ഥിതി ഏററവും പരിതാപകരമാകുന്നു. സഞ്ചാരസൌകര്യം വേണ്ടപോലെ ഇല്ലാത്ത ഉൾനാട്ടുകൾ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ ധാരാളമുണ്ട്. തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ ആകെ ൪൦൦ പകുതികളാണ് ഉള്ളത്. ഇതിൽ ഓരോ പകുതിയും ചുരുങ്ങിയത് അഞ്ചും ആറും ചതുരശ്രമൈലും ചിലത് ൧൫൦ ചതുരശ്രമൈലും വിസ്തീർണ്ണമുള്ളവയാണ്. റാന്നി പകുതിക്കുതന്നെ ൧൨൦ ചതുരശ്രമൈൽ വിസ്തീർണ്ണമുണ്ട്. ഇങ്ങനെയുള്ള പ്രദേശങ്ങളിൽ അധിവസിക്കുന്നവർക്ക് വൈദ്യസഹായം വേണ്ടപ്രകാരം സിദ്ധിക്കുന്നില്ല. അതിനു കാരണം ഞാൻ മുൻപു പറഞ്ഞതുപോലെ പട്ട

ണങ്ങളിലും അതിന്റെ സമീപപ്രദേശങ്ങളിലുമാണ് ആശുപത്രികൾ സ്ഥാപിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതു എന്നുള്ളതാണ്. അവക്കു സൌകര്യമായി ആശുപത്രികളിൽ ചെന്നുചേരുന്നതിനു സാധിക്കുന്നില്ല. പ്രസവവേദന ആരംഭിക്കുന്ന സ്ത്രീകളെ ആശുപത്രികളിൽ കൊണ്ടുപോകേണ്ടതായി വരികയോ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ഡാക്ടരെ കൊണ്ടുവരേണ്ടതായി വരികയോ ചെയ്താൽ അതിനു നിവൃത്തിയില്ലാത്തവണ്ണം സഞ്ചാരസൌകര്യം കുറഞ്ഞ സ്ഥലങ്ങളാണ് തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ അധികവും ഉൾനാടുകൾ. കാറോ വണ്ടിയോ പോകാത്ത സ്ഥലങ്ങൾ ധാരാളമുണ്ട്. അതുകൊണ്ട് റൂറൽ ഡിസ്പെൻസറികൾ ഇവിടെ ധാരാളം സ്ഥാപിക്കണം. എം. ബി. ബി. എസ്സ്., എൽ. എം. പി. മുതലായ പരീക്ഷാവിജയികളായ ആളുകൾ ഇവിടെ ധാരാളമുണ്ട്. അവരെക്കൊണ്ട് റൂറൽ ഡിസ്പെൻസറികൾതുടങ്ങിച്ച് അവക്ക് വേണ്ട ഗ്രാൻറു കൊടുക്കുന്നപക്ഷം അതു് ജനങ്ങൾക്കു സൌകര്യപ്രദമായിരിക്കും. ൧൯൩൯-ൽ പ്രൈവററ് ഡിസ്പെൻസറി നടത്തിക്കൊണ്ടിരുന്ന ചില മെഡിക്കൽപ്രാക്ടീഷണന്മാരോടു ഒരുമിഡ്വൈഫും ഒരു കമ്പൌണ്ടറും ഉള്ള ഒരു ഡിസ്പെൻസറി നടത്തുന്നതിനു എന്തു് ഗ്രാൻറു വേണ്ടിവരുമെന്നു ചോദിക്കുകയും അതിൽ ചിലർ നൂറും ചിലർ എഴുപത്തഞ്ചും രൂപ ഗ്രാൻറു വേണ്ടിവരുമെന്ന് മറുപടി പറയുകയും ചെയ്തതായി എനിക്കറിയാം. അതുകൊണ്ട് റൂറൽ ഡിസ്പെൻസറികൾ ഏർപ്പെടുത്തുവാൻ ഗവണ്മെൻറ് വേണ്ട സൌകര്യങ്ങൾ ചെയ്തുകൊടുക്കണമെന്നാണ് എനിക്കു പറയുവാനുള്ളതു്.

ചെങ്ങന്നൂർ ഡിസ്പെൻസറിയെ ഒരു ഹാസ്പിററലാക്കണമെന്നു വളരെ മുൻപും ഞാൻ ഈ കൌൺസിലിൽ വാദിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതാണ്. അഡ്മിനിസ്ട്രേഷൻ റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ ചെങ്ങന്നൂർ ഡിസ്പെൻസറിയെ ഹാസ്പിററൽ എന്നു തെററായി എഴുതികാണുന്നുണ്ട്. ൧൧൧൫-ൽ ഔട്ട്പേഷ്യൻസിനെ ൧൯൩൯-ൽ ചെങ്ങന്നൂർ ഡിസ്പെൻസറിയിൽ ചികിത്സിച്ചപ്പോൾ കോഴഞ്ചേരി, മാവേലിക്കര എന്നീ ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് ആശുപത്രികളിൽ ൧൦,൦൦൦-ും, ൧൯,൦൦൦-ം രോഗികളെ മാത്രമെ ചികിത്സിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളു. ഇതിൽനിന്നും ചെങ്ങന്നൂർ ഡിസ്പെൻസറിയെ ഒരു ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് ആശുപത്രി ആക്കേണ്ട ആവശ്യകത ഉണ്ടെന്നു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനു ബോദ്ധ്യപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കണം. ചെങ്ങന്നൂർ ഡിസ്പെൻസറിയെ ഉടനെതന്നെ ഒരു ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ററ് ആശുപത്രി ആക്കണം എന്നുള്ള അഭിപ്രായം ഞാൻ ഇവിടെ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

Mr. James Fletcher: Sir, a very large sum of money is being spent annually by the Medical Department, and naturally the people would like the money to be utilised to their best advantage. Sir, we have been hearing complaints that the doctors employed in Government hospitals are not sufficiently sympathetic towards patients seeking their aid. Either these doctors are overworked, or they are indifferent to their legitimate work. It is a fact, Sir, that in the same dispensary, the attendance of out-patients is very high in a particular doctor's time, and very low in certain other doctor's time. The reason is not far to seek. The latter doctor is either inefficient or unsympathetic. The public have no confidence in him. This is a matter which has to be carefully looked into by the Surgeon-General.

Sir, we have got a very costly institution in Trivandrum, the Women and Children's Hospital at Taikad. I find from the Administration Report for the year 1113 that the number of major and minor operations conducted in that hospital during 1113 is far less than in the previous years. That, Sir, is a test to find out whether the doctors of that hospital have been discharging their duties efficiently and satisfactorily, and whether they command public confidence. I know of instances where the people living very near the Taikad hospital going for medical aid to the Mission Hospitals at Neyyoor or Nagercoil. Why ? It is high time that the Surgeon-General finds out the reasons, and posts, in the Taikad hospital, doctors who command the confidence of the public.

I may, in this connection, request Government to see that the private practice of Government doctors does not tempt them into indifference to their hospital work. There may not be any harm in allowing a certain amount of private practice ; but there should not be too much of it to the neglect of regular hospital work.

We all know, Sir, that the western system of medicine is now very much in vogue. But indigenous medicines are also liked by the people and used by a very large section of the public. Government should therefore think of giving more liberal grants to the Ayurveda and Siddha Vaidyans.

Mr. P. R. Godavarma Raja: In supporting the demand, let me voice forth the grievances of the inhabitants of the Poonjar pakuthi and of the neighbouring Kondoor pakuthi in the matter of the bi-weekly dispensary at Poonjar not being converted into a daily dispensary so far. Sir, this is a longstanding grievance of the people of these two pakuthies. They have made repeated representations on the matter ; still, Government have not taken serious notice of their needs in this respect.

Last year, I asked the Surgeon-General about this matter, and he in turn asked me whether the attendance, in the present bi-weekly dispensary there, would warrant or justify its conversion into a daily dispensary. Sir, from the administration report of the Department for 1113, I find that the attendance in our bi-weekly dispensary is even higher than that in about 8 or 10 district dispensaries.

A knowledge of the locality will convince anybody about the urgent necessity for converting the present bi-weekly dispensary into a daily one. According to the present arrangement, a doctor of the Lalom District Hospital has to come to the bi-weekly dispensary twice a week. During monsoon, he finds it very difficult to reach our place in time for attending to the numerous patients anxiously awaiting him at the bi-weekly dispensary. And, it is during monsoon time that all sorts of diseases break out. Unless the Government take a sympathetic view of the matter, these people would be hard-pressed for medical aid.

My purpose therefore is to bring to the notice of Government the immediate necessity for converting the present bi-weekly dispensary into a daily dispensary. As an alternative, however, if there are insurmountable difficulties in the way, I would suggest that some qualified private practitioner, willing to set up practice in the locality, may be given a liberal grant-in-aid. As the honourable member Mr. Kallur Narayana Pillai stated, that is what the Government should do if they are not able to establish dispensaries wherever necessary.

With these words, I support the Demand.

Mr. M. K. Ananthasiva Aiyar: Sir, I also support the Demand. I endorse the view expressed by Mr. Kallur Narayana Pillai that decent grants should be given to private practitioners who set up practice in rural areas. I am not in agreement with Mr. Fletcher in his view that Government doctors should not be allowed to have private practice. Many suffering people would be put to very great difficulty, and would be in grave danger of losing their lives, if Government impose any such restriction. It may happen that in a particular place the Government doctor is the only reliable medical man available; it is not fair that the people of that place should be forced to resort to quacks or less efficient doctors.

Sir, I would invite the attention of the Surgeon-General and of Government to the necessity of starting what may be called 'floating hospitals' in Kuttanad Sir, it is in the months of Meenam and Medam that harvesting is done in Kuttanad. For harvesting work, labourers from Central Travancore—from Kottarakara northwards and Vaikam southwards,—mostly Harijans, come over to

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Kuttanad with all their belongings and families. For about 2 months, these poor people live actually on the bunds of the fields, which are very insanitary; and the water they drink is very bad. Not infrequently, epidemic diseases also break out. It is, of course, not possible for these people to go to any hospital or dispensary; there is none within five to ten miles. Also, they have to work the whole day in order to earn enough for the monsoon season also. Their going to hospitals or dispensaries is therefore out of the question.

I would suggest that, during the harvest season, the department may hire a motor boat, equip it with the necessary medicines and appliances, and depute a doctor to go from place to place. I hope the suggestion will receive favourable consideration at the hands of the Surgeon-General and Government.

Mr. M. Govindan: If motor boats are considered costly, would the honourable member be satisfied with *Kettu Vallams* (indigenous boats) being converted and used as floating hospitals?

Mr. M K. Ananthasiva Aiyar: *Kettu Vallams* will be too slow for the purpose; because, the area to be covered is about 50 square miles. The doctor should be able to stay in each important place at least one day every week; he should have a kind of time table—Monday at such and such a place, and so on. That will be possible only in a motor boat.

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi: I also support the demand, Sir. I would draw the attention of Government to the need to minimise the expenditure on the Medical Department, by introducing a more liberal system of honoraria to private practitioners, and reducing the number of direct appointments to the Medical Service of the State. Only the standard must be a little higher and the Government doctors should be encouraged to take in as many honorary doctors as possible. Our Government doctors are not as a rule rude. It possibly depends upon the make-up of the man who approaches them. They are always jealous in admitting private practitioners as honorary helpers. If only greater discipline is enforced among them and if they are forced to take in honorary doctors, it will improve the standard of the honorary doctors. Government can also slowly do away with the necessity of appointing rather high paid surgeons and duputy surgeons. Only the specialists need be retained on a high salary and all the others could be honorary.

I second the proposal of Mr Ananthasiva Aiyar in regard to a floating hospital for Kuttanad. Floating hospital itself is a picturesque expression. I would suggest that the man in charge of the floating hospital may be asked to do propaganda work in the matter of public health also. If possible, a veterinary surgeon too may be asked to go round in Kuttanad. Kuttanad is an area which is very little known to most of the honorable members of this House although it is very well represented by my eloquent friend Mr. Mukkadan and the very convincing and honorable friend Mr. Ananthasiva Aiyar.

The Kuttanad problem is very peculiar. The amphibious existance of the people can be conceived only by those people who visit the area during the rainy months when it is so miserable. If any area in Travancore needs particular attention in the matter of public health and medical aid more than any other place, it is Kuttanad. Therefore, I trust that the Government will be pleased to instruct the Surgeon-General to give effect to the proposal of my honorable friend Mr. Ananthasiva Aiyar.

Mr. Thomas Chandy Mukkadan : സർ, ഈ ഡിമാൻറു അനുവദിക്കണമെന്ന് അഭിപ്രായപ്പെടുന്നതോടുകൂടി രണ്ടുമൂന്നു ചെറിയ സംഗതികൾകൂടി ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൻെറയും ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറയും ദൃഷ്ടിയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരണമെന്നു ഞാൻ ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നു. കുട്ടനാട്ടിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു എൻെറ സ്നേഹിതന്മാർ പ്രസ്താവിച്ച അഭിപ്രായങ്ങളോടു ഞാൻ പരിപൂർണ്ണമായി യോജിക്കയും, ൫൧ കൊല്ലത്തിനു മുൻപു കഴിഞ്ഞ പ്രജാസഭ മുതൽ വാദിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നതായ സഞ്ചാരആശുപത്രികളുടെ നടത്തിപ്പിനു യാതൊരുവിധമായ കാലതാമസവും വരുത്തരുതെന്നപേക്ഷിക്കയും ചെയ്തുകൊള്ളുന്നു. ഇതുകൊണ്ടു മാത്രം ശരിയായ വൈദ്യസഹായം കുട്ടനാട്ടുകാർക്ക് ലഭിക്കുന്നതല്ല. സമുദായപ്രാതിനിധ്യത്തെക്കുറിച്ച് പറയുന്നതിൽ കൂടുതൽ ശക്തിമത്തായി കുട്ടനാട്ടിൻെറ ആവശ്യങ്ങളെപ്പററി പറയേണ്ടതായിട്ടാണിരിക്കുന്നത്. ഈ രാജ്യത്ത് ഒരധഃകൃത ഭൂവിഭാഗം എന്നു അഭിസംബോധനം ചെയ്യത്തക്കവണ്ണമുള്ള ഒരു പ്രത്യേക സ്ഥലവിഭാഗമാണ് കുട്ടനാട്. കൊയിത്തുകാലങ്ങളിൽ മാത്രം സഞ്ചാര ഡിസ്പെൻസറികൾ ഉണ്ടായാൽ സാധുക്കൾക്കുള്ള വിഷമം പരിഹരിക്കപ്പെടുകയില്ല. പുളിംകുന്ന്, എടത്വാ, ചങ്ങനാശേരി, അമ്പലപ്പുഴ, ആലപ്പുഴ എന്നീ ചുററുപാടിലുമുള്ള പട്ടണങ്ങളിലെ ആശുപത്രികളിൽ അധികമുള്ള ഡാക്ടർമാരിൽ ഓരോരുത്തരും സമീപപ്രദേശങ്ങളിൽ ഒരു ദിവസമോ ദിവസത്തിൻെറ ഒരു ഭാഗമോ വിനിയോഗിച്ച് ഒരു കമ്പൌണ്ടരും കുറെ മരു

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നുകളുമായിട്ടു ചെന്നു് വൈദ്യസഹായം നൽകണമെന്നാണു് എനിക്കു പറയുവാനുള്ളതു്. ഇതു് നിഷ്പ്രയാസം സാധിക്കാവുന്ന ഒരു കാൎയ്യമാകുന്നു. ആറേഴ ഡാക്ടറന്മാരുള്ള ഒരു ആശുപത്രിയിൽ ഒരാൾ ഒരു ദിവസത്തിന്റെ ഒരംശം മറെറാരു പ്രദേശത്തു മാറിയിരുന്നു് വൈദ്യസഹായം നൽകുന്നപക്ഷം ആശുപത്രിയിൽ വരുന്ന ആളുകൾക്കു നേരാംവണ്ണം മരുന്നു കിട്ടുന്നതിനും പരിശോധനക്കു സൌകൎയ്യമുണ്ടാകുന്നതിനും സാധിക്കുന്നതാണു്. തല്ക്കാലം ഇതിനെ പ്രായോഗികതയിൽ വരുത്താൻ ആലപ്പുഴെനിന്നും അഞ്ചു മൈൽ അകലെയുള്ള കൈനകരി സ്ക്കൂളിനടുത്തു ആലപ്പുഴെ ആശുപത്രിയിൽനിന്നും ഒരു ഡാക്ടരെ കുറെ മരുന്നുകളും കൊടുത്തു അയക്കണം. അതു് ഉടനടി സാദ്ധ്യമല്ലാത്തപക്ഷം ആലപ്പുഴ രണ്ടു് ആശുപത്രിയുള്ളതിൽ ഒന്നിനെ ആലപ്പുഴ ടൌണിന്റെ കിഴക്കെ അററത്തു് പള്ളാത്തുരുത്തി ആററിന്റെ സമീപത്തിൽ മാററി സ്ഥാപിക്കുന്നപക്ഷം കുട്ടനാടിന്റെ പടിഞ്ഞാറൻപ്രദേശങ്ങളിൽ അധിവസിക്കുന്ന ഒരു വലിയ വിഭാഗം ആളുകൾക്കും വൈദ്യസഹായം യഥാകാലം ലഭിക്കും.

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi: May I know, Sir, whether the honourable member is aware that that dispensary was located at its present site in deference to the wishes of large numbers of the people of Alleppey?

Mr. Thomas Chandy Mukkadan: ൧൦൮-ലെ പ്രജാസഭയിൽ ഞാൻ സമൎപ്പിച്ചതായ നിവേദനത്തിന്റെ ഫലമായിട്ടാകുന്നു ഈ ഡിസ്പൻസറി അവിടെ സ്ഥാപിച്ചതു്. ഇതു് ആലപ്പുഴ ടൌണിന്റെ കിഴക്കെ അററത്തു സ്ഥാപിക്കണം എന്നു അന്നുതന്നെ ഞാൻ ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടിരുന്നു. കഴിഞ്ഞകൊല്ലത്തിൽ ഒരു ഗർഭിണിയായ സ്ത്രീയെ പ്രസവവേദനയോടുകൂടി ആലപ്പുഴെ കൊണ്ടുപോകുകയും വള്ളം കടത്തിവിടുകയില്ല എന്നു കനാൽഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ പറഞ്ഞതിനുശേഷം തിരിയെ പുളിംകുന്നു് ഡിസ്പെൻസറിയിലേക്കു വള്ളം തിരിച്ചു വിടുകയും ഡിസ്പെൻസറിയിൽ എത്തുന്നതിനു മുമ്പുതന്നെ ആ സ്ത്രീ വള്ളത്തിൽവച്ചു മരിക്കുകയും ചെയ്തു. അതുകൊണ്ടു് ആലപ്പുഴെയുള്ള ഒരു ഡിസ്പെൻസറി ടൌണിന്റെ കിഴക്കെയററത്തു മാററി സ്ഥാപിച്ചാൽ അതിന്റെ കിഴക്കും പടിഞ്ഞാറും ഭാഗങ്ങളിലുള്ള ആളുകൾക്കു് വൈദ്യസഹായം ലഭിക്കുന്നതിനു സൌകൎയ്യം ഉണ്ടാകും.

ആശുപത്രികളിൽ ചെല്ലുന്ന രോഗികൾക്കു ശരിക്കു മരുന്നു കിട്ടുന്നില്ല എന്നുള്ള സംഗതിയെപ്പററി ഇവിടെ പ്രസ്താവിക്കയുണ്ടായി. കഴിഞ്ഞ ആഴ്ചയിൽ ഒരു ദിവസം ഞാൻ പാക്ക്‌വ്യൂവിന്റെ മുന്നിൽക്കൂടി കടന്നുപോകുമ്പോൾ ആശുപത്രിയിലെ ഒരു ജോലിക്കാരൻ മരുന്നുകുപ്പിയുമായി വരുന്നതു കണ്ടു. സി. ഐ. ഡി. യെക്കൊണ്ടു പരിശോധിക്കുന്നപക്ഷം മെഡിക്കൽവകുപ്പിലെ കീഴ്ജീവനക്കാരിൽ ഓരോരുത്തരുടേയുംവീടുകളിൽ ഓരോ ആശുപത്രികൾക്കു ആവശ്യമുള്ള മരുന്നുകൾ ഉള്ളതായി കാണാം. പല ആശുപത്രികളിലും മരുന്നുകൾ ഇല്ലാതിരിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള കാരണം ഈ മരുന്നുമോഷണമാണു് എന്ന സംഗതി ഗവൺമെന്റിന്റെ ദൃഷ്ടിക്കു വിഷയീഭവിപ്പിക്കുകയും മരുന്നിനു പകരം വെള്ളമാണു കൊടുക്കുന്നതു് എന്നുള്ള സംഗതി സമർത്ഥയായ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റദ്ധ്യക്ഷയുടെ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരികയും ചെയ്തുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

നാട്ടിന്റെ നാനാഭാഗങ്ങളിലും ഉള്ള വൈദ്യസഹായസംബന്ധമായ കാര്യങ്ങളിൽ ഗവൺമെന്റു പ്രത്യേകം ശ്രദ്ധിക്കേണ്ടതായിട്ടുണ്ടു്. കാര്യക്ഷമമായ വിധത്തിൽ വൈദ്യസഹായം എല്ലാവർക്കും ലഭിക്കുന്നില്ല. കുട്ടനാട്ടിന്റെ വൈദ്യസഹായത്തെപ്പററി ഞാൻ നിർദ്ദേശിച്ചതുപോലെ രാജ്യത്തെ മററു ഭാഗങ്ങളിലും സമീപസ്ഥലത്തുള്ള ഡാക്ടർമാരെക്കൊണ്ടു് അതിനടുത്ത പ്രദേശങ്ങളിൽ ഒരു ദിവസത്തിൽ ഏതാനും ഭാഗം വൈദ്യസഹായം ചെയ്യത്തക്കവിധം വേണ്ട ഏർപ്പാടു ഗവൺമെന്റിൽനിന്നും ചെയ്യേണ്ടതാണു്. ഈ നിർദ്ദേശം ഗവൺമെന്റു പ്രായോഗികതയിൽ വരുത്തുന്നപക്ഷം എല്ലാപ്രദേശങ്ങളിലുമുള്ള ജനങ്ങൾക്കു വൈദ്യസഹായവിഷയത്തിലുള്ള സങ്കടത്തിനു പരിഹാരമുണ്ടാകുന്നതാണു്. അതുകൊണ്ടു പരീക്ഷാർത്ഥമെങ്കിലും ഒരു സ്ഥലത്തുള്ള ആശുപത്രിയിൽ ഡാക്ടർമാരുടെ എണ്ണം കൂട്ടാതെ അവിടെനിന്നും ഒരു ഡാക്ടരെ സമീപപ്രദേശങ്ങളിലുള്ള ജനങ്ങളുടെ സൌകര്യത്തിനായി അയച്ചുകൊടുക്കണം എന്നുള്ള അഭിപ്രായം ഞാൻ ഇവിടെ രേഖപ്പെടുത്തിക്കൊള്ളുന്നു.

Mr. K. M. Kesavan: Sir, I also support the Demand. And in supporting, I would draw the attention of the Surgeon-General to two or three points. I belong to a village from which the shortest distance to the nearest dispensary—not even a hospital—is five miles. As was pointed out here, it has been found very difficult to attend to the maternity needs of the poor village women. In spite of repeated requests, no lady doctor has been appointed to the dispensary at Haripad, which is situated in the taluk to which I belong. Several years ago a site at an enormous cost was acquired by the Department and yet the present dispensary is

[Mr. K. M, Kesavan.]

housed in an inconvenient rented building. I would request the Government to take early steps to appoint one lady doctor to each dispensary where there is none at present. At the same time I would request the Government to appoint a number of midwives one in each village, which is situated at a distance of more than two miles from any dispensary or hospital.

Another point I wish to lay stress on is that instructions should be issued to departmental doctors to stop their private practice. Because the departmental doctors are now given the freedom to carry on private practise, they are very often not available in the dispensaries and hospitals where they are expected to be present. It is quite natural, Sir, that the Doctor in a dispensary or a hospita may be called in to attend on a maternity case in a village, say a mile or two away. The male doctor goes in the absence of a lady doctor and it is very necessary that he should go and attend to that case. It may happen that he has to remain there for two or three hours. That means that he cannot be present in the hospital in the morning at the usual time, and a number of patients will be kept waiting because the doctor is absent. This is not the fault of the doctor.

Vaidyasastrakusala Dr (Mrs.) M. Poonen Lukose: May I know from the honourable member who would attend to that patient if the Government doctor did not go to that patient?

Mr. K. M. Kesavan: What I said was that the doctor generally attends on such calls and because he cannot but do it, he is not available in the hospital where he should be at the proper time. Sir, that is what I said.

The pay of the departmental doctors may be enhanced and their private practice might be stopped; and private practioners might be encouraged in order to meet the requirements of the people outside. With these remarks I support the Demand.

Vaidyasastrakusala Dr. (Mrs.) M. Poonen Lukose: Sir, I am glad that so many honourable members have taken part in the discussion on this Demand. It shows their interest in matters pertaining to the Medical Department. The discussion has brought out certain points about which I would like to offer a few remarks.

Several honourable members wanted dispensaries to be converted into hospitals and lady doctors to be appointed to dispensaries and to hospitals. I think Sir, that there is an impression among some of the honourable members that a hospital is a more important institution than a dispensary and therefore they would

prefer to have a hospital in their locality. You sir, have enunciated a new scheme which, it is hoped, will come into force beforelong whereby more efficient and more satisfactory medical aid will be available in different parts of the State. It has heen pointed out that this can be done only by a redistribution of the hospitals and dispensaries in the State. Therefore, at this stage I do not think there is any use in my trying to give you an assurance regarding the establishment of more dispensaries, or the increase of the staff in the hospitals, or anything of the kind. I am however grateful for the opinions expressed by the honourable members on this matter. When the question of re-allocation of hospitals and dispensaries is taken up, I shall certainly give due consideration to the views expressed on the floor of this House. It was also suggested by some members that more medical aid is necessary in rural parts. We all admit that—I trust the honourable members will advise Government as to how such aid is to be given. The Government will of course do all that lies in their power, but the non-official members must also play their part in the matter of organising medical relief in different rural parts of Travancore. In other words, honourable members must encourage private practitioners to start work in rural areas and I am sure, Government will then try to help the deserving practitioners.

Then Sir, some members reffered to the shortage of medicines in hospitals and the delay in the supply of medicines. The same complaint was made in the Sri Mulam Assembly also. I explained the situation. I then said that the slight shortage of certain drugs for a short period was inevitable. But there is not, Sir, such a general shortage of medicines in all the hospitals of the State as was made out by the honourable members here. I do admit that there was some delay in the supply of medicines and there were also some shortage of certain medicines for a time. But this has been rectified and there is sufficient supply of medicines in the institutions now. The honourable members will kindly notice that, for the last several years, the amount spent on purchase of medicines has been more or less stationary. The amount comes to about Rs. two lakhs. The number of institutions in the meantime increased and the number of patients treated in each institution has also increased. But the department is still spending the same amount for the purchase of medicines. This fact has been brought to the notice of the Government by me recently, and I feel sure that the question will receive consideration at the hands of Government.

In the matter of appointment of lady doctors in all the District Hospitals of the State I have to say that in most of the District Hospitals, there is a lady doctor. As for as Lalom hospital is concerned this was the subject of an interpellation in 1935. The Government replied then that when the question of appointing more

[Vaidyasastrakusala Dr. (Mrs.) M. Poonen Lukose]

lady doctors is taken up, the matter will be considered. It has not been possible to take up this question owing to various reasons. This does not mean that Government do not keep the promises they have made. When the question comes up along with the redistribution of hospitals, what is necessary will be done. But the absence of lady doctors in certain hospitals does not mean that the women are not cared for during confinement and similar situations. Every dispensary and District Hospital has a competent midwife and the doctor in charge attends to the women patients with the help of the midwife. I do not agree with the honourable member when she said that ladies are afraid to seek the help of men doctors. I do not think so, Sir. But there are women in Travancore who feel that women should be attended to only by lady doctors. The views of such persons should be respected. It is a matter of common knowledge that the Government of Travancore have done a great deal for the treatment of women. There are 98 midwives attached to the various institutions and 7 District Hospitals have lady doctors. The Public Health Department also has midwives and health visitors working in the Health Units and in rural areas. The question of appointing more midwives in rural areas will be considered by Government. But, in this matter I would appeal to the honourable members—since they appear to be interested—to help the midwives starting work in rural areas. The Government may be able to help them by means of small grants for a time. But I do not commit Government to any such promise on their behalf. I shall certainly try to give greater facilities for the treatment of women. This is a matter in which I am deeply interested having spent well nigh quarter of a century in this particular work. I fully understand the difficulties that women of rural parts have to undergo. It will be my earnest endeavour to do all I can to help them.

A reference was made by some honourable members to the want of sympathy of doctors. It was only a small cry. I was glad to find that there was no loud and general condemnation of all doctors. It was asked whether I could not do anything in this matter. But the difficulty, Sir, is that I do not know of any medicine I can inject into them to make them more sympathetic. I do not think that the majority of doctors are lacking in sympathy. If some of them appear to be unsympathetic it is because they are terribly overworked due to shortage of hands.

Sir, pointed reference was made to the diminution in the number of operations in the Women and Children's Hospital during 1115. If you take the statistics for several years, you may find

increase in one year, decrease in another and so on. But unless the decrease or increase is very striking and continues sufficiently long one cannot come to the conclusion that that particular institution is going down. I do not think that an institution should be condemned simply because the numbers vary a little now and then. During the end of last year, Sir, there were certain difficulties experienced by certain hospitals in different parts of the State. The Women and Children's Hospital was one of them. Patients were told not to resort to Government hospitals or to have injections or undergo operations. This may probably be the reason for the slight diminution in the number of operations performed at the Hospital. Last year one of the medical officers, as this Honourable House is aware, Sir, was doing special treatment for yaws in Poonthura. He was very nearly assaulted by the people and was not allowed to give injections to patients. It was made out that the Government wanted to kill the people by injections. Even last week, Sir, the same trouble arose in another area. The work had to be stopped, and the medical officer was ordered to start the special work in another place.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar. May I know the view of the member regarding the appointment of honorary surgeon in the different hospitals?

Vaidyasastrakusala Dr. (Mrs.) M. Poonen Lukose: I am coming to that Sir. The honorary system which is to be introduced in Madras, is quite different from the appointment of Honorary House Surgeons as is done in the hospitals of our State. If among private practitioners in Travancore there are persons of outstanding merit, I am sure, Government will be prepared when the time comes to consider their case for appointment as Honorary surgeons. I do not think that, at present, there are many such private doctors in our midst who can be appointed to Government hospitals. If and when such doctors are forthcoming, Government will consider the matter sympathetically. At present we have ten honorary house surgeons working in some of the important hospitals.

With regard to the particular representation about the Poonjar dispensary, Sir, I have to say that, I had the misfortune or good fortue, to visit Poonjar during the monsoon and saw for myself the difficulties which the inhabitants of that place experience. This very same question was brought to my notice some years ago. The matter has been represented to Government and, when the general scheme of redistribution of hospitals and dispensaries is taken up, the case of Poonjar will receive due consideration.

[Vaidyasastrakusala Dr. (Mrs.) M. Poonen Lukose]

With regard to the opening of more dispensaries in Kuttanad area and starting a floating dispensary, I am not in a position now to give a definite assurance. All that I could say is that there are already a few Government dispensaries in this area. With the shortage of staff in the existing hospitals it will not be possible to extent medical relief to rural areas in the manner in which honourable members suggested that this kind of work should be done. It is not so easy to spare one medical officer and one compounder for this kind of work from institutions which are already under-staffed. But to the extent possible for the department, this question will be considered.

I do not think, Sir, that Government doctors are jealous of private practitioners and their work. Far from that. The Government doctors will be only too glad in many cases if they had not to attend to patients outside the hospitals. Many of them have heavy work in the Government institutions. If the position of Government doctors were improved, private practice could be prohibited, but not as we are placed now.

As the present head of the Medical Department, I shall do all I can to make the department more useful to the people. In this connection, I am sure the honourable members will be glad to know what eminent medical persons from outside, who have recently visited Travancore, think of the medical and public health instiutions in the State. They have had occasion to tour round various parts of our State and they have been greatly impressed with all that our Government are doing in this direction. I think, Sir, that it is because we have been getting all these facilities absolutely free, we do not appreciate them. In British India, hospitals and dispensaries are to be found only every 15 or 20 miles, in some cases, whereas in Travancore we are fortunate in having in many parts allopathic and ayurvedic medical institutions situated at shorter distances. Therefore, what I wish to impress on this honourable House is that, if the medical department is to be of service—I mean of real service—to the people at large, the only way it can be done is, by making those who can afford to pay for medical aid, to pay for what they get, so that Government may be enable to extend medical relief to the poor in various parts of the State and to do it more efficiently.

The question that Government be granted a sum of Rs. 10,50,977 under Demand IX—Medical Department was then put to vote and carried.

The grant was made.

DEMAND X—PUBLIC HEALTH AND SANITATION.

Mr. M. K. Gopala Pillai: Sir, I rise to move for a demand not exceeding Rs. 2,56,416 under Demand X—Public Health and Sanitation.

Mr. K. K. Kuruvila (*Mavelikara and Tiruvalla* cum *Pattanamthitta*): Sir, I wish to speak a few words on this Demand. In attempting to do very big things which will prove beneficial to the people of the land, small things are sometimes negelected. That is what has happened in connection with the administration of the Public Health Department. I will give an illustration, Sir. Some years ago, the department had introduced a very necessary system of treatment to school children. While engaged in the treatment of children, there are special cases to which the attention of the specialists become very necessary. I understand that in treating children the services of specialists may become necessary and then they were sent down to Trivandrum at Government expense because of the availability of experts there. In some cases, attendants also are sent with them. I appreciated very much the little touches of kindness of Government in the matter of treating little children. After all, who is there that does not like poor children being treated free by Government agency? I do not know why the department concerned has stopped this practice of treating children now-a-days. I am at a loss to see why this little act of kindness once shown to the poor children should be withdrawn now. I am also told by the Health officer that there are poor people who need glasses for which there is only a provision of Rs. 500 in the department. Probably, the officer concerned will be able to make the best use of that allotment. But, how can children with bad eyes study? After all there is a meagre provision of Rs. 500 and the department cannot make any commission out of it. That is a matter for consideration at the hands of Government.

A second request that I want to make in this connection is the granting of comforts such as urinals and latrines to the pedestrian public as well as for those who take to bus travels. From various important centres, people are coming to our parts and they experience immense difficulties to attend to their nature calls. Kottayam is a place where this difficulty is keenly felt. Kottarakara is another instance in point. With regard to Kottarakara we have a peculiar grievance. That is a great centre of passengers and occasionally we used to take advantage of the Satrom in that centre. But now I find that the Inspector-General of Police has sent his people there so that no admission is allowed into the Satrom. Of course there is some gain to the Government but it is of great inconvenience to the travellers. I have seen the policemen guarding the gates there.

[Mr. K. K. Kuruvila.]

I have to congratulate the Government for I understand that they have an extensive scheme of appointing midwives in different parts of Travancore. I understand that that scheme has been submitted to the Government departmentally. I also understand that there is a great response on the part of the people for it. I specially thank the Government for that and I hope that the system will be introduced very soon. I need not say how much is the need for midwives in this country. That need is greater than that of hospitals. With the introduction of Panchayats in our country, I hope this will receive additional support from the Government.

I also understand that for the construction of latrines in rural areas there is a provision of only Rs. 500 in the budget. I cannot understand how the Public Health Department can serve this very great need in Travancore with this small amount. The Director of Public Health certainly is very careful about Government money. But no Government can be congratulated for saving money along these lines. I hope that the Government will consider the matter and do the needful.

Mr. M. K. Ananthasiva Aiyar : I support the demand. In doing so I wish to draw the attention of the Director of Public Health to the most unsatisfactory condition of the public health of Kuttanad. The Director of Public Health himself knows that out of all the places in Travancore Kuttanad is the most insanitary place. There is no season in the year when there is no epidemic. A perusal of the records in the dispensaries at Pulincunnu and Edathua will convince the Government that the epidemic of typhoid is prevailing during almost all the seasons of the year. What is the reason for all these? It is mostly on account of the water that the people there are using for drinking purposes. For nearly four months of the year the water of all the rivers and canals is brackish. We get only salt water. During that season we get water from some tanks which are situated in the midst of paddy fields which are under cultivation. We can more or less imagine the nature of water of a tank which is situated in the midst of paddy fields, in the midst of all sorts of rubbish. Moreover all the latrines and privies of the people of Kuttanad are opened towards running water. It is this water that we drink. Unless and until some legislation to prevent such a system is introduced I do not think the sanitary condition of the people can be improved.

During the cultivation season we are put to very much trouble by mosquitoes. I know that the mosquitoes bite. Whether they are dangerous mosquitoes or not I do not know. There is no malaria or filaria there. But mosquitoes are a nuisance. If these mosquitoes are eradicated it will be a boon to the people.

Now the animals dying in that place are thrown into the river and it is this water that we have to drink, That system also has to be prevented. A legislation must be enacted. I draw the pointed attention of the Director of Public Health to this matter.

There was a scheme to give drinking water by means of pump or so by the Water Works Department. Some two or three years ago Rs. 35,000 was provided in the budget for purchase of machinery for boring wells. But nothing has further been done. This year we find Rs. 12,000 provided. I do not know what has become of the remaining surplus. Anyhow I urge that the Director of Public Health will make the necessary recommendations to the Government so that drinking water may be supplied to us at a very early date. If the Water Works Department thinks that it is not possible to give us drinking water by digging more wells, it would be enough if we are provided with good tanks here and there from where we could get water to drink. I would suggest that this matter should receive the immediate attention of the department.

Mr. James Fletcher: Sir, I support the motion, and desire to bring certain facts for the consideration of the Director of Public Health. Sir, we are aware of the fact that malaria began in certain pakuthies of Neyyattinkara. From those pakuthies it spread; and now we have got the infection spread out to the Vilavancode, Kalkulam and Nedumangad taluks. Not only to these taluks has malaria spread but it has even reached places like the Trivandrum town. There are cases of malaria in the Trivandrum town. Though the Director of Public Health may deny that there is any case of malarial attack, I can refer him to two cases now in the General Hospital where the Doctors have fround that it is first class malaria. Thus it is clear that malaria is spreading. It is high time to check its growth. Of course I am aware that this department alone may not be able to stop the epidemic. There should be the co-operation of the people also. But it is high time that the Director gives sufficient instruction to the people to co-operate with him in eradicating the disease from those areas. As one of my friends remarked, malaria is a disease which brought about the destruction of some of the ancient towns. Unless and until every effort is made and scientific action taken to stop the epidemic, it will lead to dangerous results. Therefore I request that the Director should take necessary steps and very vigorous action to stop the spread of the disease. The Director thinks that quinine is the only medicine for malaria. I know of Sidha and Ayurveda Doctors treating many of the malaria patients with success. Malaria has become so very dangerous that one of the Police sub stations at Ottasekharamangalam had to be locked up. No police officer is free from attack in that area, With in two or

[Mr. James Fletcher]

three days of his arrival he will be attacked by malaria. Two or three policemen stationed there died as a result of malaria. It has become so dangerous. It is high time that immediate action is taken.

Another point which I wanted to bring to the notice of the House is regarding the villages in the sea coast. The coastal villages are very much neglected. People there are very poor. They have no idea of sanitation. They live huddled up in small huts without any clean place for spending their evenings. They have no latrines or playgrounds or anything of that sort. Any member of the department who visits those places will be convinced that their life is very miserable because of the unsatisfactory surroundings. When infectious diseases come to the area they die like flies. Something should be done in the case of these villages to keep them in better sanitary and healthier condition. I draw the attention of the department to this fact for the following reason. The strength of a chain depends upon its weak link. Similarly if the State has to keep its health in the proper way, you have to get rid of weak points like the coastal regions. Once when infection is begun in such areas it will spread like wild fire to the interior parts of the State. Therefore I draw the attention of the department to seeing to the sanitary condition of the coastal villages.

Mr. K. M. Kesavan: There is no department which requires the co operation of the public so much as the Public Health Department. As my honourable friend Mr. Fletcher has pointed out, malaria has spread from Neyyattinkara to Nedumangad and this morning another friend was remarking that it has broken out in the northern taluks also. I do not know how far that statement is true. Anyhow it is a matter which requires immediate attention of the Public Health Department.

There are some other diseases which are rampant in our country. I refer to filariasis and tuberculosis. Governmant have already started a hospital in South Travancore to alleviate the distress caused by tuberculosis. I think that there is no other disease which has done and is doing more havoc to humanity in India than tuberculosis. Every effort must be made to root out this disease. People who have visited the northern portions of my constituency viz., Shertallai, might have seen persons dragging along with difficult steps because of their swollen legs. Filariasis is the disease that is rampant in those parts. Very often we see young children, and handsome children too, suffering from this disease. It is a pity to see them, Sir. There is no more charitable work to be done than the work of wiping out this disease from those parts of my constituency. I understand that people who have got filariasis are laid up with fever from 4 to 5 days in a month and it would take a

week more for them to recover from the after effects of that fever. Thus for about 10 or 15 days in a month these people cannot do any sort of work And often they find it very difficult to attend to their domestic pursuits even. If that is the condition with regard to a large number of people in our country, certainly, the future of our country is very gloomy. In order to improve the public health of our population, in order to wipe out such widespread diseases like filariasis and tuberculosis, the Health Department and the public should co-operate in the most hearty manner. Another thing to which I want to draw the attention of the Department and the Government is, as my esteemed friend Mr. Kuruvilla said, the need for better urinals where people gather together. In all important centres, not only in towns, but also in places where people come and wait for buses, it has been found very difficult to answer the first call of nature. This difficulty must have been experienced in a greater degree by the other sex, the women, of our country. I understand that there is no separate provision for this purpose even in this building for the lady members.

Then I want to speak a few words about our satrams. These satrams are now under the control of the Land Revenue Department. I have no objection for their being continued under the same department provided they would be looked after very well. I would request the Government that these satrams be handed over to the Health Department if they would construct ideal latrines and urinals and show to the public how health can be taken care of by good sanitation. With these observations I support the motion wholeheartedly.

Mr. Kochikkal P. Balakrishnan Tampi: Sir, I would also support the demand. In doing so, I wish to make a few observations regarding the attitude of the Alleppey Municipal Council in the matter of public health. I do not know whether it is part of their financial tactics to bring pressure on the Government for more liberal contribution from Government, they have made a most unwise decision to stop their anti-mosquito work which had proved to be very useful so far as the public health of the people are concerned. They were carrying on the anti-mosquito compaign in co-operation with the Public Health Department. As a permanent resident of Alleppey I am aware that the mosquito trouble has been considerably minimised by the very useful work carried on by the Health Department. Therefore, I request that Government may be pleased to instruct or rather to order the Municipal Council to continue this useful work.

With regard to the proposal of Mr. Anantasiva Aiyar to make adequate provision for the supply of good drinking water for Kuttanad, I entirely agree with him. By erecting and making a few

[Mr. Kochikkal P. Balakrishnan Tampi.]

tube wells in a few isles of the Kuttanad area that problem can be very satisfactorily solved. In that matter, I have to express my thankfulness to the Government because a few months ago when there was an outbreak of the epidemic of Anthrax in Kuttanad I wrote to the Government and officers of the Public Health Department and Veterinary Department atonce went to the spot and made the necessary investigations and proper arrangements to see that the disease was well controlled. In that connection I also propose that the Magistrates should go round the places and make the people understand, that if they break the laws in the Penal Code regarding offences against public health they will be brought to book. I think, as it is, the Penal Code can proceed against those who commit offences against public health. Incidently I propose also that the Director of Public Health might keep himself in touch with the Legal Remembrancer to see whether some legislation on the lines of the Madras Public Health Act could not be enacted here too, so as to empower the Public Health Officer to prosecute anyone who commits acts against the laws of sanitation. I do really congratulate the Public Health Officers for the good work they have done with the result that there had been no outbreak of cholera or smallpox in the land for the last two years.

I request the Director of Public Health to carry on investigations regarding the diet of the people. I know that the Department is well staffed by people who have taken Doctor's degrees and diplomas in Public Health. I request them that investigations may be carried on in the line of what is being done in Coonoor. The diet of the average citizen is very poor. It is deficient in vitamins. These vitamins have swelled into all the letters of the alphabet of the language and they threaten to swell into the numerals also. The Public Health Department should investigate what kind of food the people should eat and what they should reject. They should discover the ideal diet at a small cost that could be recommended to the poor of the land. So far, I do not know if any investigations have been carried on by the Department in this direction, although there are competent people on the staff of the Department who could very well carry on such investigations.

Dr. M. K. Gopala Pillai: Sir, the honourable member for Thiruvalla complained that adequate facilities are not given for the medical examination of school children. Till 2 or 3 years ago there were no competent medical men to treat school children in their respective places. But with the appointment of a specialist in the District Hospital at Kottayam, there was no further necessity for bringing the children to Trivandrum. That was why children were not being taken to Trivandrum.

Mr. K. K. Kuruvilla ; Do we get the services of the Specialised Doctor throughout the year ?

Dr. M. K. Gopala Pillai: His services can be had year in and year out. There is also a qualified doctor to correct eye defects. It is for the honourable members to induce the parents to take their children suffering from eye defects to the hospitals. The parents bringing the children to the hospitals, from distant places were being given a small remuneration also. Though we extend that help even now, that does not seem to be a sufficient stimulus for them to continue to take their children to the hospitals. But considering the large number of children suffering from eye defects and the vast amount of expenditure to be incurred on that account the practice of giving remuneration to the parents was stopped temporarily. The prices of glasses also contribute to a huge expenditure. The headmasters were coaxing the parents to get glasses for their children who suffered from eye defects. In many cases the parents did not co-operate with the children or with the teachers or with the staff of this Department.

Now, with regard to the urinals I may say, Sir, that urinals are wanting in several places. There are no urinals at Kottayam and Kottarakara. But the public health administration at Kottayam is vested with the Municipality there and the Municipal President at Kottayam is.........

Mr. K. K. Kuruvilla: Has the Department advised the President of the Municipal Council in this respect ?

Dr M. K. Gopala Pillai: When the Public Health Director visited Kottayam advice was tendered to him but with no result. The honourable member also spoke with regard to the inadequacy of funds for the construction of latrines in rural areas. This amount of Rs. 500 is only intended to construct latrines for demonstration purposes. It is not intended to supply latrines freely to every house in the village. The idea was to construct some model latrines in certain central places where people can come and see them. But when requests were forthcoming, the department had been complying with those requests.

Now with regard to the prevalance of typhoid in the Ambalapuzha taluk, I wish to draw the attention of the honourable members that the spread of the disease is due to the objectionable habit of easing indiscriminately in the rivers. In the Kuttanad area this habit is very common among the people. A legislation is under the contemplation of the Government. Mosquitoes cannot be eradicated from Kuttanad. It is a water-logged area and the mosquito nuisance mostly prevails there from Makaram to Medom, that is, till the harvest season. But with the onset of monsoon the mosquito nuisance will abate. It is in paddy fields that water collects and any anti-mosquito measures may become injurious to the growth of paddy.

[Mr. M. K. Gopala Pillai]

With regard to the Malaria question in Nedumangad, Neyyattinkara and Vilavancode, I may inform the honourable members that malaria has not been brought to those places, but it has been endemic there during the last several years and with the failure of the monsoon and owing to certain Meteorological conditions prevailing there, there is a tendency for that particular disease to take an epidemic turn. As the honourable member concerned is aware, the Government have been gracious enough to sanction the necessary amount to adopt all preventive measures. There is already in the budget an amount of Rs. ·0,000 to launch mosquito control measures. With the onset of monsoon, malaria reaches its peak of infection. Quinnine distribution centres have already been opened and two or three more hospitals were lately opened, one at Vilapil another at Malayinkil and the third at Marayamuttam.

With regard to sanitation in the beach villages, I may inform the honourable members that beach districts are grouped in conservancy towns and from Vizhinjam up to Cape Comorin beach villages are grouped in charge of the conservancy Overseers. Steps are being taken to improve the sanitation of those places. There is scarcity of water and absence of latrines. This is gradually being attended to. Mr. Kesavan referred to the incidence of filariasis and tuberculosis. Lately a tuberculosis sanatorium was ordered to be opened at Nagercoil and within two or three years that will be an accomplished fact. There is already filariasis control work in Sherthalai and Alleppey and considerable improvement has been effected in regard to its incidence and infection. Before the control work was started, 30 percent of children under 5 years suffered from filarial infection. After four years of control work, only one per cent was seen to be affected.

With regard to the idea of stopping mosquito control measures at Alleppey by the Municipality, I may inform the honourable member that Government will do the needful in the matter.

The honourable member also wanted to improve the diet of the people Sir, an investigation has been already carried out with regard to the sample of diets for the people in Travancore. Probably he was not aware of that investigation. One of the senior officers of the Department was deputed to Coonnoor who underwent a special training in dietetics. The special officer has submitted his report to the Government and it is under consideration by Government. They would start this work very soon.

There is a provision of Rs 25,00· in the budget for investigation purposes of the water supply in Kuttanad. Some tube wells will be constructed and the Public Works Department has promised to take up the work as early as possible.

In view of the explanation offered, I request that the amount may be granted.

The question that Government be granted a sum of Rs. 2,56,416 under Demand X—Public Health and Sanitation, was put and carried

The grant was made.

DEMAND No. XI—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT (INCLUDING) WATER WORKS AND DRAINAGE.

Mr. S. Sesha Aiyar: Sir, I beg to move that Government be granted a sum of Rs. 5 ,88,962 under Demand XI - Public Works Department including Water Works and Drainage.

Mr. E. K. Kuripe : സർ, ഞാൻ ഈ ഡിമാൻറിനെ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു. ഉൾനാടുകളിൽ ഉള്ള റോഡുകളെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് പി. ഡബ്ലിയു. ഡി. യിൽനിന്നും യാതൊന്നും ചെയ്യുന്നില്ല. ഗവൺമെൻറു അനുവദിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള പല റോഡുകളും പൂർത്തിയാക്കാതെ ഇട്ടിരിക്കയാണു ചെയ്യുന്നതു്. തൽക്കാലം റോഡുകളായി പണി പൂർത്തിയാക്കാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ലെങ്കിലും മനുഷ്യർക്കു നടക്കത്തക്കവിധത്തിൽ ചില്ലുറോഡുകളായിട്ടെങ്കിലും അവയെ തീർക്കേണ്ടതു് അത്യാവശ്യമാണ്. കൃഷിസ്ഥലത്തേക്കു പോകുന്നതിനുള്ള സൌകര്യംപോലുമില്ലാത്ത ഉൾനാടുകളിൽ പലരും വിഷമിക്കുന്നുണ്ടു. അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള സ്ഥലത്തെങ്കിലും റോഡുകൾ വെട്ടുന്നതിനു ഗവൺമെൻറിൻെറ ശ്രദ്ധ പ്രത്യേകം പതിയണം. മൂവാററുപുഴ താലൂക്കിൽ ഗവൺമെൻറു് അനുവദിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള പല റോഡുകളും പണി പൂർത്തിയാക്കാതിട്ടിരിക്കുന്നതിനാൽ ജനങ്ങൾ വളരെ കഷ്ടപ്പെടുന്നു.

President: While I do not wish to stifle or discourage discussion on this question of Public Works, I hope that honourable members will recollect that, to a very large extent, the Committee appointed by the Government to discharge the responsibilities in the matter of their needs in the several constituencies, have a right to tender advice which will, normally speaking, be accepted.

Mr. E. K. Kuripe: സർ, പട്ടണങ്ങളിൽ ചെലവാക്കുന്നിടത്തോളംതന്നെ പണം ഉൾനാടുകളിൽ ചെലവാക്കിയില്ലെങ്കിലും മനുഷ്യർക്കു നടക്കത്തക്കവിധത്തിലെങ്കിലും ഉള്ള റോഡുകൾ പണിയുന്നതിനുള്ള പണം ചെലവാക്കണമെന്നാണു ഞാൻ പറയുന്നതു്. തന്നെയുമല്ല, ഓരോ ആണ്ടിലും അതാതു താലൂക്കുകളിൽ ഇതിലേക്കു അനുവദിക്കുന്ന പണം മേലാൽ മുഴുവനും അതാതു ആണ്ടുകളിൽത്തന്നെ ചെലവാക്കണമെന്നും എനിക്കപേക്ഷയുണ്ടു്.

Mr. K. K. Kuruvilla : Sir, I shall try to be brief. When I came to this Council for the first time, it was rather a strange experience to me to find one member after another standing up and pleading for his own cause, 'a road here, a bridge there'. I wondered how one could get his needs satisfied if this individual cry went on. I myself was very unfairly criticised by my own constituency for not representing the particular needs of that constituency. I felt, therefore, that if a plan is devised by which, slowly and surely, the country's need is met then there will be no problem for each one of us to stand up and complain that we have not got this or that. I therefore suggest to the Committee that is going to be codstituted that they should have a five or seven year plan by which the department should work consistently and satisfy all our needs. That is very necessary in the light of the industrial development which we have in view.

It was, an year ago, I think, that I discussed a scheme with Mr. Sesha Aiyar, a general scheme for Central Travancore. If you will permit me I shall stress the one great advantage of that scheme which will cover the whole of Central Travancore. Under that scheme, the construction of a three mile road, in a gap, would connect Alleppey by the shortest route with the whole hinterland. Some improvement to existing roads and a couple of bridges would bring into existence other arterial roads linking Trivandrum Quilon and other areas direct with the rich planting districts of Central and North Travancore and the High Ranges by much shorter routes than the existing ones. I need not expatiate on this because I have sufficiently discussed this question with Mr. S. Sesha Aiyar an year ago. In this connection attention may be drawn to the fact that if there is an irrigation and navigation project included in this scheme, it would inerease production several fold in those areas. The Executive Engineer Rev. Mr. John Curiyan submitted, I understand, a scheme to the Government which, I hope, will receive the consideration of Government.

One more matter I wish to touch upon, *viz.*, the question of a bridge at Kozhencherry. Last year, I found that Rs. 40,000 was allotted to that bridge, but that amount was not spent.

President : Which bridge is it?

Mr. K. K. Kuruvilla : At Kozhencherry, across the Pampa river.

Sir, this year Rs. 10,000 is allotted. I am surprised to find that when Rs. 40,000 had been allotted for the initial work last year, only Rs. 10,000 is allotted this year. I am afraid that no

work will be carried on this year also. That is an important bridge which will connect several high ways in the State and I hope that the Department will try to start some work in connection with that bridge.

Mr. P. R. Godavarma Raja: Sir, let me at the outset thank the Government for their generosity in constituting a committee to go into the question of communications in the State. That is an indication of the generous policy of Government to associate the people more and more with the Government of the country, so that the ultimate goal may be reached. While fully realising the usefulness of the committee proposed, I cannot but voice forth the difficulties experienced at present by the people of the easternmost taluk of the Kottayam Division, in the matter of roads and bridges.

Sir, in answer to a question, the Deputy Chief Engineer answered today that, in Poonjar, there are 15 schools and 5 public offices. That, I beg to submit, would suffice to convince the Government of the importance that should be attached to Poonjar, in the matter of public works. I am not unmindful of the cost involved. But, Sir, unless Poonjar gets the neceessary means of communication, the people of that pakuthi would be cut off from the rest of the Kottayam Division. I would therefore request Government to do something in the matter as early as passible.

Miss Thresia Kora: Sir, I seriously doubt whether the P. W. Department has got any definite policy before it. Works which are started in a certain year are not pushed through in the next year and are left unfinished; while, other new works are started in the next year and again left incomplete towards the close of the year. Sir, incomplete roads and incomplete bridges cannot, obviously, be of any use.

Sir, the people of Minachil have been, for generations, agitating for a bridge across the Minachil river at Palai. There have been repeated representations on the matter both here and in the Assembly. About 10 years ago, some attempt was made towards the construction of the bridge and actually the pillars were planted but the work stopped there. No further provision was made, and the work has been lying over for want of funds, all these years. Sir, that is a place where about 3,000 people cross and recross the river every day, most of them school children ; and, during floods, every year there is loss of life in attempting to cross the river. Sir, if means of communications of such urgent necessity are not attended to by the P. W. D., what function on earth, I ask, do the high-paid officers of the Department have ?

[Miss Thressia Kora.]

Similarly, for many years, the roads in the northern taluks have not been maintained. Only very small allotments are made for the maintenance of these roads. And, it is the peculiar misfortune of the Minachil taluk that it has not got even one decent public building built at Government cost, not even a departmental school building or a Court house. The few serviceable roads in the taluk have been constructed by the people. The poor tax payer of Minachil ought to get something in return for the tax he pays. Justice demands that, whild the people in the capital enjoy all sorts of luxuries, at least the bare necessities of the mofussil inhabitants are provided by Government.

Mr. K. M. Kesavan: Sir, no amount of condemnation will be too much in regard to the unwise and useless way in which the P. W. D. carries on its work at present. I can substantiate my statement by a reference to what I see every day in the vicinity of my house.

Sir, there is a Sanskrit school within a furlong from my house. Young children come to that school from places even 2 miles off. There is a portion of the village road, leading to the school, which is generally under water in the rainy season. There is no ferry provided there, and the school-going children have to wait until the grown-up people who may by chance go by that way to actually carry them across that part of the road.

President: Where is this?

Mr. K. M. Kesavan: At Evoor, very near the temple. I had sent in an interpellation about this matter, but it has not been answered so far.

Mr. Puthupalli S. Kishna Pillai: Evoor or Pathiyoor?

Mr. K. M. Kesavan: This is at Evoor; there is a similar portion of the same road, at Pathiyoor too. This is on the Kayamkulam-Muttam road which is just about 5 miles long.

Sir, at Pathiyoor, near the temple, there was a bridge which fell into ruins; there too, there is not even a ferry now. Just a few days ago, before coming here to attend the Council I had to go to the Proverthicar's Cutcherry there to pay tax. As I approached the Cutcherry, I found this place full of water. I could not even made through; it was so deep. That was the place where there was the bridge which I referred to; I had to wait there until a poor man living on the brink of the punja field there brought his canoe and ferried me over to the other side; and, in grateful recognition of his timely services, I gave him a few chuckrams.

Going along the same road, and as we approach Kayamkulam we see a very curious state of affairs. Sir, I have not got statistics before me; whatever I have seen, whatever information I have been able to gather, I am placing before the House. In regard to this part of the road, the policy was adopted, of gravelling the road, at the rate of 2 furlongs per annum, so that in the course of the last 5 years, the department has gravelled 10 furlongs or so *i. e.*, between Kayamkulam and the Eruvai temple. The road has not been widened although it has been encroached upon by the land-owners on either side. A nominal gravelling has been done, with the result that, owing to heavy traffic, the gravel has been powdered into fine reddish soil which only serves to soil the cloth-fringes of the passers-by. A more foolish policy of keeping a road, cannot be thought of. Sir, this is a typical instance.

Coming to Kartikapalli, there are instances where the Department is pursuing an even more foolish policy. Representations have been made time after time to improve and gravel certain roads which are extremely useful to the people, especially to carry manure from one place to another. I understand that, in 1105, a provision of Rs. 5,000 was made for widening and gravelling the Kayamkulam-Kartikapalli road. I have sent in an interpellation about that road also. I learn that provision was allowed to lapse; and nothing has been done so far. The road remains as bad as it ever was. I may even add that the bad condition of all these roads is very well known to the Legal Remembrancer, since he has toured all these parts in connection with his last election propaganda.

President: He has apparently survived these roads (*Laughter.*)

Mr. K. M. Kesavan: I would request Government to make liberal allotments to the P. W. D. Budget so that roads and canals can be opened wherever necessary, and every village in the State linked with every other. If that is done, the products in the hills can be easily transported to the backwaters and thence to ports like Alleppey and Cochin. It is only by adopting such a policy of opening new roads and repairing old roads, and of deepening and widening old canals and cutting open new canals, that we can develop our trade and commerce. With these observations I support the demand.

Mr. James Fletcher: Sir, I have to narrate a story different from that of my friend Mr. Kesavan. I have to thank Government for the proposed dustless road from Trivandrum to the Cape. Sir, this road is one which is most frequented by tourists from all parts of the world. The famous ancient temple at Cape Comorin attracts a large number of pilgrims from north

[Mr. James Fletcher]

and central India. People from various parts of the world desire to see the Cape, the land's end of India. Naturally it is a place that is most frequented and the people who come there will take with them reminiscences of their experience on the roads. Therefore, Sir, for the credit of this country that road ought to be a first class road.

Further, I may also bring to the notice of this House that this road is one which contributes much to the Government Treasury in the way of toll every year and the improvements to this road should be attended to first. However, I have to bring to the notice of the Government the fact that the existing road has to be straightened in many places. Sir, probably it was a zig-zag foot-path years ago, when the alignment was made. If the road is straightened, it may be possible to save a distance of about 3 to 4 miles; and if that work is accomplished it will reduce to that extent the cost of maintenance of that road. Therefore now when a large sum of money is to be spent on the improvement of that road, I would suggest that the Department will take particular care to see that the alignment is straightened and the bends are broadened.

Secondly, Sir, I desire to bring to the notice of this House the fact that when a very costly road is constructed from Trivandrum to Cape, the traffic will be so heavy that it is possible that the road will be damaged. To prevent this I would suggest that Government may be pleased to have a waterway, by restoring the A. V. M. Canal. Sir, large quantities of salt have to be brought from South Travancore to Central and North Travancore. Large quantities of paddy go from the granary of Travancore to other parts of Travancore. There are other things manufactured in South Travancore that are sent up to Central and North Travancore. All these will be too heavy for a costly road as the one that is proposed to be constructed. Therefore, to draw away a certain quantity of heavy goods from being carried along the road, I would suggest that the A. V. M. Canal which was once existing and which was once usefully functioning may be restored.

Mr. V. S. Arumukhom Pillai: May I know from the honourable member whether he has any idea of the cost of opening that canal?

Mr. James Fletcher: The cost has not been estimated. But I think that it will be within the possibility of the funds available for next year.

Sir, I would also bring to the notice of the Government, another factor which, I think, is important. That is, the coastal villages are not having good roads where motors can ply about. In these

coastal villages roads are highly necessary. Tapioca is a common food of the poor people and it needs the addition of fish for being really nutritious. Fish is available in large quantities on the sea coast. In order that this fish may be transported from the sea-side to the interior parts of the State convenient roads ought to be constructed. With a view to make it possible for the transport of these articles from the coastal area to the interior of the State I would suggest that the Department will immediately make the necessary arrangement for the construction of roads along the coast.

Of course, I have to thank the Government very much for associating a certain number of elected members of both the Houses of Legislature in helping Government in the matter of the construction of the roads which are necessary. The committee would be of immense help, I am sure, to the Government, in giving the necessary precedence to the roads that could be constructed with the funds that will be available for every year.

Mr. Thomas Chandy Mukkadan: സർ, ഈ ഡിമാൻറു അനുവദിക്കണമെന്നു അഭിപ്രായപ്പെടുന്നതോടുകൂടി ഒന്നു രണ്ടു സംഗതികൾ മാത്രം വളരെ ചുരുക്കത്തിൽ ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ ദൃഷ്ടിയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരുവാൻ ഞാൻ ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നു. എൻെറ മാന്യസ്നേഹിതൻ മി. ബാലകൃഷ്ണൻതമ്പിപോലും കുട്ടനാടിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ള കാര്യങ്ങൾ അടിയന്തിരമാണെന്നു സമ്മതിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതാണ്. ഏതു സംഗതി ഇവിടെ പറഞ്ഞാലും അതുകൊണ്ടു യാതൊരുപയോഗവുമില്ലാത്തതുകൊണ്ട് എല്ലാ കാര്യവും എടുത്തു പറയാതെ കുട്ടനാടിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ച പൊതുമരാത്തു കാര്യത്തെപ്പററി മാത്രം സൂചിപ്പിക്കാമെന്നാണു ഞാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നത്.

ഗതാഗതവിഷയത്തിൽ മററു താലൂക്കുകളെ അപേക്ഷിച്ച് കുട്ടനാട്ടിലേയ്ക്കു കൂടുതൽ വിഷമമുണ്ടെന്നുള്ള സംഗതി സുമാർ ൧൰ കൊല്ലം മുമ്പു തന്നെ പഴയ ശ്രീമൂലം പ്രജാസഭവഴി ഞാൻ ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട ഗവണ്മെൻറു സമക്ഷം അവതരിപ്പിക്കയും അതിൻെറ ഫലമായി ആലപ്പുഴനിന്നും ചങ്ങനാശേരിക്കു ഒരു തോടു വെട്ടുന്നതിന് അനുവദിക്കുകയും, ൧൦൧ ആരംഭത്തിൽ അതിൻെറ പണി തുടങ്ങുകയും ചെയ്തു. അതു് കർഷകരുടെ ആവശ്യമാണെന്നു മാത്രമല്ല, കച്ചവടസംബന്ധമായും ഇതു വളരെ പ്രധാനപ്പെട്ടതും അത്യാവശ്യമായതുമായ ഒരു ഗതാഗതമാർഗ്ഗമാണെന്നു ഗവണ്മെൻറിനും ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറധികൃതന്മാർക്കും ബോദ്ധ്യപ്പെട്ട ഒന്നാണെങ്കിലും അതിൻെറ ഏതാനും ഭാഗം വെട്ടിയശേഷം പണി നിർത്തിവെയ്ക്കുകയാണുണ്ടായതു്. ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട മെമ്പർ മിസ്. കോര ഇവിടെ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചതുപോലെ ആരംഭിച്ചതു തീരാതെ കിടക്കുന്ന അനേകം പണികൾ ഇവിടെയുണ്ടു്. ഇതുതന്നെ വളരെ ഉപദ്രവകരവും ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ

[Mr. Thomas Chandy Mukkadan.]

സൽപേരിനെ മലിനപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതുമായ ഒരു സംഗതിയാകുന്നു. ആലപ്പുഴ പോർട്ടാഫീസിന്റെ പടിഞ്ഞാറുവശത്തുള്ള പാലംപണി ആരംഭിച്ചിട്ട് അനേകം മാസങ്ങളായി. ഞാൻതന്നെ കഴിഞ്ഞയാഴ്ച അതിലെ കടന്നുപോയപ്പോൾ മറ്റൊരാളിന്റെ സഹായമില്ലായിരുന്നെങ്കിൽ തോട്ടിൽ വീഴുമായിരുന്നു.

താലൂക്കുകച്ചേരിയുടെ പടിഞ്ഞാറുവശത്തുള്ള അനേകം ആളുകൾ ഗതാഗതം ചെയ്തുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന—ഏറ്റവും പ്രധാനമായ ആലപ്പുഴ പട്ടണത്തിന്റെ വാണിജ്യകേന്ദ്രമായ സ്ഥലത്തുള്ള—ഒരു പാലം പണി പൂർത്തിയാകാതെ വളരെ നിന്ദ്യമായ നിലയിൽ കിടക്കുന്നു എന്നു വരുന്ന പക്ഷം സർവരാലും പരിത്യജിക്കപ്പെട്ടുകിടക്കുന്ന കുട്ടനാട്ടിലെ സ്ഥിതി ഏതുതരത്തിലായിരിക്കണം! ചങ്ങനാശേരി-ആലപ്പുഴ തോടു തുറക്കുന്നതിനു കഷ്ടിച്ച് ഒരേക്കറിൽ കൂടുതൽ ഭൂമി എടുക്കേണ്ട ആവശ്യമില്ല. ഒരു ആയിരമോ രണ്ടായിരമൊ രൂപയിലധികം ചെലവു വരാത്തതും തുറന്നുകിട്ടിയാൽ ഉൾനാടുകളിലുള്ള മലംചരക്കുകൾ വാണിജ്യകേന്ദ്രമായ ചങ്ങനാശേരി ചന്തയിൽ വന്ന് അവിടെനിന്നും ആലപ്പുഴയ്ക്കു കൊണ്ടുപോകുന്നതിനും തന്നിമിത്തം കച്ചവടസംബന്ധമായി രാജ്യത്തിന്റെ ഐശ്വര്യം വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനും പര്യാപ്തമായതുമായ ഒരു ഗതാഗതമാർഗ്ഗമാണ് ആലപ്പുഴ—ചങ്ങനാശേരി തോട്. കുട്ടനാട്ടിലെ സാധുക്കൾ യാതൊരു തൊഴിലുമില്ലാതെ കഷ്ടപ്പെടുന്ന ഈ സന്ദർഭത്തിൽ ഏതെങ്കിലും മരാമത്തുപണികൾ അവിടെ നടത്തുന്നത് അവർക്ക് ഒരു രക്ഷാമാർഗ്ഗമായിരിക്കുമെന്നുള്ള സംഗതി ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ മുമ്പാകെ ഞാൻ സമർപ്പിച്ചുകൊള്ളട്ടെ.

ഇതുപോലെതന്നെ ആലപ്പുഴ—ചങ്ങനാശേരി റോഡ് വെട്ടാനുള്ള ഒരു ആലോചന മുൻപു നടന്നു. അത് ഇപ്പോൾ ഏതുസ്ഥിതിയിലിരിക്കുന്നു എന്നു അറിയാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. കർഷകരെ ആശ്രയിച്ചു ജീവിക്കുന്ന തൊഴിലാളികൾ ഇവിടത്തെ ക്ഷാമം നിമിത്തം തൊഴിലില്ലാതെ കഷ്ടപ്പെടുന്ന ഈ സന്ദർഭത്തിൽ അവക്കു ശരിയായ പ്രവർത്തനങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കിക്കൊടുക്കാത്തപക്ഷം ദൂരമല്ലാത്ത ഭാവിയിൽ ഒരു ക്ഷാമനിവാരണഫണ്ട് ഇവിടെ ഏർപ്പെടുത്തേണ്ടിവന്നേക്കും എന്നുകൂടി ഞാൻ ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട ഗവണ്മെന്റിനെ അനുസ്മരിപ്പിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു. ആലപ്പുഴ—ചങ്ങനാശേരിറോഡ് തന്നാലേ ആലപ്പുഴ വാട്ടർവർക്കിന്റെ ഉപയോഗം കുട്ടനാട്ടിലെ ജനങ്ങൾക്കുണ്ടാവുകയുള്ളു. എന്നുവേണ്ട ഭാവിയിൽ പല ഗുണങ്ങളും ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതിനു പര്യാപ്തമായ ഒന്നാണ് ഈ റോഡ്. കൈ

നകരയിൽ ഒരു കടത്തുവള്ളം വേണമെന്നു ചോദിച്ചിട്ടു് പത്തുകൊല്ലത്തിലധികമായി. അതുപോലും അനുവദിച്ചുതരാൻ വളരെ പ്രയാസമായിരിക്കുന്നു എന്ന കഥ ഓർക്കുമ്പോൾ ഗതാഗതവിഷയത്തിൽ പൊതുമരാമത്തുവകുപ്പിന്റെ ശ്രദ്ധ വളരെ കുറവായിട്ടേ കുട്ടനാട്ടിൽ പതിയുന്നുള്ളു എന്ന അതിഗൌരവാവഹമായ സംഗതി ഗവൺമെന്റിന്റെ ദൃഷ്ടിയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരികയും ഗതാഗതവിഷയമായി ഏതൊരു താലൂക്കിനെ അപേക്ഷിച്ചും കൂടുതൽ കഷ്ടത അനുഭവിക്കുന്ന കുട്ടനാട്ടുകാരിൽ പ്രത്യേകതരത്തിലുള്ള ദൃഷ്ടി പതിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റധികൃതന്മാരെ ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട ഗവൺമെന്റ് കർശനമായി ചട്ടം കെട്ടണമെന്നു ഉൽബോധിപ്പിക്കയും ചെയ്തുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

Mr. S. Sesha Aiyar : Sir, the first point which requires explanation from me is about the incomplete works which have been lying incomplete for some little time. The chief reason for this is financial stringency at the present time. There are several other causes the important one being the question of the availability of lands. There have been difficulties in getting the lands through which the roads are proposed to be taken or other works taken up for execution. I shall give a very recent example. It was not in the case of a road. It was in the case of a very small work. There was a proposal to improve a certain tank in the year 1935 in South Travancore. The estimate was prepared for deepening that tank. In the year 1937 funds were allotted and the contract was settled. But when the contractor and the P. W. D. Officer went to the spot, they found a certain place which was quite adjacent to the outlet of the tank occupied by a ryot. This plot of ground which measured only less than a cent was supposed to be Government poramboke land.

(Speech not concluded.)

The House adjourned at 5 P. M. to meet again at 11 o' clock the next day.

A. GUNAMONY,
Secretary to the Sri Chitra State Council.

PROCEEDINGS
of
THE TRAVANCORE SRI CHITRA STATE COUNCIL

(OFFICIAL REPORT).

SECOND COUNCIL.

FIFTH SESSION.

VOLUME XIV—NUMBER 5.

FIFTH SESSION—1939/1114.

Thursday, the 10th August 1939/25th Karkatakam 1114.

The Council met in the Legislative Chamber Hall at eleven of the clock on Thursday, the 10th August 1939, with Sachivottama Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, K. C. I. E., in the Chair.

NEW MEMBERS.

The following members took the oath and signed the rolls :

Messrs, C. Kumaradas,
K. R. Narayana Aiyar,
K. P. Padmanabha Menon, and
P. Parameswaran Pillai.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Malaria in the Neyyattinkara taluk.

39. ***Mr. T. Krishna Pillai** (*Kalkulam and Vilavankod* cum *Neyyattinkara*): Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) whether malaria has broken out in an epidemic form in and around the Neyyattinkara taluk ;

(*b*) when it broke out ;

(*c*) the number of cases reported so far, and the number of deaths ; and

(*d*) the steps taken by Government to combat the epidemic ?

Mr. M. K. Gopala Pillai (*Director of Public Health*):

(*a*) No. There has been recently an increase in the number of cases.

[Mr. M. K. Gopala Pillai.]

(*b*) The increase began from Meenom 1114.

(*c*) The number of cases of fever reported by the Sanitary Inspectors in the Neyyattinkara and Nedumangad taluks during the year till the end of Mithunam, is 1,45,552. These may not all be cases of malaria. The number of deaths is 1,980 but these also are not all due to malaria.

(*d*) 1. Ten dispensaries have been opened for the treatment of malaria patients.

2. Quinine is being distributed in the malarial areas and among school children.

3. Propaganda lectures regarding the prophylactic and curative value of quinine are being given by the Public Health Department.

4. Arrangements are being made to put up temporary sheds attached to the malaria dispensaries for accommodating malaria patients as in-patients.

5. Two observation stations at Kulasekharam and Perumpazhuthur are engaged in the study and collection of data regarding the carrier species of mosquitoes.

6. Breeding of larvicidal fish in wells and tanks is being tried.

Mr. T. Krishna Pillai: May I know from the member whether the Government have taken any relief measure or whether they propose to take any?

Mr. M. K. Gopala Pillai: Sir, relief measures so far as treatment and control are concerned have already been launched. But with regard to the noon-feeding of school children in the affected areas and the additional staff required for the distribution of quinine, appropriate proposals are under the consideration of Government.

Mr. T. Krishna Pillai: May I know from the member whether he is aware that the public of the locality are distributing rice to the patients in those pakuthies?

Mr. M. K. Gopala Pillai; Certain generous public men are doing some work in that direction.

Mr. T. Krishna Pillai: In view of that, may I know whether Government will distribute atleast rice to those people without further delay?

Mr. M. K. Gopala Pillai: While Government very much appreciate this generosity, they are also considering what steps could be taken in the matter.

Mr. T. Krishna Pillai: May I know whether Government will treat the matter as urgent?

Mr. M. K. Gopala Pillai: It has been engaging the immediate attention of the Government.

Mr. M. Govindan (*Nominated*): With reference to answer to part (c), may I know what proportion the figure 1,45,552 bears to the total population of the affected areas?

Mr. M. K. Gopala Pillai: The actual percentage has not been worked out. It is seen that a good portion of the people are suffering from malaria. Further, there is discrepancy in the number. Several cases that are reported are entered as new cases. That is an error in the hospital records.

Mr. M. Govindan: May I know why arrangements are not made for finding out genuine malaria cases? The answer given is "These may not all be cases of malaria."

Mr. M. K. Gopala Pillai: The question is not very clear.

Mr. M. Govindan: If the infection is not new in those areas, I wish to know why arrangements are not made as yet for finding out genuine cases of malaria?

Mr. M. K. Gopala Pillai: The staff in those localities is limited, and, further, medical men are necessary to diagnose all the cases of fever. Several cases come under influenza particularly during this season. During monsoon, not only malaria but cases of other fevers also occur in those places as elsewhere. Therefore cases reported as fever include all sorts of cases which show a slight rise of temperature.

Mr. M. Govindan: Will the Government be pleased to make arrangements for diagnosing cases of malaria?

Mr. M. K. Gopala Pillai: Yes, Sir.

Malaria in Mannankandom, Pooyamkutty, Marayur, etc.

40. ***Mr. E. K. Kuriyppe** (*Parur, Kunnatnad and Muvattupuzha* cum *Devicolam*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether many people die from malaria every year in places such as Mannankandom, Pooyamkutty Marayur, etc., in North Travancore; and

(*b*) whether enquiries have been made or preventive measures taken in respect of malaria in these places?

Mr. M. K. Gopala Pillai: (*a*) Government are not aware.

(*b*) No special enquiry has been made nor have any preventive measures been taken.

Mr. E. K. Kuriyppe: മലംപനി പിടിപെട്ടിട്ടുള്ള മന്നാംകണ്ടം പൂയംകുട്ടി, മറയൂർ എന്നീ സ്ഥലങ്ങൾ ഡയറക്ടർ ഒരുപ്രാവശ്യമെങ്കിലും സന്ദർശിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

Mr. M. K. Gopala Pillai: ഞാൻ അവിടെ പല പ്രാവശ്യ വും പോയിട്ടുണ്ട്.

Firms enjoying monazite leases.

41. ***Mr. T. Krishna Pillai**: Will the Government be pleased to state the names of the firms enjoying monazite leases and the respective period for which licences have been granted?

Mr. C. Kumara Das (*Director of Industries*): A *statement is laid on the table.

Ilmenite, Monazite, Zircon, etc., existing in Travancore.

42. ***Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar** (*Parur, Kunnatnad and Muvattupuzha* cum *Devicolam*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether ilmenite, monazite, zircon, sillimanite, mica and iron are available in Travancore and the places where they are available and the probable quantity;

(*b*) whether the Government have given any contract to remove any of the above said things from Travancore to any person; if so, the terms and the period for which such contracts are given; and

(*c*) whether the Government have analysed and ascertained the various minerals and properties that exist in the sea-coast-sands of Travancore shores?

Mr. C. Kumara Das: (*a*) Yes, excepting iron. The first four along the sea coast in the form of sands. The fifth is mostly found in the neighbourhood of Eraniel.

(*b*) Yes. The terms and the period of the contracts are mostly in accordance with the Rules prescribed for the issue of prospecting licenses and mining leases.

(*c*) Yes.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar: May I know whether any enquiry has been conducted to find out whether there is mica in Travancore?

Mr. C. Kumara Das: Yes.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar: May I know who conducted the enquiry?

Mr. C. Kumara Das: The department.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar: May I know when that enquiry was conducted?

Mr. C Kumara Das: Enquiries were conducted even from the beginning of the department. But now we are conducting fresh enquiries.

*Vide Appendix I. Page 313.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar: May I know whether any report has been submitted?

Mr. C. Kumara Das: An interim report on the results so far obtained has been submitted.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar: May I know how long it will take to complete the enquiry?

Mr. C. Kumara Das: It is not possible to give a definite answer now.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar: May I know whether the present Director of Industries has visited Devicolam on any occasion?

Mr. C. Kumara Das: Yes, Sir, I have been there.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar: May I know whether, mica is not found there in large quantities?

Mr. C. Kumara Das: Small samples have been found. Whether large quantities are available or not is yet to be seen.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar: May I know whether iron is available in Travancore?

Mr. C. Kumara Das: No, Sir.

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi (*Karunagapally, Kartikapally and Ambalapuzha* cum *Shertalai*): May I know whether there is any proposal to renew the leases before the expiry of the present terms?

Mr. C. Kumara Das. That is a confidential matter. No lease has been renewed so far.

Camping of the Director of Public Health.

43. ***Mr. M. Sultan Muhiadheen** (*Trivandrum and Nedumangad* cum *Chirayinkil*): Will the Government be pleased to state the number of days the Director of Public Health has spent in camp in the taluks of Tiruvella, Kalkulam and Vilavancode each in the years 1111, 1112, 1113 and 1114?

Mr. M. K. Gopala Pillai: 3 days in Tiruvella, 17 days in Kalkulam and 21 days in Vilavancode taluks in 1111;

8 days in Thiruvella, 13 days in Kalkulam and 5 days in Vilavancode taluks in 1112;

5 days in Tiruvella, 7 days in Kalkulam and 3 days in Vilavancode taluks in 1113; and

6 days in Tiruvella, 4 days in Kalkulam and 5 days in Vilavancode taluks in 1114.

Manufacture of cement in Travancore.

44. ***Mr. M. K. Ananthasiva Aiyar** (*Nominated*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether they have investigated into the possibilities of manufacturing cement in Travancore; and

(*b*) if the answer to part (*a*) is in the affirmative, what are the results of such investigation?

Mr. C. Kumara Das : (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) There is no definite information at present regarding the quantities available of some of the raw materials. Investigations are in progress to find out the extent of the resources in those materials.

Mr. M. K. Ananthasiva Aiyar : May I know how long the investigation has been going on ?

Mr. C. Kumara Das : One investigation was conducted in 1926. But at that time no substantial deposits of lime stone were known to occur. Since last February fresh investigations are being carried on, on the basis of an occurence recently discovered.

Mr. M. K. Ananthasiva Aiyar : May I know the mate rial required for the manufacture of cement ?

Mr. C. Kumara Das : The information is given in the answer to next question : lime stone, clay, gypsum and coal.

Manufacture of Cement.

45. ***Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar :** Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) what are the materials necessary to manufacture cement;

(*b*) whether such materials are not available in sufficient quantities in Travancore ;

(*c*) whether the Government are aware that cement is being manufactured using granite stones in place of lime stones : and

(*d*) what will be the quantity of granite stones available in the various parts of the State ?

Mr. C. Kumara Das : (*a*) Limestone, clay, gypsum and coal.

(*b*) Some are and some not.

(*c*) No.

(d) The information is not available.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar : With reference to answer to part (*c*), may I know whether there is not a very big factory near Podanur?

Mr. C. Kumara Das : I think there is.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar : May I know whether they are not utilising granite stone in the place of lime stones ?

Mr C. Kumara Das : I do not think so. Granite is not used for the manufacture of cement.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar : May I know whether he has visited the place and ascertained it ?

Mr. C. Kumara Das : No. Sir,

Mr. M. K. Ananthasiva Aiyar : May I know whether the lime shells in the Vembanad Lake could not be utilised for the manufacture of cement ?

Mr. C. Kumara Das : Yes, they could be used, but I do not know whether the quantity is large enough.

Mr. Thomas Chandy Mukkadan (*Nominated*) : ലൈം ഷെൽ ആവശ്യത്തിലധികം ഇവിടെ കിട്ടുന്നുണ്ടെന്നുള്ള വിവരം ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട മെമ്പൎക്കറിയാമോ ?

Mr. C. Kumara Das : So far as we know, the quantities of shells are not sufficient for a good factory.

Translation of the proceedings of the Legislature.

46. **Mr. T. Krishna Pillai**: Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) whether at any time in the past the proceedings of the Legislature were translated into vernacular and published in the Government Gazette ; and

(*b*) if the answer to part (*a*) is in the affirmative, the reason for its discontinuance ?

Mr. P. Parameswaran Pillai (*Secretary to Government*):

(*a*) No. Abstracts of the proceedings of the Legislative Council that existed prior to Act I of 1095 used to be published in the Government Gazette in English and in Malayalam.

(*b*) This was stopped as the full proceedings are now being published separately in English.

Mr. T. Krishna Pillai: May I know the reason that weighed with the Government for the publication of the proceedings in Malayalam in the Government Gazette originally ?

Mr. P. Parameswaran Pillai: There were only 15 members in the old Council and the meetings lasted only for seven days in a year, and a short abstract of the proceedings thereof was published both in Malayalam and English in the Gazette.

Mr. T. Krishna Pillai: May I know the reason for publishing it in Malayalam also ?

Mr. P. Parameswaran Pillai: For the information of the public.

Mr. T. Krishna Pillai: May I know then why it was stopped later on. Now the whole proceedings are published in English. I wish to know why the publication of the Malayalam translation was stopped ?

Mr. P. Parameswaran Pillai: Malayalam translations of the verbatim proceedings of both the Houses were published from 1923 to 1932., not in the Government Gazette, but as separate copies. The Retrenchment Committee suggested that the practice might be discontinued owing to the wasteful expenditure involved

[Mr. P. Parameswaran Pillai.]

in it. There was also no demand for these copies. Though the copies were priced at one chuckram per copy they remained unsold in the Government Press.

Mr. T. Krishna Pillai: May I know whether the English Copies are sold ?

Mr. P. Parameswaran Pillai: Yes, they are being sold.

Primary Vaccination.

47. ***Mr. M. Sultan Muhiadheen**: Will the Government be pleased to state;

(*a*) the total number of primary vaccinations performed in the State since the commencement of the vaccination campaign in the State ;

(b) whether the District Health Officers have strongly recommended to put a stop to the system of vaccination campaign in the State ;

(*c*) if so, whether the above fact has been brought to the notice of the Government by the Director of Public Health; and

(*d*) if the answer to part (*c*) is in the negative whether they would consider over the matter and do the needful ?

Mr. M. K. Gopala Pillai: (*a*) 1,442,463, till the end of 1113.

(*b*) No.

(*c*) and (*d*) In view of the answer to part (b) these do not arise.

Cold Storage.

48. ***Mr. T. K. Kitten** (*Vaikom, Kottayam and Changanacherry* cum *Peermade*): Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) the amount spent on the cold storage built at the Connemara market in Trivandrum ; and

(*b*) the profit realised from it

Mr. K. R. Narayana Aiyar: (*a*) Rs. 22,344-23-12.

(*b*) Nil.

Mr. T. K. Kittan: ൨൨,൩൪൪ രൂപ ൨൩ ചക്രം ൧൨ കാശു് ചെലവുചെയ്തു് കോൾഡ്‌സ്റ്റോറേജ ഉണ്ടാക്കി എന്നു പറയുന്നു. അതിൽനിന്നു് എന്തു് ആദായം കിട്ടുന്നു എന്നു പറയാമോ ?

Mr. K. R. Narayana Aiyar: സ്റ്റേററ് കാൺഗ്രസ്സിന്റെ വിധ്വംസകമായ പ്രചരണവേലകൾകൊണ്ടു് കോൾഡ്‌സ്റ്റോറേജ് മുഴുവൻ നടപ്പിൽവരുത്താൻ സാധിച്ചില്ല.

President : Copies of the pamphlets circulated by the State Congress workers will be placed on the table. In that case there will be no necessity for these questions.

Ayurveda Department.

49. ***Mr. M. Sultan Muhiadheen** : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) the number of Ayurveda aided hospitals ;

(*b*) the number of Sidha vaidya hospitals ;

(*c*) the number of first grade aided Ayurveda vaidyasalas ;

(*d*) the number of officers of the Ayurveda Department who are qualified in Sidha vaidyam ;

(*e*) whether Ayurveda vaidyans and Sidha vaidyans have treated cholera patients in 1111 ;

(*f*) if so, the number of such patients treated by each class of vaidyans ;

(*g*) whether any amount was spent for cholera relief work in 1111 by the Ayurveda Department ; and

(*h*) if so, the amount paid to Ayurveda vaidyans and Sidha vaidyans each ?

Mr. P. Parameswaran Pillai : (*a*) 3.

(*b*) Nil.

(*c*) 4.

(*d*) 3. Namely, the Honorary Director of Ayurveda,
the Inspector of Ayurveda, and
the Princlpal of the Government Ayurveda College

all of whom have a fair knowledge of the Sidha system.

(*e*) Yes.

(*f*) 111 by Ayurveda Vaidyans, and
483 by Sidha Vaidyans.

(*g*) Yes.

(*h*) Rs. 35 to Ayurveda Vaidyans, and
Rs. 150 to Sidha Vaidyans.

Pepper Farm at Konni.

50. ***Mr. K. K. Kuruvila** (*Mavelikara and Tiruvella* cum *Pattanamtitta*) : Will the Government be pleased to state the average comparative cost of cultivation and net income of the Government pepper farm at Konni and of a private individual in that locality ?

Mr. K. R. Narayana Aiyar : The average cost of cultivation for the past 12 years has been Rs. 3,643 and the average income during the same period Rs. 1883.

[Mr. K. R. Narayana Aiyar.]

It has not been possible to ascertain the corresponding figurns of a private individual, as private persons invariably do not keep separate accounts of the various crops cultivated by them.

Mr. K. K. Kuruvilla: May I have atleast the approximate figures with regard to a private individual's pepper farm ?

Mr. K. R. Narayana Aiyar: It has not been possible to collect the figures,

Mr. K. K. Kuruvilla: Is the honourable member aware that the yield from the Government pepper farm is much lower than that of a private individual's farm ?

Mr. K. R. Narayana Aiyar: It may be so.

Mr. K. K Kuruvilla: May I know why there is such superiority in the case of a private individual's produce ?

Mr. K. R. Narayana Aiyar: In a Government farm all sorts of experiments are conducted and it is not run as a commercial concern.

Lemon grass cultivation.

51. ***Mr. E. K. Kuriyppe**: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether the main source of income to the ordinary agriculturists in the taluks of Kunnatnad and Muvattupuzha, is lemon grass oil;

(*b*) the extent of land cultivated with lemon grass in these taluks;

(*c*) whether large quantities of fuel are required for distilling this oil.

(*d*) whether many acres of land are left without the cultivation, due to shortage of fuel;

(*e*) whether they have discovered a less expensive method for extracting this oil without using fuel;

(*f*) whether the Director of Agriculture has ever inspected the lands cultivated with lemon grass in the above taluks, or the instruments used for extracting the oil; and

(*g*) if so, the places he has so inspected ?

Mr. K. R. Narayana Aiyar: (*a*) Lemon grass cultivation is one of the sources of income to some of the agriculturists in Kunnatnad and Muvattupuzha.

(*b*) The extent under lemon grass is not known. Nor is it easily ascertainable ?

(*c*) Fuel is required for distilling lemon grass.

(*d*) There is no particular area set apart for lemon grass cultivation and it is not therefore possible to say whether any portion is left uncultivated for any reason.

(*e*) No.

(*f*) & (*g*) The Director of Agriculture has not inspected the lands cultivated with lemon grass. There was no occasion for it.

Public Health Department.

52. ***Mr. M. Sultan Muhiadheen**: Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement by caste of the District Health Officers, Sanitary Circle Officers, Sanitary Inspectors and Vaccinators at present?

Mr. M. K. Gopala Pillai: The *statement is laid on the table.

Statement by caste of the appointments made by the Director of Public Health.

53. ***Mr. M. Sultan Muhiadheen**: Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table:

(*a*) a statement, by caste, of the appointments made by the Director of Public Health in short vacancies from 1-11-1111 to 1-12-1114; and

(*b*) another statement, by caste, of the appointments made by him from the temporary staff employed under him since 1110?

Mr. M. K. Gopala Pillai:

(*a*) HINDU:		18
Nair	12	
Ezhava	2	
Other Hindu	4	
CHRISTIAN.		4
Jacobite	1	
S. I. U. C.	3	
(*b*) HINDU.		27
Nair	20	
Ezhava	4	
Other Hindu	3	
CHRISTIAN		10
Jacobite	5	
Marthomite	2	
Syrian Catholic	1	
S. I. U. C.	2	

Vide Appendix II page 313

Acting appointments made by the Director of Public Health.

54. ***Mr. M. Sultan Muhiadheen:** Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether there are vacancies of Conservancy Overseers and Vaccinators still pending to be filled up;

(*b*) if so the number of such vacancies; and

(*c*) if the answer to part (*a*) is in the affirmative, the reason for not filling up such vacancies?

Mr. M. K. Gopala Pillai: (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Vaccinators 15 and Conservancy Overseers 3.

(*c*) The Vaccinators are grouped both in the intermediate and the lower divisions of the Public Service and the question of filling up the vacancies had to be held up pending the decision of Government in the matter of promotions from the lower to the intermediate division. The claims of acting candidates are being considered in consultation with the Public Service Commissioner.

Appointment of a Sanitary Circle Officer in the Kalkulam taluk.

55. ***Mr. M. Sultan Muhiadheen:** Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether the Sanitary Circle Officer, Kalkulam, took privilege leave in 1114;

(*b*) if so, the duration of such leave; and

(*c*) if the answer to part (*a*) is in the affirmative, whether any acting incumbent was appointed in the said vacancy; if not, the reason for the same?

Mr. M. K. Gopala Pillai: (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) One month and 15 days.

(*c*) No acting incumbent was appointed in the vacancy. The Sanitary Circle Officer of the Agastiswaram taluk was in additional charge of the Circle. Government considered that during the absence on leave of the permanent incumbent for a period of about 1½ months no substitute was necessary and that the Sanitary Circle Officer of the Agastiswaram taluk could be in charge of the Circle without prejudice to his own work.

Cattle in the State.

56. ***Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar:** Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the total number of cattle in the State as per the last Census as well as per the statistics if any taken after the last Census;

(*b*) the total number of stud bulls maintained by the Government in 1113 and 1114 and the places where they are maintained; and

(*c*) the average cost for maintaining a stud bull per annum?

Mr. K. R. Narayana Aiyar: (*a*) 1,056,943 as per last Census and 1,077,955 as per the latest statistics (taken in 1112) of which figures are available.

(*b*) Nine stud bulls were maintained by the Agricultural Department during 1113 and 1114. Six of them were maintained at Trivandrum, one at Kottayam and two at Koovapady.

(*c*) About Rs. 160.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar: With reference to answer to part (*a*), may I know the number of cows as per the statistics of 1112 given in the reply?

Mr. K. R. Narayana Aiyar: About 50 per cent.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar: May I know how many cows can be served in a year by a stud bull?

Mr. K. R. Narayana Aiyar: About 50 to 60 cows.

Trivandrum Electric Supply.

57. ***Mr. M. K. Ananthasiva Aiyar**: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether bill collectors have been appointed to collect electrical dues from private consumers in the Trivandrum town;

(*b*) how many such bill collectors have been so appointed;

(*c*) what is their pay;

(*d*) what was the total amount to be collected in 1113 from private consumers;

(*e*) what was the total amount collected in 1113;

(*f*) what was the amount collected by these bill collectors in 1113;

(*g*) are there not similar bill collectors in the Trivandrum Municipality and in the Water Works Department; and

(*h*) what are they paid?

Mr. K. P. P. Menon (*Electrical Engineer to Government*):

(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Two.

(*c*) Rs. 22 in the grade of 20-1-25 with a cycle allowance of Rs. 5 each per mensem.

(*d*) Rs. 1,06,368-24-1.

(*e*) Rs. 1,00,249-17-13.

(*f*) Rs. 11,685-14-7.

[Mr. K. P. P. Menon.]

(*g*) Municipal taxes are collected by Aminadars in the Municipality. There are no bill collectors in the Water Works Department but the meter readers are engaged in collecting bills in addition to their normal duties of meter reading and preparation of bills.

(*h*) The scale of pay of the Aminadars is Rs. 15-1-20. Five meter readers are in the scale of Rs. 25-40 and 6 in the scale of Rs. 20-25.

Mr. M. K. Ananthasiva Aiyar: May I know how the remaining amount was collected ?

Mr. K. P. P. Menon : The rest of the amount was paid by the consumers at the cashier's counter.

Mr. M. K. Ananthasiva Aiyar: May I know from the member whether he is aware that house connection will be disconnected at night ?

Mr. K. P. P. Menon : It is quite possible.

President : I do not catch the member.

Mr. M. K. Ananthasiva Aiyar : In a particular house in Trivandrum, when I was talking with a friend of mine at about 8 O'clock in the night, suddenly the lights went out, when the children were taking their food. On enquiry I understood that the man had not paid his dues. Even if he had not paid his dues, as a matter of common courtesy, it should not have been disconnected at 8 O'clock when there was no kerosene oil in the House.

Mr. K. P. P. Menon : It is the usual practice to give reasonable notice to the consumers.

President : Will the member look into the matter ?

Mr. K. P. P. Menon : Yes, Sir.

Diseases affecting the cardamom plants.

58. ***Mr. E. K. Kuriyppe :** Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have made any enquiry about the diseases affecting the cardamom plants in the Devicolam taluk; if so whether they have found out any means of combating this disease ?

Mr. K. R. Narayana Aiyar : Yes. Necessary enquiries have been made and the means of combating the pest have been found out and demonstrated.

Appendix I.

Vide Answer to Question No. 41.

List of firms enjoying monozite leases.

No.	Name of person or firm	Period for which leases has been granted.
1	The Travancore Minerals Co., Ltd.	15 years.
2	Messrs. Hopkin and Williams (Travancore) Limited.	15 years.
3	Messrs. F. X. Perira and Sons	10 years.
4	Mr. E. Masillamani	10 years.
5	Mr. J. L. Pimanda	10 years.

Appendix II.

Vide Answer to Question No. 52.

Statement, by caste, of the District Health Officers, Sanitary Circle Officers, Sanitary Inspectors and Vaccinators during 1114 M. E.

	District Health Officers.	Sanitary Circle Officers.	Sanitary Inspectors.	Vaccinators.
A. *Hindu*—109				
Brahmin	...	4	6	3
Nair	2	3	13	59
Kammala	...	...	...	2
Ezhava	...	...	...	4
Other Hindu	...	1	1	11
B. *Muslim*—3	...	...	...	3
C. *Christian*—42				
Jacobite	...	1	8	16
Marthomite	...	2	2	15
Syrian Catholic	...	...	...	2
Latin Catholic	...	...	...	1
S. I. U. C.	...	1	2	1
Other Christian	...	...	...	7

ADJOURNMENT MOTION.

President: I have received notice of a motion to adjourn the business of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance *viz.*, the serious situation created by the publication in the 'Madras Mail' dated the 8th August 1939, of a report by its Quilon correspondent stating that the State Congress Working Committee is discussing a scheme of political reform alleged to have been suggested by the Dewan to the State Congress Delegation which met him.

Does the honourable member want to add anything more? Evidently there is a misconception.

Mr. Kottur K. Kunjukrishna Pillai (*Quilon cum Kunnathur*): Sir, it is published in the Madras Mail dated the 8th August 1939 that a tentative scheme of constitutional reforms for Travancore as suggested by the Dewan to the State Congress deputation which waited on him was placed by Mr. Pattom Thanu Pillai before a meeting of the Travancore State Congress committee held at Kayankulam. And now I hear that discussions were held at the meeting about the alleged scheme. I have been receiving letters from various parts of the country from people belonging to various sections wanting to know whether it is a fact that any scheme was suggested by the Dewan for the acceptance of the State Congress and whether the discussions that were held at the State Congress meeting were based on suggestions made by the Dewan. The publications lead to the inference that there is a scheme. There is a rumour afloat that you are proceeding to Hyderabad and that has also been attributed as a signal for some constitutional reforms. These rumours are being ridiculously spread. To bring these facts to the notice of the Government I have sought permission for this adjournment motion.

President: Evidently considerable misconceptions have arisen in regard to this matter. In one sense, it is true that this honourable House is not in a position to discuss any scheme of constitutional reform in so far as it involves subjects which are taken away from the scope of discussion, by our rules and statutes. Nevertheless, I can imagine the anxiety of the honourable members of this House and of the other House of the Legislature to be kept aware of any scheme of this kind mentioned in the newspapers.

First of all let me say that my proceeding to Hyderabad has nothing to do with any constitutional reforms question. It is true that I am proceeding there in a couple of days, but only in order to be present by invitation at the Birthday Celebrations of H. E. H. the Nizam. No other reason underlies the visit.

So far as the conversations are concerned it is true that I have met some prominent members of the State Congress ; I have also met some members of the Travancore National Congress ; I have met some members of the S. N. D. P. Yogam too ; and some members of the S. N. D. S Yogam as also several Muslims purporting to speak on behalf of their community. I have met several members of the backward communities ; and they have put forward their points of view. It is fully realised by Government that any change or modification of the system of Government obtaining at the present moment can only be undertaken, formulated, discussed and implemented only after the fullest possible consultation and discussion with everybody interested in the matter, and representing the chief organisations and units in the State. In the discussions with the State Congress, as in the discussions with the other bodies it was made clear that the Travancore Government does not contemplate the inauguration of a system of responsible government in the sense in which the executive is responsible to the Legislature and its tenure dependent on the vote of the Legislature that is, in the British Parliamentary sense. Alternatives may be and were discussed on this basis, namely, that responsible government is not the anticipated programme. These points and alternatives have been discussed with the State Congress, with the National Congress, and others. Now, it was understood that these conversations were purely of a preliminary, explorative and provisional character, and there was no attempt to put forward a cut and dried scheme. But the gentlemen of the Press are, rightly from their own point of view, very enterprising. What has appeared in the newspaper as a formulated scheme, if it is meant by that a cut and dried scheme, to be accepted, or rejected, does not chronicle a fact. Certain tentative ideas were put forward informally and discussed and that is all.

Mr. Kottur Kunjukrishna Pillai : Sir, I am perfectly satisfied with your assurance that no scheme has been put forward for acceptance or rejection in the course of your conversations with the State Congress delegation and nothing other than mere preliminary consultations of an exploratory nature were carried on with the State Congress as with the National Congress and other bodies and individuals. I am also greateful for the assurance that nothing will be done by Government without full consultations with all interests and all who are interested in such things.

Therefore I beg leave to withdraw the motion.

The motion was not pressed.

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi : Sir, on a point of information. In view of the fact that the leaders of the State Congress have placed the matter confidentially before the working

[Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi.]

committee, fully respecting the wishes of the Government and fully expecting the same honourable behaviour from them, is it fair on the part of Government to inform the House the nature of the conversations which the Dewan had with the leaders of that political organisation ?

President: The State Congress members have rightly pointed out to me that while they were willing to observe the convention *viz*, that the matter should be regarded as confidential and not let into the press, they themselves have felt the difficulty of keeping it secret. The press is entitled to exert its influence in such matters and a little exaggeration may therefore be expected and certainly excused.

DEMAND FOR GRANTS—(*contd.*)

DEMAND XI—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—(*contd.*)

President: Order, order. The honourable members are no doubt aware that the time for discussion on the Public Works Demand is two hours and about an hour and ten minutes have elapsed and I found last evening that there was nobody to speak on this matter. And now I call upon Mr. Sesha Aiyar to speak. But if any honourable member desires to speak I don't want to stop him.

Mr. M. K. Ananthasiva Aiyar: Sir, I wish to bring only one proposition for the consideration of the Public Works Department. Now, the way in which contracts for works are being given is by calling tenders. I unerstand that these P. W. D. Officers have got a number of satellites under them to whom they give these contracts. The works that are executed by them are found to be too shabby, I do not know what delicacy is there for the P. W. D. Officers to check these works. A few days ago when I had been to the Cape I had the misfortune to go to the Fruit-farm there and see the new reservoir constructed for watering the plants in the farm. The sanction for the construction of this reservoir was got from Government after repeated recommendations by the Director and the Agricultural Board.

President: Is there any water in the reservoir ?

Mr. M. K. Anathasiva Aiyar: There is some water which has been collected from the channels. When I enquired of the Inspector there, about the tank, he told me that a sum of Rs. 7000 was spent for the purpose of constructing retaining walls around this tank. When I went there I found walls but fallen down and I fear that in a few months, the whole tank will be filled up with earth. Such things could very well be avoided if local people were given the option of taking the contract even after

calling tenders. If the local people who will be interested in the welfare of the locality are to be asked whether they would be prepared to take the work, the money spent on these public Works will be only well spent.

President : Is it the honourable member's point that contracts should be given to local men ?

Mr. M. K. Ananthasiva Aiyar : Yes, Sir, to local men as far as possible if they offer to carry out works below the tender rates. The people who are interested in the institution where works are to be carried out, should be given the contract for the lowest or the lesser amounts. With these words I support the demand.

Mr. T. Mahomed Ismail (*Nominated*) : Sir, I wish to speak a word about the negligence of the departmental authorities in certain matters. If we travel along the roads in our country particularily along the main roads we will always find somewhere near a bridge a board stating that the bridge is 'under repair, or the 'road unsafe' or the speed limit should be five miles. We pass the bridge in the belief that when we return, say after a few days, the road will be alright. But months continue like this without any work being done. This is a matter which needs the urgent attention of the department.

Now I will say a word about another thing which also shows the utter negligence of the departmental authorities in regard to their duties. Sir, we have read in papers, an incident, that a huge banyan tree standing on the Quilon-Alleppey road fell on a house as a result of which three inmates of that house died and three or four were taken to the hospital. I am told that telegrams were despatched to the Dewan, to the Chief Secretary and to the Executive Engineer and such authorities. But till now nothing was done to see how many were injured or how many casualties occurred on account of that accident and the poor family which has lost three lives and 4 or 5 lying in the hospital has not been shown any consideration yet by the Government. The fact that the people of the locality or the owner of the house had sent petitions for the removal of this tree several months ago, is also to be taken notice of. A few days before the incident it was told, that the owner of that house informed the Division Officer, who was travelling that way; that the tree was in a dangerous condition and as such it ought to be removed. I am told by the gentleman that the Division Officer asked him to pay Rs. 50 if the tree was to be cut and removed.

President : I got the telegram on the same day and I ascertained the fact and I came to know that the tree was not so rotton as to fall down. Perhaps it might have been rotten inside,

Mr. T. Mahomed Ismail : Sir, petitions were sent to the Government and to the authorities, but if I am asked to prove the bonafide of the facts, it would be rather difficult for me because the gentlemen who wrote the petition told me that that the dangerous nature of the tree was brought to the notice of the Division Officer in person and on the spot five or six days before the accident. But the Division Officer told that man that the tree could be removed if he pays the expenses for it which may amount to Rs. 50.

President : Mr. Ismail, it is a very serious matter. I have called for the reports.

Mr. T. Mahomed Ismail : Sir, it is very serious. To prove it is all the more difficult. Suppose I stop an officer of the department who travels on the way and, I inform him on the spot that the tree is dangerous and that it may fall down at any moment and the officer replies that if he is paid Rs. 50 he would look to that. If I am asked to prove the correctness of my statement I will be at a disadvantage as the officer concerned might say that nothing like what I said had happened. Therefore I request you, Sir, to make a thorough enquiry into the matter and do some help to the unfortunate family.

Mr. V. S. Arumukham Pillai (*Thovala* cum *Agasteeswaram*) : Sir, I support the demand. In supporting it I would like to draw the pointed attention of Government to the extreme necessity of separating the Kodayar Irrigation Division. The question of a separate division for Kodayar Irrigation Project has been the subject of agitation for a very long time. Now, as it is, the whole project is placed under one Executive Engineer who has got other duties also to look to. Sir, considering the importance of the Kodayar Irrigation Project in South Travancore it is not possible for one Executive Engineer with his multifarious duties to concentrate his whole attention upon this irrigation project. Sir, it is a matter of gratification that the Government for the last few years have been turning their attention more seriously to the irrigation project in South Travancore. The recent drought commencing from 1110 onwards have conclusively proved that the South Travancore cannot depend on the Kodayar Project in future for the supply of water. And taking into consideration and admitting the failure of the Kodayar Project to supply water, Government have been pleased to restore tanks, and at the same time, have allotted a decent sum for carrying on investigations to find out another supplementary reservoir. It will take some time for the completion of the investigation. Meantime, it is an admitted fact that the existing system will not enable the ryots to carry on cultivation unless some supplementary works in the project are provided of, espicially, in the areas at the tail end of the Kodayar Project.

Even during the ordinary seasons there is great scarcity of water in these areas. My point is that before this new supplemental reservoir or other works are taken up for execution some small schemes have to be worked out. And for that an officer who knows the locality and local conditions very well and expense in the working of the project should be appointed and he should draw up a scheme for reserving and conserving the water that is being drained away to waste during rainy season. For example, during the rainy season the water in the Pazhayar river runs to waste ; and by diverting that water conveniently by channels to other places it can be reserved and conserved for irrigation purposes. In the matter of opening of tanks also an experienced officer who knows the locality is highly necessary. The representative of Thovala will clamour for tanks to be openend there and the representative of Agasteeswaram taluk will clamour for tanks in that taluk. So, an experienced officer, who has ample experience of the working of the Kodayar Irrigation Project, is necessary at least to point out where these tanks are highly necessary. As is submitted every time, even during ordinary season, it is tail end areas that are suffering on account of the scarcity of water. Because of these the crops fail and we are not getting good yield since water is not available at the proper time. This is the case even during normal season and therefore my point is that, in the matter of opening new tanks or reparing old ones, preference must always be given to the areas in the tail-ends. For devising small schemes in order that the project may work succesfully it is highly necessary that an experienced officer should be appointed and that he must concentrate his whole attention upon this whole project alone. If he has got multifaricus other duties to be attended to, he could not devote his attention to this matter.

Now, Sir, two sub-divisions have been created under the Executive Engineer one at Nagercoil and the other at Thuckalai. Now my opinion is that this is rather more injurious than the previous arrangement. The officer at Thuckalai will be very keen on diverting the water to Kalkulam taluk and the Nagercoil man will be very keen in diverting water to Thovala and Agasteeswaram taluks. There is, thus likely to be conflict between the two Sub-division Officers. The Executive Engineer will be very busy with roads and other works. There is that difficulty. So, if one man has control of the whole project and if he is provided with a sufficient staff to workout a scheme and to find out in what all ways water could be conserved and distributed I think it will be conducive to the success of the project.

With regard to the Reservoir at the Fruit Farm mentioned by Mr. Ananthasiva Aiyar, a resolution was moved by me in the Agricultural Board, not for a reservoir, but for some source of water

[Mr V S Arumukham Pillai.]

for the Fruit Farm. My suggestion at that time was not to construct a reservoir in the Fruit Farm itself, but to divert the channel which is running by the northern side of it into the Fruit Farm. Instead of that, at an enormous cost, a reservoir has been put up.

With these words I support the Demand.

Mr. M. Govindan: Sir, I support the demand. In doing so, I wish to call the attention of the Chief Engineer to one or two points. The first thing that strikes me is the need for fresh drinking water to the Coastal regions of Travancore. The coastal regions here are very important in several ways. Firstly, the chief industries are all located there. The cocoanut fibre industry is centered in the low-lying tracts of the coastal regions We do not get fresh water in these places for drinking purposes. The water that is ordinarily available is brackish. This is a matter that has been brought to the notice of the Government often. Some small amounts have been spent for it. The Government have been very keen on the question of fresh water supply to the urban areas. I am now thinking of the rural regions.

Mr. James Fletcher (*Kalkulam and Vilavankod* cum *Neyyattinkara*): May I know whether the honourable member is aware of the fact that Rs. 30,000 has been alloted this year for the Muttom water supply scheme?

Mr. M. Govindan: Sir, this amount is most inadequate. That is my answer to Mr. Fletcher's observation. For the coastal regions in the whole of Travancore, a sum of Rs. 30,000 would not serve any purpose at all.

President: This Rs. 30,000 is intended only for one village, viz., Muttom.

Mr. M. Govindan: What I submit is that, from some where near *Channankara* right up to Sherthala we have got coastal regions with low-lying level lands which, from the point of view of agriculture, is the most important part of Travancore. The health of the people in these areas is suffering on account of scarcity of good drinking water. This matter has been brought to the notice of the Government often and some experiments have been made here and there. I admit that. But my complaint is that sufficient importance should be attached to that matter and the department of P. W. D. ought to pay more attention and devote larger amounts for the purpose of trying to supply water particularly in the coastal regions where the scarcity is most keenly felt. First, a survey should be made of the coastal regions of the particular localities

which need water and then a scheme might be devised in which the co-operation of the inhabitants of the locality may be sought for. Most of the well-to-do inhabitants may be asked to contribute for the success of the scheme. I undertook to contribute one half of the amount required for such a scheme in the taluk of Chirayinkil. Government had sent a P. W. D. officer to find out the estimate of the cost of the scheme. But it so happened that that officer was immediately called for some other work and it was not convenient for him to make the necessary recommendation. This is an illustration of what happened in one particular place. The whole question of water supply to these areas may be tackled together and something useful done in this direction. That is all that I have to say.

Mr. A. Easwara Pillai (*Kottarakara and Pathanapuram cum Shencottah*) : Sir, I wish to speak a word about the policy of the department in respect of ryots roads. There is a net work of roads in Central Travancore. This system of roads gives immense help to the rural population. The department does not give proper attention and care for the improvement of these roads. The people of this part of the country endeavour their utmost to construct roads. They have constructed several miles of roads and requested the Government and the P. W. D. to take up the maintenance work of these roads. But I am sorry to observe that the department does not come forward to render sufficient help in the matter of taking these roads and maintaining them. I earnestly request the Government to take this matter seriously and help the rural population who make considerable sacrifice in constructing these roads and help those persons who help themselves. With these words, I support the demand.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar: Sir I oppose the demand and in doing so, I wish to bring to the notice of the Government one or two facts concerning the Public Works Department. Although there are a number of experts and qualified hands in the department sufficient attention is not being paid in sanctioning the execution of important works. For instance, the approval of the original design for the construction of the bridge over Periyar river at Alwaye. A design and estimate were prepared originally for the construction of this important bridge ignoring valid objections to the same most probably to help a particular contractor where part of the work as per that design was done and money spent it was found unworkable. Then another design was prepared and the work under that design is being executed. This involved a waste of money ; who is responsible for this wasted. This could have been avoided and much time saved if the departmental

[Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar.]

experts had taken every precaution to sanction the suitable design for the bridge originally itself. This particular instance shows that sufficient attention is not being paid to such important matters involving a lost of money and time.

Sufficient attention and co-operation are also not forthcoming from some of the officers of this department. I shall quote an instance. Sir, there is a small thodu, nearly 10 ft. in width, that runs within 2 furlongs from the Perumbavoor Munsiff's court. The thodu is called Pooppani Thodu. There are a large number of public institutions such as schools. hospital etc, within a distance of 3 furlongs from this thodu. The cost that will be necessary to plant planks across the existing bridge over this thodu will come to Rs. 5. During the course of an interpellation, in this House about an year back it has been brought to the notice of the Government that a number of students that pass through this bridge daily ranges between 300 to 400 and the number of the public that pass through this bridge on market days exceeds 1000. It was represented to me by the public of the locality that the students who have to pass through this place find it very difficult to pass because of the unsafe nature of the bridge. This was brought to the notice of the responsible executive engineer by me early in makaram this year by means of a petition. A reply was forwarded to me to the effect that necessary orders have been sent to the responsible officers to carry out the work. Finding absolutely nothing done for 4 or 5 months, a reminder was sent to the executive Engineer. Since no reply was recieved an interpellation on the condition of the bridge, road, etc. was sent to the Government in time to be replied for this sessions of the council. When the interpellation reached the Government, finding the position difficult a letter was sent to me by the Chief Engineer to the effect that orders have been issued to plant planks over the bridge. That reply was received by me only some ten days back just before I started. Sir, for such a small but important work involving only a few rupees, the delay indifference and the negligence shown by the responsible officer is most deplorable. The thodu will be under water during the rainy season and the fact is known to the responsible officers of the Public Works Department who have visited the place. This indifferent attitude is rather very deplorable in view of the fact that a large number of school children have also to pass through this place daily. I request Government to take note of the irresponsible conduct on the part of the officers of the department.

One word about the duties of the committee constituted to advice the Public Works Department. The number of members in the Committee is limited. As a rule we find that a lot of committees have been appointed by the Government on very many occasions and a number of persons nominated by the Government

to work on those committees. But it is a sad fact that nobody from North Travancore is represented in any of these committees. All the members either elected or nominated are persons either from Nanjanad or Kuttanad. It is as though there are not proper persons in North Travancore for representation. We too have a Kodanad in Kunnathunad Taluk and a Chathanad in Parur Taluk, if elections and nomination are to go only by Nads. I am not envious of the privileges and the rights enjoyed by Nanjanad or Kuttanad. I only want representation from northern taluks as well. The members elected and nominated as a rule will take particular interest in the affairs of the taluks that they represent, even though there are exceptions to it. It is not possible for them to urge on the attention of the Government the legitimate needs of the other taluks. I wish to bring to the notice of the Government that in all the committees before or now constituted or to be constituted persons from any of the Northern Taluks i. e. Parur Kunnathnad and Muvattupuzhai who can satisfactorily represents the said taluks may also be nominated by Government and their grievances also be considered and removed.

Mr. V. Sankara Menon (*Trivandrum and Nedumangad* cum *Chirayinkil*): Sir, in supporting the demand, I wish to draw the attention of the Government to the comparatively neglected condition of the southern most part of the town, namely, the Manacaud Ward. That division forms one-fourth of the area of the whole town. It is thickly populated and even today we find there relics of the bye-lanes where a man cannot walk straight without one leg being placed before the other and even then his sides will be scratched by the *kayyalas* on either side. It is high time that the matter is given due attention and the improvements effected in those places.

There is an important Mohomedan mosque, in the southern-most part of the Kalippankulam road, and there is also one of the two cemetries that the town can boast of in the south eastern portion of this division. The road leading to the Kalippankulam mosque was in a very useless state for the last several months and it was prayed by the people there that if it was not possible to effect repair fully, at least the storing of gravel there must be stopped. Fortunately, some of the staff came recently and levelled the road.

The second point I wish to mention is the deplorable state of the road leading to the cemetery. Sir, this road is in so miserable a condition that many people have to wait till the morning if a death occurs in the night. It is impossible to walk with the dead body in the night to the cemetery. There are no lights and other convenience and it is highly necessary to make the necessary improvement in that portion of the town.

Mr. S. Sesha Aiyar: Sir, before continuing the explanation that I was giving yesterday, I have to say something by way of reply to the question relating to the accidents due the fall of a banyan tree over house and the consequent unfortunate loss of life. Sir, this road was very carefully surveyed, and all the avenue trees very carefully scrutinised, only just a few days before the visit of the Crown Representative, H. E. the Viceroy. I hope it will thus be clear to the House that the fall of this tree was purely an unfortunate accident,

Mr. T. Mahomed Ismail; May I ask whether, any time before the accident, the department got information from the owner of the adjacent house that the tree was in a dangerous condition?

Mr. S. Sesha Aiyar: I was going to say that. Immediately after the accident, a report was called for from the Division Officer. That report says that nobody ever informed any officer of the department about the threatening condition of the tree.

Mr. T. Mahomed Ismail: Was that report submitted before or after the accident?

Mr. S. Sesha Aiyar: Any report on the accident can be only after the accident.

Mr. T. Mahomed Ismail. I am asking about the report that the department got no information whatsoever about the dangerous condition of the tree.

Mr. S. Sesha Aiyar: The Division Officer was asked to report on certain representations to the effect that the tree fell on account of the neglect of the department.

Mr. K. M. Kesavan (*Karunagapally, Karthigapally and Ambalapuzha* cum *Shertallai*): Was it a dead tree or a living tree that fell?

Mr. S. Sesha Aiyar: My information is that it was a living tree.

Mr. T. Mahomed Ismail: Evidently, it was about to die.

Mr. S. Sesha Aiyar: It was alive till it fell; it was dead after it fell. (Laughter)

President: Probably it was living outside, and dead inside. (renewed laughter.)

Mr. S. Sesha Aiyar: Sir, the honourable member Mr. Ananthasiva Aiyar referred to the system of giving out contracts on the tender system.

Mr. T. Mahomed Ismail: May I ask the honourable member whether the question of the accident will be carefully scrutinised?

President; As a matter of fact, Government are doing it.

Mr. S. Sesha Aiyar: The system of giving contracts on tender system is now being strictly observed. Some years ago, probably due to the dearth of contractors, the tender system was not always adopted. Now, we invite tenders for every contract; in the case of bigger contracts, the notices inviting tenders are published in the leading newspapers, in the Government Gazette and also in the P W. D. offices; these notices are also sent to standing contractors. It is only in the case of small contracts that the tender notices are not publised in newspapers.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar: May I ask whether designs also are called for from contractors ?

Mr. S. Sesha Aiyar: That is a different question. I may however inform the honourable member that in the case of complicated constructions, we some time invite designs also from reputed engineering firms.

In regard to the tender system, in recent years, we have been very strict in accepting the lowest tender, although our experience has been some what difficult in getting good or speedy work out of such contractors who quote very low rates.

Mr. T. Krishna Pillai: Is the department bound to accept the lowest tender always ?

Mr. S. Sesha Aiyar: That is an invariable rule, although there is some discretionary power in the officer; and Government also have the right of final decision. In many cases, the lowest tenderer, if sent for and asked whether he would guarantee to do the work well and within the time allotted, readily gives such guarantee; and in such cases especially, we have no other alternative but to accept the lowest tender. Of course, there are cases of departure from this rule, as in the case of urgent works which cannot wait for tenders, and in regard to which we cannot risk experimenting with contractors one after another.

With regard to the Fruit Farm Reservoir, unfortunately, a portion of the work got damaged; but certainly the loss involved cannot be considered to be so heavy as Rs. 7 or 8 thousands. We have estimated the loss at less than Rs. 400.

Mr. M. K. Ananthasiva Aiyar: May I know the cost of the work ?

Mr. S. Sesha Aiyar: About Rs. 5,000. I may however inform the honourable member that the loss is being recovered from the parties responsible.

Mr. M. K. Ananthasiva Aiyar: Is not there a crack all round ? I saw that.

President: What ?

Mr. M. K. Ananthasiva Aiyar: A crack.

President : Where? (Laughter)

Mr. M K. Ananthasiva Aiyar. ; In the Fruit Farm Reservoir.

Mr. S. Sesha Aiyar · There is a crack ; but that is in the rubble lining, and not in the whole Reservoir.

Mr. M. K. Ananthasiva Aiyar: Between the wall and the earth, there is crack all round ; the retaining wall has separated itself from the earth.

Mr. S. Sesha Aiyar : What the honourable member calls retaining wall, we call rivetment or pitching. That has slipped down into the bank. As I said, we are recouping the loss from the persons responsible.

Mr. V. S. Arumukham Pillai suggested that there was no need for this Reservoir, and that water should be let into the Fruit Farm from the Kodayar channel. I may inform the honourable member that this Reservoir is intended for storing Kodayar channel water. There is practically no spring in the Reservoir ; and the Kodayar channel has no water during some months of the year ; in fact, there is water only in some days of the week. The purpose of the Reservoir is to store water for supply on days when there is no water in the channel.

As regards the investigation of the Perumchani Reservoir, provision has been made in the budget, and the investigation will be started immediately. As regards the separation of the Irrigation Division, as honourable members are aware, before 1098, we did have two divisions in South Travancore, the Irrigation Division, and the Southern Division having jurisdiction also over Neyyattinkara, Nedumangad and some portions of Trivandrum. These places have been taken up by the Trivandrum Division Officer, so that Government considered that it was not necessary to have, in the south, over the same area, two Division Officers and four Sub-Division Officers. The Nagercoil Division Officer, during his tours, could very well inspect the channels also ; and during the same inspection, attend to other work also. Nagercoil is comparatively a small division, with an allotment smaller than that for the major divisions of Trivandrum, Quilon and Kottayam. It has been found from experience that the Nagercoil Division Officer can successfully manage the irrigation work along with roads and buildings.

Mr. V. S. Arumukham Pillai : If the work in the Nagercoil division is comparatively light may I ask whether it would not be conducive to better irrigation facilities, if the regular P. W. work of the Nagercoil division is also added on to the work of the Trivandrum Division Officer, so that the Nagercoil Division Officer can concentrate upon and devote full attention to irrigation work in South Travancore?

Mr. S. Sesha Aiyar : Sir, it is not feasible for the Trivandrum Division to take up the task of being in charge of Nagercoil

works. The work was found to be too heavy for one Sub-Division Officer ; we are therefore having two Sub-Division Officers there now. There is absolutely no conflict between them in the matter of distribution of water ; because it is the Division Officer that allocates the quantity of water for the two Sub-Divisions.

Mr. V. S. Arumukham Pillai : What I asked was whether it was not possible to have a separate Division Officer—not a Sub Division Officer—for irrigation work, so that, if and when necessary, he may investigate small schemes for supplementing the regular water supply. An experienced officer is needed for that purpose. I was not asking about the working of the existing schemes.

Mr. S. Sesha Aiyar : Sir, even for investigation of small schemes, our Sub Division Officers would quite suffice. They can attend to the investigations and get orders and approval, if necessary, of the Division Officer. Now that there is the Irrigation Committee, I hope these problems will be satisfactorily solved.

Mr. V. S. Arumukham Pillai : Where is the Irrigation Committee ? Has it held any meeting during the last seven or eight months ? Does it still exist ?

President : This honourable House has to elect, tomorrow, two representatives for that Committee : it has not been fully formed yet.

Mr. V. S. Arumukham Pillai : Sir, I was referring to the Irrigation Committee ; I am a member of that Committee. It is not working at all.

President : Who is the convener ?

Mr. V. S. Arumukham Pillai : The Division Officer for Nagercoil is the President ; and I think he has to convene the meetings.

Mr. S. Sesha Aiyar : Sir, in regard to the question of water supply to the coastal regions, I may inform the honourable member that, some years ago, in the two villages mentioned by the honourable member, we tried two deep tube wells. We could not get good water even after going 80 feet down. We did not want to risk further. We are now awaiting the purchase of the boring set which has been ordered for investigating the possibilities of getting good water in Kuttanad and other places.

Sir, complaint has been made about the inordinate and vexatious delay in the execution of works. I quoted yesterday the example of a tank in South Travancore, to indicate how some times delays are caused. In regard to that tank, when everything had

[Mr. S. Sesha Aiyar]

been fixed up, when the officer actually went to the spot to start the work—we were under the impression that it was poramboke—our attention was drawn to the fact that the land belonged to a particular individual by virtue of a court decree. Of course, as an alternative to our acquiring the land from the gentleman, he was good enough to agree to our constructing a tunnel throughout the whole length of the land, provided we would cover up the tunnel so that he might continue to occupy the land. Our estimated cost of that work came to about five times the cost of the acquisition of that land plus the cost of cutting the channel. We then started proceedings for acquiring the land. Sir, this is how delays are caused.

Other instances of delay have also been mentioned by honourable members; much was said about the Alleppey-Changanacherry Canal in particular. Sir, that work was started in 1929 on the definite assurance by the people concerned that the land required would be surrendered free of compensation. At the starting point, the lands were Kandukrishi lands, so that we started the work without paying any compensation for the land, but with the hope that, in the succeeding portions the owners concerned would willingly surrender the land free of compensation Unfortunately, the moment we finished the Kandukrishi portion and reached the point where the land belonged to a private owner, we met with obstruction. We could not proceed with the work; it had to be stopped. Later on, representations were made for a combined canal and road, between Alleppey and Changanacherry. An estimate was prepared for about Rs. 12 lakhs, and administrative sanction obtained; Government have ordered that the work might be taken up and completed in the course of a series of years.

Mr. Thomas Chandy Mukkadan. ആലപ്പുഴ-ചങ്ങനാശേരി തോടിന്റെ കാവാലം മുതൽ ആലപ്പുഴവരെയുള്ള ഭാഗത്തിൽ എത്ര സ്ഥലം ഇനി വെട്ടിത്തീരുവാനുണ്ട്.

Mr. S. Sesha Aiyar: I have no definite information, Sir. Unfortunately we have not been able to find money for this costly scheme; and Government consider that it is not worthwhile spending such a huge sum as Rs. 12 lakhs on a canal and road between Alleppey and Changanacherry. It is too ambitious a scheme, as ambitious as the one for a road between Alleppey and Kottayam, or a bridge across the Vembanad Lake from Thrinayankodam to Thanneermukhom.

Mr. K. K. Kuruvilla: May I ask whether a road between Thakazhi and Edathua, a distance of about 3½ miles, would be too costly and could not be undertaken, in view of the fact that it would solve the problem of a road between Alleppey and Kottayam, to a large extent?

Mr. S. Sesha Aiyar : I am coming to that. That will be a connecting link. It is, as is stated, only $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles long.

Regarding the Alleppey-Changanacherry canal, the question has again been taken up and we are finding out means of cutting the canal in the uncut portions so as to utilise the work already done with a comparatively smaller sum.

Sir, another instance of delay was brought forward in the case of the triple bridge at Alleppey. There, Sir, we had to encounter engineering difficulties. We had to tackle the situation in a very difficult manner. Alleppey is a place almost floating on a loose subsoil. An estimate was prepared and provision was made to build piers on R.C. piles driven deep death. But we found that these piles were going down freely under the fall of a block weighing $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons. For every ten blows of the hammer the piles went down about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, whereas the scheduled penetration was only one inch. This set us thinking as to what we should do. Driving them deeper may not be profitable as the deeper soil may be worse. So elaborate designs and studying of text-books on pile driving engineering had to be resorted to and we have now come to a satisfactory conclusion and the work will proceed hereafter.

The honourable member Mr. Kesavan represented about a village road in his constituency. I may mention that this road is only a village road having a grant of Rs. 10 per mile per year. We can more or less understand what we can do with this amount.

Mr. K. M. Kesavan : May I know what that grant is utlised for ?

Mr. S. Sesha Aiyar : Sir, it is supposed to be utilised for the maintenance of the road, but that road is a sandy one which requires little of maintenance for the surface. The overhangings on either side of the road are cut ; any obstructions on the road are removed; falling trees are removed ; depressions are filled. But in this particular case, I understand from the honourable member that about two miles of this road was gravelled during one or two years. This I think, is not a fault on the part of the department. I think they have done well. They have utilised the maintenance grant to some useful extent.

Regarding the soiling of clothes of the people walking along that road, that is a feature which is common to all gravelled roads.

Sir, something has been said about the A. V. M. canal. That canal was one of the portions of a big scheme of canal communication between Cape Comorin and Mangalore. This scheme is very

[Mr. S. Sesha Aiyar]

many years old. A portion from Trivandrum to Tiruvallam was excavated at a cost of Rs. 2½ lakhs and that portion is now in useful order. To make the whole canal complete will be a very costly affair and it is estimated that not less than Rs. 10 lakhs will be required besides the cost of driving a tunnel on the Vizhingom side which may be prohibitive in cost. So it has been ordered by Government that this canal work may be postponed.

Regarding the honourable member Mr. Kuruvilla's scheme I have to congratulate him for the trouble he has taken in working out a scheme of arterial roads in Central Travancore. He lays stress on the construction of the Kozhencherry bridge and two other minor bridges. I may inform the honourable member that the question of constructing the Kozhencherry bridge has already been taken up, that proceedings have been started to acquire the land for the approaches on either side and the designs have been got ready. I believe that some work will be done on this bridge during next working season.

Sir, I believe the honourable member Mr. Kuruvilla will be of great help in the work of the new Advisory Road Committee whether he is in it or not, since he has taken some trouble in working out this scheme. I believe this committee will be able to advise the Public Works Department in the matter of the selection of the works and in the matter of expanding the communications for years to come and I hope that the constitution of the committee is a good augury and that we may have sufficient funds hereafter on account of the advent of new schemes of development such as the Pallivasal Hydro Electric Project and industrial resources of the country.

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi: May I ask the Deputy Chief Engineer whether more serviceable and economical bridges of the Kamesom design could not be introduced in the land.

Mr. S. Sesha Aiyar: Yes, Sir, we are at it.

President: Before putting this motion to the vote, let me indicate what has been the underlying idea of the Government in announcing the formation of the committee which has been adverted to. It is the hope of the Government that that committee will be a really useful adjunct for the purpose of formulating a plan and implementing the programme in regard to communications both by land and by water. It has been found that according to the persuasiveness or the importunities attendant upon certain special circumstances, certain roads have been given precedence over certain

other roads and certain items have received more immediate attention than others ; and, in order to avoid all possibility of accusations of bias, either territorial or personal, the idea has been that the work of formulating a programme for constructing and improving these communications should be conducted in full publicity and with the advice of those who represent the legislature and instructed and interested public opinion outside the legislature.

The ultimate idea of Government, as is well known, is that to the extent to which the Transport Department extends its scope of operations, the trunk roads will increasingly come within the range of work of that department and that the Transport Department out of its gross earnings should be able to contribute to keep up, to form and to maintain those roads on which the vehicles of that department operate. In other words, the idea is that the Transport Department is contemplated to yield—and experience has shown that it can yield—enough by way of gross profit to make it possible for that department to finance the making and the maintenance of the roads on which it operates. That will leave a certain amount of money available for the purpose of improving the canal system in the State, to which adequate attention has not been paid in the immediate past, and also for the purpose of improving village and non-urban and non-trunk communications. It is with reference especially to these communications that this committee's help is most sought for and will be most useful. The question of doing everything at the same time being ruled out as impracticable, this committee will very soon have to lay down a five year or a ten year programme at the end of which a certain number of indispensable communications will come into existence in good condition. And, in the formulation of that programme and in the carrying out, from year to year, of that programme without the possibility of any accusation of the bias which I have adverted to, the work of the committee will find both its justification and its complete operation.

Now, it is for that purpose that I told the honourable members elsewhere that further discussion on this Public Works Budget in so far as it is construction of road A or neglect of road B or the silting up of channel C may not come before the House so much and so poignantly if the committee operates, the committee having not only the right at its joint meetings to bring matters to the notice of the department but also otherwise, just as every honourable member of this House and every member of the public has a right to bring forward these special points before the department. It is in the hope that that committee will really serve not only the advisory but a directory function that it has been constituted.

[President]

The question that Government be granted a sum of Rs. 58,88,962 under Demand XI—Public Works, including Water Works and Drainage was put and carried. The grant was made.

DEMAND XII—ELECTRICITY AND TELEPHONE.
Rs. 26,80,256.

Mr. K. P. Padmanabha Menon : (*Electrical Engineer*): Sir, I move for a grant of Rs. 26,80,256 under Demand XII—Electricity and Telephone.

Mr. James Fletcher : Sir, I support the Demand. However, I would like to bring to the notice of the Government the need for reducing the cost of electricity to the consumer in Trivandrum, especially to the consumer for domestic purposes.

President : What is the rate now ?

Mr. M. K. Nilakanta Aiyar : 5 annas per unit.

Mr. James Fletcher : Though it is said to be five annas per unit, if the amount is not paid in the month in which the Bill is presented, it has to be paid at 6 annas per unit. From the revenue account published in the Administration Report of the Department for the year 1113 it is seen that a sum of Rs. 47,620 is taken as interest. That is about 5 per cent on the investment. Then for depreciation the amount taken is Rs. 53,500 and to pension and provident fund the amount taken is Rs 7,100. Of course, there is liberal provision for these things. But then there is another item, namely, the net revenue carried over to electrical reserve is Rs. 52,510. That is a big amount taken to the reserve fund. Sir, that is probably with a view to support the future generation that such a big amount is set apart. My submission is that this sum is not absolutely necessary and so much need not be taken to the reserve fund.

President : Mr. K. P. P. Menon, what is the reserve fund meant for ?

Mr. K. P Padmanabha Menon: That is to provide against such contingencies as the breakdown of plants not covered by depreciation or any abnormal increase in the cost of oil.

Mr. James Fletcher : So far as the breakdown of the machinery is concerned, my submission is that the machines are all very costly and there will be no sudden breakdown so far as they are concerned and that the amount taken for the depreciation fund every year will be ample for the renovation of the machines.

In Calcutta the rate for domestic purposes is 2 annas per unit. In Madras they propose to bring the rate to the level in Calcutta.

President: At present the rate in Madras is 4 annas is it not ?

Mr. James Fletcher : Yes, Sir. My request is that here too the same rate as is obtaining now in Madras, namely 4 annas per unit, may be charged for electricity used for domestic purposes. Another point that I want to bring to the notice of the Government is this. There are two other works supplying electricity in Nagercoil and Kottayam, run by private agencies. It will be to the advantage of Government if these works are taken over by the Government. I am aware of some disputes and unnecessary misunderstandings between the owner of the electrical supply plant at Nagercoil.........

Mr. V. S. Arumukham Pillai : May I inform the member that the matter is sub judice?

Mr. James Fletcher : Sir, I did not go into the legal question. I am just saying that there is some misunderstanding and to avoid that the best thing would be for Government to take over the machinery and other things connected with it. Similarly the electrical supply works at Kottayam also may be taken over by the Government. These being public utility works, it is best that they are nationalised. With the e words I support the demand.

Mrs. Abernom Gnanasikhamoni (*Nominated*) : Sir, I support the demand. It relates to a mighty energy which is going to work wonders in our State also. Sir, eliminating distances in the matter of sending messages is one of the primary duties of the administration of a modern progressive State. When I was in Madras ten years ago using the telephone arrangement to talk to a friend at a distance, I thought within myself whether there will come a chance of such a thing in my place, Nagercoil. And such a time is coming in the very near future. The present Government of Travancore have to be congratulated on the steps taken for affording telephone connection with the rest of India and outside the world. Now, as we can no longer be in isolated position in this State, and our brothers and sisters are seeking their fortune everywhere, the Trunk Telephone communication has become an absolute necessity. It is true, it will be a boon to the trading classes and let us believe, our country will be thriving in all spheres under the present Government.

Regarding minimum charges for power, just as the previous speaker said, I have to make a personal representation on the floor of this House. In Trivandrum the minimum rate is Rs. 1-8-0 whereas in Nagercoil the minimum rate is Rs. 2-8-0. That works very hard on the people of Nagercoil. The people there are in no way richer than the people at Trivandrum. I appeal to Government to redress the inequality in the rates obtaining in Nagercoil, as compared with that in Trivandrum.

Mr. K. K. Kuruvilla : Sir, in rising to support this grant I wish to make a few observations. We have been anxiously expecting the supply of electricity for a number of years Our criticisms will have necessarily to stop with the actual supply of power to the people from the beginning of next year.

I am thankful to Mr. Fletcher when he said that the Government should take over the management of electric supply at Kottayam and Nagercoil. Private concerns are working in these places. This is a public utility service and therefore the supply of power should be undertaken by Government.

The second point I would say is that there is a good demand for electric power from rural areas. With the power that is produced in our State, every attempt should be made to satisfy the demands of rural areas in course of time. Electricity could be used for various purposes such as for the extraction of minerals, household purposes etc. For the development of cottage industries, power is essential. The people of Kuttanad areas could be helped to a great extent in the matter of baling out water if they are supplied with electric power. Electrical machines should be substituted for the present machines working in Kuttanad areas for irrigating paddy fields. In the matter of supplying power to those areas I submit that the rates prevailing there must be lower than that in the towns. Government also should endeavour to reduce the rates allowed to ordinary consumers in Trivandrum town and other places. With these words I support the demand.

Mr. M. K. Ananthasiva Aiyar : Sir, I oppose the demand. My reasons are these. On a calculation of the figures set apart for electric energy and telephone charges consumed by the various departments of Government, I find that more than Rs. one lakh is expected to be the income of Electrical Department for the supply of current. Altogether, the total amount that is expected as the income, of the department for electric supply of Trivandrum and Quilon towns, is Rs. 4,26,000 or so. Out of this, more than one-fourth the amount is expected to be derived from the Government departments themselves. I must say that I was amused at the calculation made by the Electrical Department in that so much amount was estimated as profit to be derived from Government themselves. I will illustrate it. Suppose I purchase a mango from a shop for one chuckram.

Mr. Abdul Tayeb Shaikh Kaderbhoy (*Commerce and Industry South*) : May I know, suppose electricity is not supplied by Government, some substitute such as kerosine oil lamp or gas light has to be made in its place then, will it not be a loss to Government?

Mr. M. K. Ananthasiva Aiyar : Then, the loss will be much less. Suppose I purchase a mango for one chuckram with my right hand and sell it to my left hand for 1½ chuckrams ?

President : Suppose you expected your left hand to work in a commercial manner and the right hand in the gastronomic manner, what would be the result ?

Mr. M. K. Ananthasiva Aiyar : It is more personal. That is the difficulty. What I want to submit in this connection is this. In consideration of the fact that the departments of Government are consuming a lot of energy and paying for it at specified rates, why not the concession which the Electrical Department is giving to private firms and industrial concerns in the matter of power be shown to the Government departments also ?

Mr. K. P. Padmanabha Menon: Does the member realise that all the profit goes back to the Government ?

Mr. M K. Ananthasiva Aiyar : Whether it goes to Government or anybody else, that is no question at all when commercially viewed. In case the Electrical Department will sell electric energy to various Government departments at the rates at which they sell energy to private firms and industrial concerns who take energy on a larger scale, then the profit earned by the department will be seen to be much less. Taking that into consideration, I think it is high time to see whether the expenses incurred for establishment charges of the department could be revised.

So far as the Trivandrum Electric supply is concerned, I find the office is overmanned. After all, the area of Trivandrum town is very small from the standpoint of electric supply. Besides the Electrical Engineer to Government who gets a pay of Rs. 700, there is an Executive Engineer on Rs. 500—700. It has to be noted that the head of the department gets a pay of Rs. 500—700 and his assistant too gets the same pay. Then there is a Superintendent under the Executive Engineer on Rs. 100—150, a Station Engineer on the same scale, an Assistant Engineer on Rs. 75—100, another Mains Engineer on Rs. 100—150, and yet another to look after Government buildings on more or less the same pay and so on and so forth. Similarly, coming to Quilon there also the same set of officers more or less. Considering the small work which they have to execute and the small profit they will be able to show as per my calculation adverted to above, my view is that some officers of the superior grade could be curtailed. Further, there is one thing we have to look into We, on this side of the House have been protesting about the high scale of salaries that is being paid to officers. Yesterdoy, many of the honourable members suggested that the maximum pay of the officers should be Rs. 500 and not more than that,

[Mr. M K. Ananthasiva Aiyar]

In so far as the Electrical Engineer is already receiving a pay of Rs. 700, I do not suggest that should be reduced. When the Executive Engineer who gets a pay of Rs. 500—700 reaches the maximum in the grade, what will be the position of the Electrical Engineer to Government? Certainly his pay must be higher than that. Therefore it is absolutely necessary that the post of the Executive Engineer could be safely taken away from the staff of the Electrical Department at Trivandrum. Similarly I would urge that some of the superfluous staff of assistants could also be obsorbed elsewhere.

In connection with the Pallivasal Hydro Electric Scheme there is one Electrical Executive Engineer functioning at Kothamangalam. The work there has already been completed so much so there is no necessity for an officer of that status there. The power house has already been built up. According to the Administration Report of 1113 all the works in connection with the transmission lines have been completed. When current is not available in that place, I doubt whether an Executive Engineer is necessary there. Similarly at Pallom also no officer need be stationed. I think he is drawing a pay of Rs. 200 per mensem. I am at a loss to see what so many officers who are drawing higher pay are doing in those places especially after the main items of work have been finished there. Under these circumstances, as a matter of economy, I would urge upon the Electrical Engineer to Government to revise the scale of pay of the officers as well as to reduce the staff in his department.

Mr. T. Mahomed Ismail: May I ask the member whether the superfluity in staff exists in this department alone?

Mr. M. K. Ananthasiva Aiyar: I had time to study about this department and therefore I would urge upon the Electrical Engineer to Government to see if a substantial reduction could be made in the matter of expenses appertaining to that department. I have not looked into the cases of other departments.

Mr. Kottoor Kunjukrishna Pillai: Sir, I wish to offer a few remarks regarding this demand. It is one of the most successful commercial undertakings which the Government themselves have undertaken. This is one of the departments that bring credit to Government and it is proved that provided there is a person who devotes his wholehearted attention to a commercial undertaking, even if he is a Government officer, the concern can be run profitably and even commercial undertakings can be made a success. I hope that the example of this department will be followed by other commercial undertakings as well. Sir, the accounts of the Electrical Department have been separately given and every detail

has been furnished to us. When we criticise a commercial undertaking, we have to be particularly careful in maing remarks with regard to it, because the success of a commercial concern depends very much on the good faith and on the confidence that the public bestows on it. Therefore, I would not permit myself to make remarks without fully understanding the working of such a technical department as the Electrial Department. For instance, I cannot say that the number of officers and the quality and grading of officers so far as the electric supply of such an important town as Trivandrum is concerned, can be lessened. I do not make myself bold to make such a statement, because to play with power or electricity is a very serious matter. And, in the Trivandrum town, if the management and control of the department is kept in the hands of inefficient or irresponsible persons or that the control is not sufficient, the resultant danger may be very great. Therefore, I would not make myself responsible to make any suggestions with regard to the curtailment of officers, so far as Trivandrum Division of the Electric Department is concerned.

We have found that the department, like a very conservative business man, is making its provision for the future and I think that the department is well advised in keeping very good reserves, sinking fund, depreciation charges etc. So even if they err on the side of conservatism it connot be blamed, because if the department does not show a profit and it wants some money from the general tax-payers fund, then the House will not look on it with so much of confidence and the criticisms will be very bitter. Therefore, in spite of the conservative caution exercised by the department, I think it is better to show to the public that the department is run on a profitable basis rather than one on very liberal lines but ending in lose.

I agree with my friend Mr. Fletcher in thinking that there is a possibility of reduction without affecting the revenue of the Electric Department in Trivandrum. Sir, a reduction has been made last year and what has been the result. The result has not been a reduction in the revenue. On the other hand, in spite of the reduction in rates, the revenue has increased. We must be able to give a larger facility for the ordinary man to use electricity for his various needs and we should also make it possible for the ordinary man to enjoy this benefit which has become not a luxury, but an article of necessity.

Sir, with regard to the question of taking over to the department, private concerns like the electric supply in Nagercoil,

[Mr. Kottur Kunjukrishna Pillai]

Kottayam and Munner, I agree with my friend Mr. Fletcher. It is stated in the Administration Report that with the advent of the Pallivasal Hydro Electric Scheme, a possibility that the Kottayam and Munnar works will be taken over is indicated. We are apprehensive because there is no mention of Nagercoil I was surprised to hear from the Lady Member that in Nagercoil, the private concern is charging a minimum rate of Rs. 2-8-0. He has no business to do so. He is holding a monopoly of the supply of electric energy. I think the department ought to intervene and reduce the minimum charges. I should even say that the department should not lose time to take over the concern and run it by itself. It is also shown that the electric supply in Nagercoil is not run on a profit.

President : The House will now adjourn and meet again at 2 o'clock.

The House adjourned for lunch at 1 P. M. and re assembled at 2 P. M. with the President in the Chair.

NEW MEMBER.

Mr. E. G. Salter took the oath and signed the Rolls.

Mr. Kottur Kunjukrishna Pillai : Sir, I was speaking about the rates of the Nagercoil Electrical Supply Corporation. I think the department will have sufficient powers to exercise control over the rates and see that it is reduced. It cannot be said that the average man in Nagercoil consumes more energy than the average man in Trivandrum. There can be no justification for these high rates.

It has been pointed out by the honourable member Mr. Ananthasiva Aiyar that the system of charging Government with very high rates is not good as it enables the department only to show enhanced profits. When the department is run on commercial lines, I cannot understand how it can show partiality as between the consumers of electricity. I do not know for whose benefit Mr. Ananthasiva Aiyar was speaking. Was it for the benefit of the private cousumer? Was it for the benefit of the Government or for the benefit of the department? I do not know for whom he was speaking? Unless the rates are equal with regard to Government and private consumers and unless the income is derived accordingly there will not be the likelihood of the lessening of the rates for the private consumer. Do you want to say that the figure is artificially kept up by the department. So far as the department is concerned the consumption of enrgy by Government should be considered as on equal terms with the private consumer and then only will it be

possible to make a reduction for the private consumer. Except for the fact to show that the department does not earn profit or to wilfully minimise the profits, there can be no reason why this argument should be advanced.

President: Are there special rates for bulk consumption, Mr. Menon?

Mr. K. P. Padmanabha Menon: Yes, Sir, that is applicable to all.

President: Do you give that facility to Government also?

Mr K. P. Padmanabha Menon: Yes.

President: Government uses a large amount of electricity and therefore gets a certain concession.

Mr. Kottur Kunjukrishna Pillai: As a commercial department it cannot reasonably show any other invidious distinction between the rates.

In Quilon, I know that the consumption of electricity by the Government departments is very little when compared with the consumption of private and industrial concerns That fact has not been pointed out. In regard to this matter it cannot be denied that the department is one of the most efficientily worked departments in the State. It is a commercial department and because it is one of the few commercial departments bringing credit and profit to the Government, I thought it necessary to dispell the misconception that may be created against the department though unintentionally.

The Pallivasal Hydro-Electric Project was engaging the attention of the whole of Travancore and very great hopes are entertained with regard to the successful termination and working of that Project. I remember the time when the Electrical Engineer gave us the estimate of Rs. 75 lakhs or so at one time for the completion of the project.

Mr. K. P. Padmanabha Menon: May I correct the member?

Mr. Kottur Kunjukrishna Pillai: I am subject to correction. Any how an infinitely small figure than the actual cost now incurred was then presented to us. There might have been some improvments or extensions to the project.

President: In public works, as in marriages, original estimates are hardly adhered to.

Mr. Kottur Kunjukrishna Pillai: But then that estimate should have atleast some reference to the actualities. I can understand that a work is not ordinarily finished for the orginal estimates But all the same, we are glad that the department assures that after all by the beginning of next year the Pallivasal Hydro Electric

[Mr. Kottur Kunjukrishna Pillai.]

Project will be completed and the whole country will be supplied with electric energy.

With regard to the supply of electrical energy to various cottage industries, I wish to point out to the department early enough that it should not allow the exploitation of the individual consumers by private contractors who bid for the supply of energy to them. The department should have sufficient control over the contractors so that they may not exploit the poor people who use the energy. Otherwise in the long run it will not be good for the successful working of the department. With these few words I have very great pleasure in supporting the demand.

Mr. E. K. Kurippe : സർ, പള്ളിവാസൽ ഹൈഡ്രോ എലക്ട്രിക്ക് സ്കീമിൽനിന്നും വരുന്ന ഡിസംബർ മാസത്തിൽ കറൻറു കിട്ടുമെന്നു അറിയുന്നതിനാൽ ഈ പദ്ധതിയെ സംബന്ധിച്ച സാമാന്യജനങ്ങൾക്കുണ്ടായിരുന്ന തെററിദ്ധാരണ മാറിയിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ പവ്വർഹൌസ് ഇരിക്കുന്ന സ്ഥാനം ഞാൻ കണ്ടിട്ടുണ്ട്. അതിൻെറ ഫൌണ്ടേഷൻ മുഴുവനും പാറയിലാണ് സ്ഥിതിചെയ്യുന്നത്.

President : We have got only about 20 to 25 minutes more for the whole demand and 2 or 3 Honourable members desire to participate in the discussion. So I will give the Hon'ble members five minutes each.

Mr. E. K. Kuripe നാട്ടിൽ സാമ്പത്തികഅധഃപതനം നിമിത്തം യാതൊരു വേലയുമില്ലാതിരുന്ന കാലത്ത് ഗവൺമെൻറു ഈ പദ്ധതി സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ള വേല പലതരത്തിലുള്ള വിഷമതകൾ വന്നിട്ടും, തുടർന്നുകൊണ്ടുപോയതിനാൽ കൂലിക്കാർക്ക് കാലക്ഷേപത്തിന് മാർഗ്ഗമുണ്ടാക്കികൊടുത്തുവെന്ന് വിസ്മരിക്കാവുന്നതല്ല. ഇത് ഈ പദ്ധതിയുടെ വിജയത്തെ ധാർമ്മികമായി സഹായിക്കുന്നതാണ്. ഈ പദ്ധതിയിൽ നിന്നു കിട്ടുന്ന കറൻറുകൊണ്ട് ഇലക്ട്രിക്ക് ലൈനിന് സമീപമുള്ള ജലസൗകര്യമില്ലാത്ത സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ ജലസേചനം ചെയ്തുകൊടുക്കുന്നതിന് കൂടി വേണ്ട ഏർപ്പാടു ചെയ്തുകൊടുക്കുന്നതു ആയാൽ അനേകം ഏക്കർ സ്ഥലം കൃഷിചെയ്യുന്നതിന് ഉപയോഗപ്രദമായിത്തീരുന്നതാണ്.

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi : If you would allow me Sir, I would like to talk on electricity.

President : But the other Honourable Member has not finished.

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi : I am sorry I thought he had finished.

Mr. E. K. Kurippe : ഇലക്ട്രിക്ക് ലൈനിന്റെ രണ്ടുവശത്തുനിന്നും അനവധി വൃക്ഷങ്ങളേയും കെട്ടിടങ്ങളേയും വെട്ടിമാററുകയും പൊളിച്ചുമാററുകയും ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ട്. അവയ്ക്കു പ്രതിഫലം കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനു നിയമിച്ച ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥൻ നീതിമാനാണെങ്കിലും ന്യായമായ സംഖ്യ ഇതിലേയ്ക്കു കൊടുക്കാതിരിക്കുകയാണു ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ളതു്. തത്സംബന്ധമായി അവിടത്തെ ജനങ്ങൾക്കു വളരെ സങ്കടമുണ്ട്. ഈ പദ്ധതിക്കു വേണ്ടി അനേകായിരം രൂപാ ഗവൺമെൻറിൽനിന്നു ചിലവാക്കിയസ്ഥിതിക്കു സാധുക്കളായ ഈ ജനങ്ങൾക്കു ശരിയായ പൊന്നുംവില കൊടുക്കാതെ കഷ്ടപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതു് വളരെ സങ്കടകരമാണ്. അതുകൊണ്ടു് ഈ സംഗതിയിൽ ഗവൺമെൻറു് പ്രത്യേകം ശ്രദ്ധിച്ചു് അവർക്കു ന്യായമായ പൊന്നുംവില കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനു വേണ്ട നിർദ്ദേശങ്ങൾ ചെയ്യണമെന്നപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നു.

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi: Sir, honourable members who are permanently residing in towns might blame the Electrical Engineer and eventually plead for reduction of rates. But the vast majority of the members of this House who represent the interests outside the City of Trivandrum are interested in keeping the rates as high as is commercially feasible. Government have made huge investments in the scheme and fortunately it has turned out to be a success. In the very nature of Governmental enterprise some ventures have not proved to be so successful as it was anticipated. That is another reason why we must take the utmost gain from the electrical department. There fore there is no point in yielding to the clamour—I do not want to use the wordclamour but I would say eloquent representation—of those honourable members for the reduction of rates.

President: I requested the honourable members to send up their names so that I can make a kind of list, and call upon members in a particular order. Otherwise there will be much difficulty. I trust honourable members will realise that.

Mr Thomas Chandy Mukkadan : ഈ ഡിമാൻറിനെ പിൻതാങ്ങിക്കൊണ്ടു് കുട്ടനാട്ടിലെ കർഷകരുടെ കാര്യം ഗവൺമെൻറിന്റെ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരണമെന്നാണു് ഞാൻ ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നതു്. അവിടത്തെ കൃഷിക്കാർ അനുഭവിക്കുന്ന സങ്കടങ്ങളിൽ ഏററവും പ്രയാസമായിട്ടുള്ളതു് വെള്ളം വററിക്കുന്ന വിഷയത്തിലാണെന്നുള്ള സംഗതി ഗവൺമെൻറിനും നല്ലവണ്ണം അറിയാവുന്നതാണ്. പള്ളിവാസൽ ഹൈഡ്രോ ഇലക്ട്രിക്ക് സ്കീം നടപ്പിൽ വരുന്ന സമയത്തു് പമ്പിങ്ങിനു വേണ്ട ഇലക്ട്രിസിററി കുട്ടനാട്ടിലെ കൃഷിക്കാർക്കു കിട്ടുമെന്നു് അവർ

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പ്രതീക്ഷിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുകയാണ്. മി. അനന്തശിവയ്യർ പറഞ്ഞതു പോലെ ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ അധികം ഉള്ളതുകൊണ്ടു് ഞങ്ങൾക്കു് ഇലക്ട്രിസിററി തരുന്നതിനുള്ള മാർഗ്ഗങ്ങൾ എന്തെല്ലാമാണെന്നു് ആലോചിക്കുന്നതിനു് ചില ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെ ഇപ്പോൾ തന്നെ നിയമിച്ചു് അതിലേക്കു വേണ്ട പ്രാരംഭജോലികൾ നടത്തണമെന്നുള്ള പ്രധാനസംഗതി ഞാൻ ഗവമ്മെൻറിൻെറ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവന്നുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

Mr. V. Sankara Menon: Sir, in supporting the demand I would like to express my disagreement with the honourable member, Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai, in his view that we should consider the scheme as a commercial undertaking looking to profit side. On the other hand I want to express the opinion that it should be viewed only as a utility department meant to raise the standard of the people concerned. In that view the reduction of rates is highly necessary to popularise the scheme and also to help the development of cottage industries in the State. It is unnecessary to keep up the high rates and the department should be worked with a view to make it as much useful to the people as is possible.

Mr. K. M. Kesavan: When I was listening to speeches requesting for the reduction in the rate I was rather laughing in my sleeves, for by the time power will be made available from the Hydro Electric Project to my village the rate will be brought down. So without wasting my energy on this problem I was able to enjoy, while the honourable members were speaking. Referring to the amenities of communication and expansion of transport department I wish to draw the attention of the honourable members of this House to the fact that electric power can be used for driving trolly buses which will perhaps take the place of buses run by diesel and petrol engines. Diesel engine buses or the petrol engine buses are costly compared with electrically driven buses. I do not know the details of the expenditure or the capacity of such buses.

President: I think that the honourable member could better make these remarks more appropriately when the demand for Transport comes.

Mr. M. Govindan: I also support the demand, Sir. But in doing so I beg to differ from my honourable friend who said that the rate for the consumers should be reduced to make the enterprise successful. This is as good as killing the goose that lays the golden egg.

President: Mr. Menon,

Mr. K. P. Padmanabha Menon: Sir, I shall deal first with the Trivandrum Electric supply about which certain observations have been made on the floor of this House. First, I shall deal with the rates and secondly, with regard to the provision of Reserve Fund.

President: The honourable Member will kindly raise his voice.

Mr. K. P. Padmanabha Menon: The objection raised with regard to the provision of a Reserve Fund can be met very easily. In any commercial undertaking, it is always prudent to provide for a sufficient reserve fund as a precaution against all unforeseen contingencies. It is true, as Mr. Fletcher said, that amble provision is made from year to year for depreciation. But, it sometimes happens that plants which are in service, may before they complete their period of useful life, breakdown owing to causes over which we have no control. To provide for such contingencies, it is always prudent to have a Reserve Fund to fall back upon. Besides, the Trivandrum Electric Supply is run on fuel imported from outside the State. Due to various conditions of the outside market, the prices may go up. When prices go up, it will be necessary to increase the rates correspondingly, unless we can fall back upon the Reserve Fund equalising our Balance Sheet.

Mr. James Fletcher: Is there any reserve store for the imported materials?

Mr. K. P. Padmanabha Menon: We keep enough stock to operate for 2 or 3 months.

President: The Government have also in contemplation to store up materials more, due to the unsettled condition in Europe.

Mr. K. P. Padmanabha Menon: With regard to the reduction of rates, it has always been the intention of Government to adopt a progressive policy, viz., a systematic reduction. When the Scheme was started 10 years ago, the rates were fixed on the basis of an anticipated income at that time and also based on the price of fuel oil prevailing then. Due to the increase in the number of consumers and due to the gradual development of the load, the rates have come down systematically and in some cases phenomenally. For instance, in the case of a domestic consumer, the rates have come down to 16 per cent. The rates for industrial power have also been systematically reduced and even this year a further substantial reduction has been made. In the case of the street lights also, a substantial reduction has recently been made with the result that it is possible for the Trivandrum Municipality to maintain the electric lights at practically the same cost as kerosine lights. This policy for reduction will be kept in view in future

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also. If there is a substantial increase in the number of consumers year by year, the benefit of that increase will go to the consumers themselves, as they can be supplied energy at a lower rate. I am hoping that the rates for lighting and fans could be reduced by another 10 per cent. in the near future.

With regard to the question of charging lower rates for energy consumed in Government buildings, I am afraid under the provisions of the Electricity Act, it is not legal to do so because under the provisions of the Act all consumers have to be treated alike.

President: You may point out what may happen in the case of factories run by Government.

Mr. K. P. Padmanabha Menon: Yes, Sir. The fact that a certain factory is or is not run by Government should not make any difference in this respect. The Anchal Department is an instance in kind. Even granting that Government are contributing a lakh of rupees towards the revenue of the Trivandaum Electric Supply, it has to be remembered that Government like other consumers get the benefit of concessions on account of the large consumption. For instance, the Water Works Engineer is using electric power for his pumping equipment. But, at the time he designed the pumping station, he went very carefully into the question of generating separate power and found that it would be more costly to do so. I need not expand that matter further. We have got other places also where power is generated and supplied. Quilon is a typical example. The amount of energy sold (according to the latest figures in 1114) represents an income of Rs. 1,42,000 per annum, of which the Government consumption is only to the extent of about Rs. 15,000.

Sir, much emphasis was laid on the question of the large staff in the Trivandrum Electric Supply. I am afraid that I do not at all agree with that observation. Page 2 of the Administration Report of the Department for 1113 will show that the expenditure for Establishment for the whole Department in 1113 was only 6·14 per cent. as against 6·5 per cent. in 1112. I wish the Honourable Members to understand that this percentage is very low when compared with similar departments operating elsewhere. It is true that there is an Executive Engineer for Trivandrum, but he is functioning not for the Trivandrum Supply alone. He is in charge of the Quilon Supply and the new Broadcasting Scheme. The total amount of work under his control is to the value of about Rs. 9 lakhs per annum. He is, besides, responsible for the collection of about Rs. 4 lakhs of revenue. It must be admitted that an officer of an Executive Engineer's status is certainly necessary to look after

the work involving the expenditure of such a large amount. Mention also was made that the Executive Engineer at Kothamangalam has very little work. This is not correct. This Officer is in charge of works covering a large jurisdiction and at present he is supplying power to some villages and municipalities besides being responsible for the construction of several sub-stations which are being completed one by one. The Pallam Sub-station is now being energised. Mavelikara will come next. The Pallam Sub-division is in charge of the distribution of current in Alleppey, Mavelikara and Pallam and Changanacherry also from the next month; the municipal towns of Alwaye and Parur are also supplied with power. Arrangements are being made to distribute power to Perumbavur and the neighbouring villages. Compared with any of the similar departments in the State, I don't think that this department is overstaffed. All the Section Officers, Sub-division Officers and Engineers have plenty of work to do. Each sub-division is in charge of works involving a cost of about Rs. 4 to 5 lakhs every year. Next year, it may be more, as more lines have to be constructed to feed new areas. The Pallam Sub-division Officer will shortly be engaged in the construction of distribution lines in the Kuttanad Punja area. 14 miles have already been surveyed. We are making arrangements to pump one block in the reclamation during the next pumping season, even before power from Pallivasal will be available. From calculations made already and which were confirmed from experience elsewhere, I find that the cost of pumping the D Block may work out to Rs. 4,000 and odd. I understand that the figures were Rs. 6,500 in 1110, Rs. 6,000 in 1112 and Rs. 5,500 in 1113.

Mr. M. K. Ananthasiva Aiyar: May I inform the Member that 600 acres are not cutlivated in Block D?

Mr. K. P. Padmanabha Menon: 630 acres Sir. Sir, mention was made here that the expenditure on the Pallivasal Scheme has considerably exceeded the original estimate of Rs. 37½ lakhs. As a matter of fact, the original estimate was Rs. 70 lakhs. But it comprised of transmission and distribution only up to Kottayam. Since then, the capacity of the Generating Station has been increased 50 per cent. the transmission lines extended by 50 miles and the distribution system by 75 miles. If all these factors are taken into account, the present estimate of Rs. 1 crore and 25 lakhs is not after all, such a large excess.

With regard to the question of Government taking control of the two private electric supply agencies operating in Travancore, I may say that they are given licenses under the provision of the Electricity Act, Section 7.

At the time when application for these licenses were applied for by these parties concerned Government made references to the

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respective Municipalities as to whether the Municipalities will themselves be in a position to undertake the supply and if not whether the licenses may be granted. From their replies it was understood that the Municipalities, (at least in one instance *viz.*, the Kottayam Municipality), were not in a position to undertake and finance the scheme. The Kottayam Municipality recommended that the license may be given to the present licensee. Not only that, but they agreed to advance a substantial sum of about Rs. 28,000 to the present licensee for carrying out the work.

Mr. Kottur Kunjukrishna Pillai: May I know why with reference to the Quilon Municipality though the Municipality undertook to take up the work, Government said that they themselves will undertake the work?

Mr. K. P. Padmanabha Menon: It was on my recommendation that such a policy was adopted by Government. I pointed out to Government that the implications of the electric supply at Quilon were entirely different from those at Kottayam. Quilon is an industrial town and the supply of electricity to such an area involving large investments should be supplied to very efficient scrutiny. The results of the operation of the Quilon Electric Supply Scheme for the last four years confirm that the decision arrived at by Government was perfectly justified.

Mr. T. Krishna Pillai: May I know the view of the Electrical Engineer regarding the supply of electricity for telephone free of charge as is done in Norway and Sweden for commercial possibilities and advantages?

Mr. K. P. Padmanabha Menon: I will deal with that after I finish with this subject.

President: You have no time; I am afraid you have got three minutes more.

Mr. K. P. Padmanabha Menon: The question of the Municipality taking over the Kottayam Electric Supply, is now engaging the attention of Government.

With regard to the Nagercoil Electric Supply, it has been pointed out that the rate charged is very high. From the results of the audit reports prepared by the Accountant-General, I find that the concern has not been making any profit ever since it started its operation. The rates that they are charging now are the same as those in force when the Trivandrum electricity commenced operation ten years ago. The question of the reduction of rates in Nagercoil will have to be considered after the scheme has made some progress.

Mr. Kottur Kunjukrishna Pillai: What about the minimum rate?

Mr. K. P. Padmanabha Menon: The minimum in Nagercoil is also just the same as it was here when the Trivandrum supply started. But it is understood from my recent discussions with the Nagercoil Electric Supply management that they are proposing to send up recommendations to Government to bring down the rate similar to that now in force in Trivandrum.

A complaint was raised by Mr. Kuriyppe against the special Land Acquisition Officer who is in charge of the work in connection with the payment of compensation for the trees cut and buildings acquired. I am very glad to inform the honourable member that there is absolutely no basis for such a complaint against that officer. We had to deal with 3,000 odd cases of compensation aggregating to over Rs. 1,35,000 in 1112 and 1113. Among these only two or three cases have gone to the court so far and these are still pending in the court. This will show that the officer concerned had done his work in a most satisfactory and equitable manner.

Regarding telephone, I am not aware of any system of free services anywhere. In any case, free service is not possible here. We have to incur a capital expenditure of about Rs. 8 to 9 lakhs and we should get an adequate return on this investment. There is, therefore, no reason why we should give it free when there is no more free service anywhere else in India. Our line will have to be connected up with the Government of India Telephone System very shortly and the rates that would be applicable for the telephone system here will be more or less comparable with the rates now existing which are much cheaper than the rates in British India.

President: Before putting this Demand to vote the one question that has been incidentally raised, and is a question of policy has to be clarified in order to keep in view the possible developments. I think the honourable members of this House will be glad to learn that the advantages of cheap power in a country like this, where, fortunately at this moment, labour is cheap and certain valuable raw materials are obtainable, have been recognised to such an extent that we are receiving demands for practically doubling the power available from Pallivasal Certain big industrial concerns are making offers.

The ideal scheme in regard to electricity would be that Government should produce electricity in bulk and deliver it at certain specified localities to indigenous and enterprising firms or syndicates for local supply. Take, for instance, the question of pumping at Kuttanad and other places. If a really efficient joint stock or co-operative organisation were in existence there and if that could act as our licensee to take from our hands the power, they could by their propaganda from house to house do much in the matter of popularising cheap power and benefiting the country side.

[President]

That was the idea underlying the grant of licenses in various localities like Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, to private companies. When the Pykara Electric Scheme was started, it was with definite advertance to that idea that the originators of the scheme started on the basis of producing electricity in bulk with the idea of supplying it to the mofussal centres by leaving it open to those concerned in the localities to utilise it and profit by sub-licenses. So far as Travancore is concerned, the present trend of opinion would appear to be, from all that I have heard that Government should act not only as bulk producer, but as distributor both in bulk and in retail and also as propagandists as tax collectors. Now, for the time being, fortunately we have not many centres or foci of industrial activity. But it is surely up to this honourable House and the other House and to the people at large to see to it that Government serve its main purpose, *viz.*, as bulk producer and supplier for bulk and large consumption purposes, leaving what may be called the small user to combine with his fellow user and form a co-operative or joint-stock enterprise for the proper utilisation of cheap power in order to stimulate cottage industries. This is a matter of future policy. But if it is accepted that the Government will do bulk production and attend to distribution to individual consumers also, there will be an electricity bureaucracy brought into being. There will then be the Transport bureaucracy and the electrical bureaucracy and I do not know how many other bureaucracies there will be in the State.

The question that the Government be granted a sum of Rs. 26,80,256 under Demand XII—Electricity and Telephone was put to vote and carried.

The motion was passed, and the grant made.

DEMAND No. XIII—POLICE.

President: Mr. Inspector-General of Police.

Khan Bahadur G. Sayid Abdul Karim Sahib Suhrawardy: Sir, I beg to move for a grant of Rs. 8,76,710 under Demand XIII—Police Department.

President: I find now that on account of the popularity of the department fourteen honourable members have given their names to me for speaking on this demand, the discussion on which will be taken up now. Obviously, one of two courses is alone possible; either one or two or three members from each group will have to speak at length or honourable members will confine to two or three minutes each. I leave it entirely to the House to decide according to their own desires and inclinations.

(The House, by a show of hands signified its assent to all the fourteen members speaking on the demand, the time for each being limited to three minutes.)

Mr. T. K. Kittan പോലീസ് വകുപ്പിലേക്ക ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ള സംഖ്യ മുഴവൻ അനുവദിക്കേണ്ടതാണെന്ന് ഞാൻ അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ടുകൊള്ളുന്നു. ബഡ്ജററിൽ ഒരിടത്ത് ൩൮൮൦൦ രൂപ എന്നും അടുത്തുതന്നെ ൩൫൦൦൦ എന്നും രണ്ടുംകൂടി ൭൩൮൦൦ രൂപ എന്നും എഴുതി കാണുന്നു. 'ഡീറെറൽഡ് അക്കൌണ്ട്' എന്നു തലക്കെട്ടു കാണുന്നു; യാതൊരു വിവരവും കാണുന്നില്ല. ഇതു ശരിയല്ല. വിവരക്കണക്കിന്റെ മാതൃക ഇതല്ല.

ഈയിടെ പോലീസ് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിലേക്ക പുതിയ ആളുകളെ നിയമിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നുവെന്നു പറയുന്നു. അവർ എത്ര ആളുകളുണ്ടെന്നും എന്തു ശമ്പളമാണെന്നും ഒന്നും പറഞ്ഞുകാണുന്നില്ല. ഞങ്ങളുടെ നാട്ടിലുള്ളവർ പറയുന്നത് ഇപ്പോൾ പോലീസിലേക്ക എടുത്തിട്ടുള്ള ആളുകൾക്ക ൫ രൂപയേ ശമ്പളമുള്ളു എന്നാണ്. ഇതു പരമാൎത്ഥമാണെങ്കിൽ വളരെ കഷ്ടമായിപ്പോയി. ൫ രൂപകൊണ്ട് രാപകൽ കഷ്ടപ്പെടേണ്ട ഇവർ എങ്ങിനെജീവിക്കുമെന്നു ഗവമെന്റുതന്നെ ആലോചിക്കണം. അതുകൊണ്ട്, ഒന്നുകിൽ, ഇവരെ പിരിച്ചുവിട്ടോ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ കൂടുതൽ ശമ്പളം കൊടുത്തോ ഇവരെ രക്ഷിക്കണമെന്നാണ് ഞാൻ പറയുന്നത്.

President: Each member has three minutes. I have to be strict this time. Miss. Kora.

Miss. Therisa Kora (*Thodupuzha* cum *Meenachil*) : Sir, I support the the demand. Though we have increased the number of regular and irregular police, the number of crimes in the Taluk of Meenachil is very great. We hear of cold blooded murder almost every day. The crimes in Meenachil have got one peculiarity and that is, they are all motiveless. They arise out of the drink habit. I request the Police Department to bestow more attention to this matter so that they may be able to reduce the number of murders in that taluk. With these words, I support this demand.

Mr. K. M. Kesavan : Sir I also support the demand. But in supporting, I wish to draw the attention of the House to one point in particular. Sir, there have been complaints about the recruitment in the Police Department. I am not advocating communal claims here. But, I have to bring to the notice of the House the case of one individual who, fortunately or unfortunately, happens to belong to my community.

On 31st August 1938, during the unfortunate political disturbances, Lt. Col. Watkis was obliged to take a detachment of soldiers to Neyyattinkara. A certain employee of the Transport

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Department, one who, in the words of Mr. Salter, possesses a magnificent physique, also accompanied Col. Watkis and rendered yeoman service there; he was also the target of stoning by the mob. His name was recommended to Government for recruitment to the Police.

President: I do not want to interrupt the honourable member; but such cases should be brought to the notice of the head of the department or of the head of the Government, privately. Assuming for a moment that the individual is given the appointment, obviously, the only possible inference is that it was because of discussion initiated in this House. Therefore the likelihood is that he will not get the appointment. In cases where the claims of individuals are involved, it is much better that they are mentioned to the head of the department, to the Chief Secretary or to the Government. In any matter affecting a community as a whole, or any group or section of the public, of course, you are entitled to put forth such claims in the most emphatic manner possible. I do deprecate the bringing in, in this House, of what may be called individual claims. It is embarrassing to the individual, because hopes are aroused in him which may not be fulfilled; and it embarrasses Government also.

Mr. K. M. Kesavan: In the light of the explanation given by the President.........

President: Explanation. (*laughter*)

Mr. K. M. Kesavan: In the light of the observations made by the Chair, I withdraw my remarks relating to the individual I have been referring to I request Government to recruit, to the Police Department, only duly qualified and loyal hands who will stand by Government through thick and thin.

Mr. C. N. Tuppan Namboodiri (*Travancore Jenmies*): ഈ അഭ്യർത്ഥനയെ ഞാൻ തൽക്കാലം അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു. അങ്ങിനെ പറഞ്ഞതു്, ഇപ്പോൾ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിലേക്കു മാററിവച്ചിട്ടുള്ള സംഖ്യ തീരെ തുച്ഛമായിപ്പോയതുകൊണ്ടാണു്. കൂടുതൽ സംഖ്യ അനുവദിക്കണമെന്നാണു് എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം. രാജ്യത്തു സമാധാനം പരിപാലിക്കുന്നതിൽ പ്രധാന ചുമതല വഹിക്കുന്ന ഒരു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റാണു ഇതു്. ഇതിലെ താഴ്ന്ന നിലയിലുള്ള ജീവനക്കാർക്കു ഉപജീവിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള ശമ്പളംപോലും കൊടുക്കുന്നില്ല. ഈ ശമ്പളക്കുറവുണ്ടായിരുന്നിട്ടും അവർ ക്രമത്തിലധികം രാജ്യത്തേയും ജനങ്ങളേയും ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിനേയും സ്നേഹിച്ചു പെരുമാറുന്നുണ്ടെന്നു പറയുവാൻ എനിക്കു സാധിക്കും.

അടുത്തകാലത്ത് നമ്മുടെ രാജ്യത്തു സംഭവിച്ച ബഹളങ്ങളും അക്രമങ്ങളും പല സ്ഥലങ്ങളിലും ഞാൻ കണ്ടറിഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഒരുഭാഗത്തുനിന്നും പോലീസ് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകാരാണ് അക്രമങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതെന്നു പറയുന്നുണ്ട്. എന്നാൽ ജനങ്ങളുടെ മനസ്ഥിതികൊണ്ടും ചില അക്രമങ്ങൾ ഇവിടെ ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ട്. ട്രാൻസ്പോർട്ട ബസ്സുകൾ തീവച്ചു. കലുംകുകൾ പൊളിച്ചു, പാലങ്ങൾ തകൎത്തു, വൃക്ഷങ്ങൾ വെട്ടിമറിച്ചിട്ടു. ഇവകളെല്ലാം പോലീസുകാരാണൊ ചെയ്തത്, അതോ ജനങ്ങൾ ചെയ്തോ? പോലീസുകാർ വല്ല അക്രമങ്ങളും ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ മററു രാജ്യങ്ങളെ അപേക്ഷിച്ച് അതു വളരെ കുറവുതന്നെയാണ്. താരതമ്യേന നോക്കുമ്പോൾ ഈ ബഹളങ്ങൾ വളരെ സമാധാനത്തോടും വളരെ സാമൎത്ഥ്യത്തോടുംകൂടിയാണു ഇവിടത്തെ പോലീസുകാർ അക്രമം ശമിപ്പിച്ചത്. പോലീസിൻെറ നയം ഈ നിലയിൽ അല്ലായിരുന്നുവെങ്കിൽ ഈ ബഹള ഇങ്ങനെയല്ലാ പൎയ്യവസാനിക്കുക. പോലീസ് സ്റ്റേഷൻെറ വാതുക്കൽചെന്നു ജനങ്ങൾ ഇവരെ അവഹേളിക്കുന്നതു ഞാൻതന്നെ കണ്ടിട്ടുണ്ട്. പോലീസുകാർ ജനങ്ങളെ ഉപദ്രവിക്കുന്നു എന്ന പരാതി ചിലർ പറയുന്നുണ്ട്. എന്നാൽ സ്വാമി വിവേകാനന്ദൻ തന്നെ ഒരവസരത്തിൽ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു്. ജനങ്ങളെ മൎയ്യാദക്കാരാക്കുന്നതിനു പോലീസിൻെറ ഗദയുംകൂടി സഹായിക്കുന്നുണ്ടെന്നാണ്. ചില അവസരത്തിൽ അവൎക്കു ജനങ്ങളുടെ നേരെ അക്രമങ്ങൾതന്നെ എടുക്കേണ്ടതായിവരും. എന്നാൽ ഇവിടത്തെ പോലീസുകാർ അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള ഒരു അക്രമങ്ങളും ഇതുവരെ ചെയ്തിട്ടില്ല. ഏതായാലും കൂടുതലായി പോലീസുസ്റ്റേഷനുകൾ ഏൎപ്പെടുത്തിയും പോലീസുകാരെ നിയമിച്ചും പോലീസു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനെ ഒന്നുകൂടി ശക്തിപ്പെടുത്തേണ്ടതു അത്യാവശ്യമാണ്.

Mr. Kallur Narayana Pillai (*Mavelikara and Thiruvalla* cum *Pottanamtitta*) : സർ, ഈ ഡിമാൻറിനെ ഞാൻ ഹാൎദ്ദമായി അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു. എന്നാൽ ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ ജനറലിൻെറ പ്രത്യേകശ്രദ്ധയ്ക്കു ഏതാനും സംഗതികൾ കൊണ്ടുവരണമെന്നു വിചാരിക്കുന്നു.

പ്രാസിക്യൂഷൻ കേസുകൾ മിക്കവാറും ശിക്ഷയിൽ വരുന്നില്ല. ശരീരസംബന്ധമായ ക്രൂരതര ദേഹോപദ്രവങ്ങൾ ചെയ്യുന്നതിലേക്കു ൧൧൧൬-ൽ ൧൧൧൨ കേസുകളാണ് പോലീസ്സിൽനിന്നും ചാൎജ്ജു ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ളതു്. അതിൽ ൧൩൪ എണ്ണം മാത്രമെ ശിക്ഷയിൽ വന്നി

[Mr. Kallur Narayana Pillai]

ട്ടുള്ളൂ. ൩൦൨-ം ൩൦൪-ം വകുപ്പുകളനുസരിച്ച് എടുത്തിട്ടുള്ള കൊലക്കേസുകൾ ൨൨൯-ൽ ൨൦൦ എണ്ണം എടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിലും കേവലം ൭ കേസുകൾമാത്രമാണു ശിക്ഷയിൽ വന്നിരിക്കുന്നത്. ഇതെന്തുകൊണ്ടാണ്? പോലീസുകാർ കേസ് എടുക്കുന്നുണ്ടെങ്കിലും ശരിയായ തെളിവു കൊടുക്കുന്നില്ല. ഏതു പോലീസു സ്റേറഷനിൽനിന്നാണൊ ഒരു കേസു ചാർജ്ജു ചെയ്യുന്നത് ആ സ്റേറഷനിലെ ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർകൂടി കേസു നടത്തുമ്പോൾ ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കണം. അല്ലാത്തപക്ഷം, പ്രാസിക്യൂട്ടിംഗ് ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർക്കു കക്ഷിയേതു്, സാക്ഷിയേതു് എന്നു് തിരിച്ചറിയാൻ പാടില്ലാതെയും മററും പലപ്പോഴും വിഷമങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാകും.

മറെറാന്നു് സി. ഐ. ഡി.ക്കാർ വേണ്ടത്ര രഹസ്യം സൂക്ഷിക്കുന്നില്ലെന്നുള്ളതാണ്. മീനച്ചൽ ഒരു കള്ളനാണയക്കേസ് എടുക്കുന്നതിനു സി. ഐ. ഡി. സൂപ്രണ്ടു തിരുവനന്തപുരത്തുനിന്നും പുറപ്പെടുന്നതിനു മുൻപുതന്നെ ആ വിവരം പത്രത്തിൽ കാണും. സി. ഐ. ഡി. സൂപ്രണ്ടു മീനച്ചിൽ എത്തുന്നതിനുമുൻപുതന്നെ കള്ളൻ അവിടെനിന്നും കടക്കയും ചെയ്യും. സി. ഐ. ഡി.ക്കു് ഒരു രഹസ്യം കൂടിയേതീരു. അവർ സക്കീട്ടുപോകുന്ന കാര്യങ്ങളൊന്നും വെളിയിൽ അറിയരുതു്.

പോലീസിൽനിന്നും ഒരു കേസിലേക്കു സാക്ഷിപ്പട്ടിക കൊടുക്കുമ്പോൾ ഇന്ന പായിൻറു തെളിയിക്കാനാണ്, എന്നു പറയേണ്ടതാണ്. ഈ സംഗതി ക്രിമിനൽ പ്രൊസീഡിയർ കോഡിൽത്തന്നെ എടുത്തുപറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ളതുമാണ്.

ഒരു സ്ഥലത്തു് ഒരിക്കലും മൂന്നുകൊല്ലത്തിൽ കൂടുതൽ ഒരാളെ വച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കരുതു്. ഇപ്പോൾ ൮-ം ൨൦-ം കൊല്ലം ഒരേസ്ഥലത്തുതന്നെ ഇരിക്കുന്ന കാൺസ്ററബിൾമാരേയും ഹെഡ്കാൺസ്ററബിൾമാരേയും കാണാൻ കഴിയും. പിന്നെ മറെറാരേർപ്പാടുണ്ടു്. ഒരു സ്ഥലത്തിരിക്കുന്ന ഒരാളിനെ രണ്ടോ മൂന്നോ കൊല്ലം കഴിഞ്ഞതിനുശേഷം അവിടെനിന്നും സ്ഥലം മാററുന്നു. അനന്തരം ഒരുമാസം കഴിഞ്ഞശേഷം വീണ്ടും ആ സ്ഥലത്തേക്കുതന്നെ മാററുന്നു. ഇതും ആശാസ്യമായ ഒരു നയമല്ല. അതുപോലെ ഇൻസ്പെക്ടറന്മാരേയും മാറേറണ്ടതാണ്.

ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ വില്ലേജു വിജിലൻസ് കമ്മിററി വളരെ ഉപദ്രവകരമായി കാണുന്നു.

Mr. Thomas Chandy Mukkadan: ഇപ്പോൾ എവിടെയെങ്കിലും വിജിലൻസ് കമ്മിററി ജോലി ചെയ്യുന്നുണ്ടോ?

Mr. Kallur Narayana Pillai: അങ്ങിനെ ഒരു പേരുണ്ടെന്നല്ലാതെ ജോലിയൊന്നുംതന്നെ ചെയ്യുന്നതായി അറിവില്ല. മൂന്നുരൂപ കൊടുത്ത് ഗസററു വാങ്ങിക്കണമെന്ന ഒരു ജോലി അവക്കുണ്ട്. ചില മെംബറന്മാർ ഇൻസ്പെക്ടരുടെ ഭാവവും നടിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു നടക്കുന്നതും കാണാം. അതുകൊണ്ട് ഈ ഏർപ്പാടിനെ നിറുത്തുകയാണ് വേണ്ടതെന്ന് എനിക്കു തോന്നുന്നു.

Sahib Bahadur T. Mahomed Ismail: Sir, I am glad that Mr. Thuppan Namboodiripad and Mr. Kittan have supported me in the request that I made, during the general discussion of the budget, that the pay of the low-paid men in the Police Department should be increased. Sir, speaking about the poverty in Travancore, during the general discussion of the budget, I said that we find even qualified young men flocking to the Police Department in large numbers, because of starvation. When I said that, I only meant that starvation was one of the causes that led to the scramble even for very low-paid posts in the Police Department. The Inspector-General took me to task for that statement, and asserted that all these young men were actuated by patriotism and loyalty, and the spirit of service to their country, and that it was not due to starvation or anything of the kind. All glory to them: May I inform the Inspector-General that it is impossible for any person to live on Rs. 5 or even Rs. 8 a month! I would appeal to him to use all his influence and to see that his lowest subordinate gets at least eight annas per diem, Rs. 15 a month. Sir, loyalty runs through our veins; it is the life-blood of the people of Travancore. Patriotism and the spirit of service are there. In these circumstances, let me ask where was the necessity to recruit men from outside? Our Police is very efficient; their efficiency has been recognised even by Mahatma Gandhi. That being the case, where was the need to bring in men from Madras? Sir, it may be said that they were brought here for a particular purpose and were disbanded the moment the necessity was over. May I now suggest the desirability of disbanding the special police also? There is no necessity for them now, since thanks to the administration, peace and order have been restored. There is now no necessity to apprehend any recurrence of political disturbances in the near future. My humble rquest, therefore, is that the Special Police may be disbanded and a considerable amount saved thereby, so that we can have some more money to increase the pay of the low-paid Policemen.

Much has been said about the policy underlying the recent recruitment in the Department. Mention was made of one man with magnificient physique.

Mr. K. M. Kesavan: May I know whether any remark could be made on the observation of a member which was subsequently withdrawn?

Sahib Bahadur T. Mahomed Ismail: I do not want to criticise him. What I wanted to say was that some such consideration as the communal consideration or efficiency consideration would be the basis on which the recruitment is made generally. I should like to know the principle underlying the recent recruitments so that the trouble may be avoided in future by following certain principles in making recruitments.

A word about the Vigilance Committees. One honourable member stated here that he does not know whether they exist at all or they exist only in paper. Whether they exist or not, I know that they exist in the village parts and they are, I must say, a source of nuisance to the people. If I may be permitted, I shall cite an instance of how the members of the vigilance committees exploit the people. A vigilance committee member comes to Trivandrum from a place, say a hundred miles away from Trivandrum, and brings with him half a dozen people from that place getting as much money as he could from them all. He says that he is going to see the Inspector-General and after entering the premises of his bungalow points out his hand to the road returns after some time and informs the people, who came with him and who are waiting outside, that he has seen the Inspector-General and that he has given him the names of those people and that the Inspector-General will send for them later. But no such thing happens.

President: I think that is not confined to the Inspector-General of Police alone.

Sahib Bahadur T. Mahomed Ismail: Sir, these poor people who were dragged from their village to Trivandrum are left in Trivandrum and they are unable to go back. Fortunately or unforunately they came from near my place and I had to send them back.

As stated by the President, this is the case everywhere and even to Bhaktivilas these people go and return without seeing the Dewan and say that they have spoken everything to the Dewan and that the Dewan will call for them. But no such thing happens. Generally, this is the sort of work that the members of the vigilance committees in the villages are doing, giving much trouble to the poor and confiding people.

Mr. E. K. Kuriyppe : സർ, ഈ രാജ്യത്തു പലഭാഗങ്ങളിലും നടക്കുന്ന ഭയങ്കരന്മാരായ കൊള്ളക്കാരെ അമർച്ചചെയ്തു ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ അവസരോചിതമായ നിർദ്ദേശങ്ങളനുസരിച്ച് സാമർത്ഥ്യത്തോടു കൂടി പെരുമാറിയ ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ ജനറാലിനെയും അസിസ്റ്റന്റ് ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ ജനറാലിനെയും അനുമോദിക്കേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു അഞ്ചുരൂപാ പോലീസുകാർ പലസ്ഥലങ്ങളിലും ആവശ്യമില്ലെന്നാണ് എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം. ഞങ്ങളുടെ നാട്ടിൽ ഈ അഞ്ചു രൂപാ പോലീസുകാരെക്കൊണ്ട് യാതൊരു പ്രയോജനവും ഉണ്ടായിട്ടില്ല. അവിടെ ജനങ്ങൾ തന്നെയാണു സമാധാനമുണ്ടാക്കിയത്. അവിടെ യാതൊരു ലഹളയുമുണ്ടായില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ട് ആ ഭാഗങ്ങളിലേക്കു അഞ്ചു രൂപ പോലീസുകാരുടെ ആവശ്യത്തിനായി ചെലവാക്കുന്ന രൂപ മററു കാര്യങ്ങൾക്കായി ചെലവാക്കിയാൽ നന്നായിരിക്കും. അതുപോലെ ഈ നാട്ടിലെ ഓരോ പ്രതിനിധികളും അവരവരുടെ സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ വേണ്ടതുപോലെ പ്രവർത്തിച്ചാൽ ഈ അഞ്ചു രൂപ പോലീസുകാരെ വളരെ കുറയ്ക്കുവാൻ സാധിക്കും എന്നാണ് എനിക്കു പറയുവാനുള്ളത്.

ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റദ്ധ്യക്ഷന്റെ വടക്കൻ സർക്കീട്ട് വളരെ കുറവായിട്ടാണു കാണുന്നത്. മേലദ്ധ്യക്ഷൻ കൂടെക്കൂടെ രാജ്യത്തിന്റെ നാനാഭാഗങ്ങളിലും സർക്കീട്ടുചെയ്കയും കൈക്കൂലിക്കാരാണെന്നു സംശയം തോന്നുന്ന ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെ കണ്ടുപിടിച്ച് ഉടനുടൻ സ്ഥലം മാററുകയും ചെയ്യണം, പോലീസ് ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർമാരുടെ മേലുള്ള പരാതികളെപ്പററി ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ ജനറൽ സർക്കീട്ടുപോകുമ്പോൾ അതതു സ്ഥലത്തുള്ള യോഗ്യന്മാരെ കണ്ട് രഹസ്യമായി അന്വേഷിക്കണം. ഈ കാണുന്നവരിൽ ഭൂരിപക്ഷം ആളുകളും ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ കൈക്കൂലിക്കാരനാണെന്നോ അഴിമതിക്കാരനാണെന്നോ പറഞ്ഞാൽ ആ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനെ പിന്നെയും ആ സ്ഥലത്തുതന്നെ വച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നതു ന്യായമാണോ? ഇന്നത്തെ പോലീസ് മേധാവി ഉദ്യോഗത്തിൽ പ്രവേശിച്ചതിനുശേഷം ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ അഴിമതി കുറെ കുറഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നു പറയാതെ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല.

നാട്ടിൻപുറങ്ങളിലുള്ള ജനങ്ങൾക്കു പോലീസ് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിലെ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരിൽനിന്നു പലതരത്തിലുള്ള വിഷമങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാകുന്നുണ്ട്. നാട്ടിൻപുറങ്ങളിലുണ്ടാകുന്ന പല കേസുകളും തെളിവില്ലാതെയാക്കാൻ ചില പോലീസ് ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ ശ്രമിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. പല വലിയ കേസുകളും തെളിയിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ഒരു പോലീസ് മേധാവി ഇവിടെ മേലദ്ധ്യക്ഷനായിവരുന്നു എന്നു കേട്ടപ്പോൾ ഇവിടത്തെ അഴിമതികൾക്കു ക

[Mr. E. K. Kuriyppe.]

റവുണ്ടാകുമെന്നു ജനങ്ങൾ പ്രതീക്ഷിച്ചു. ആ പ്രതീക്ഷ സഫലമാക്കുന്നതിനു അദ്ദേഹം വേണ്ടതു പ്രവർത്തിക്കണമെന്നു അദ്ദേഹത്തെ ഉൽബോധിപ്പിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

Mr. Kochikkal P. Balakrishnan Tampi: Sir, I do not wish to talk because there is my friend Mr. Kuruvilla who is desirous of speaking on this Demand.

Mr. K. K. Kuruvilla: Sir, I hope I will get Mr. Balakrishnan Tampi's time also.

President: It is a kind of consolidation of holding (*Laughter*) I will see to that.

Mr. K. K. Kuruvilla; In rising to oppose the Demand for the Police Department I am forced to make certain criticisms and offer certain suggestions for the better administration of the Department. We find, Sir, that there is a great deal difficulty to understand whether there is any method followed in the Department for the detection of crime. When a case is reported to the police, so far as I know, a constable arrests a suspected person. There is absolutely no certainty whether the arrested man is innocent or not. The person is arrested and he is taken to the lock-up in the police station. It seems to me that this state of affairs creates a certain amount of uncertainty in the minds of the public in regard to their safety. I am not offering any criticism in a light-hearted manner. As a matter of fact, the public do not have any sense of safety as a result of the present administration of the department in the detection of crimes. What I suggest, Sir, is that we want a particular type of really educated detective police in this country. If educated young men could be drafted to the service and given the necessary training in detective work instead of entrusting the detective work to uneducated people without any training in such work, it will be of immense benefit to the country. I would at least make it a condition that these constables who arrest suspected persons should read detective stories like those of Conan Doyle. They may be given books on detection work and made to

read those books. My suggestion is that certain young men, capable men and men of charactor, should be sent to decent western countries where they will take proper detective training. When these young men come back they must do the detective work here. It is only after definite confirmation that there are valid reasons why a particular man should be arrested, that that man should be arrested. There is also the additional advantage that several cases which are not being dealt with by the Police now may be taken up by those educated detective police. It was only to-day before I came to this House that I met a friend of mine who told me that in his pakuthy there were three murder cases which were not detected. I want, if I have the time, to give my experience in Scotland Yard, London. On my return from America about twenty-one years ago, when war was going on, I landed at Liverpool when two British policemen accosted me. They examined my luggage. One of them took away my books and the other told me that he would accompany me to London. He talked to me all the way very kindly and when we arrived in London he found out the hotel which was arranged for me by my friends. He met me again next morning, after waiting there, and told me that I might visit Scotland Yard. It was very politely worded but I knew that I could not refuse to go with him to Scotland Yard. Anyway, I went to Scotland Yard and the officer in charge returned my books to me, talked to me very nicely about India and wished me god-speed on my return voyage to my country. I was surprised at the gentle manners and the culture shown to a black Indian. I wish that the detective police in this country also are not only trained educated men but have also the culture that is necessary.

To return to my story about suspected persons being arrested. The arrested suspect is taken to the station lock-up. I understand that this person will be handed over to the police in charge of the station and that some constable must be standing guard over this man in the cell. Occasionally cries are heard which seem to emanate from the police cell which indicate that attempts are being made to get a confession from the person. The Inspector-General may excuse himself that is not universal. But I too had an experi-

[Mr. K. K. Kuruvilla.]

ence which more or less confirmed me in the statement that I made. I had taken under my protection an young boy belonging to a backward community. About a week ago this boy of fourteen came running to me and said that he was taken to a particular place by a constable and that that constable and others tried their physical strength on him on the ground that he had stolen five rupees from his mother. He was not taken to the police station but to some other place. I asked him to bring me a petition so that I may send it to the Inspector-General of Police. On questioning him I found that the boy could not identify the particular person who tried their physical strength on him.

Well, how to get out of his difficulty was the question that affected me most. It is very easy to say that complaints will be given to the D. S. P in that matter. I have very great respect for the D. S. P. of Kottayam, for whenever complaints go to him, he makes an investigation in the matter and what is needed will certainly be done by him. That is my experience with him. I ask, if that is the treatment meted out to an youngster aged 14 and that before my very nose, what will happen in the case of ordinary people? Anyway, I do not want to indulge in a kind of criticism as regards the working of the Police Department. I would like to offer a few suggestions for its improvement. The first is that the police constaable who arrests a suspect must not be the person to guard him. We want two different types of men, one for effecting the arrest and the other probably to look after him. These group of men who look after the culprits in the cell must be men who have got a training in hygiene and in sanitation so that they may look after the personal comforts or whatever it is, of the so-called culprit during heir stay in the cells.

Mr. Puthupalli S. Krishna Pillai (*Legal Rembrancer*): May I know whether such a system is prevalent in any other country?

Mr. K. K. Kuruvilla: Even if that condition is not obtaining in any country, that does not mean that our country should not adopt that method.

Mr. Puthupalli S. Krishna Pillai : It is only for the sake of information I put that question.

Mr. K. K. Kuruvilla : I think in America such a system is prevalent. In this connection I suggest this aspect of the matter and it is for the department and Government to accept it or not.

Another point I have to suggest is that committiees should be established whereever there is a lock-up. These committees should have the privilege of visiting the different lock-ups where the culprits are stationed. Whenever the committies want it, they must be in a position to visit the cells. This is a wholesome procedure to be adopted.

In this connection I may give my personal experience in regard to this matter. I wrote a letter to the Division Peishkar of Kottayam asking him to permit me to see a man in the lock-up. The Division Peishkar through the D. S. P. of that place had the courtesy to reply that I would not be allowed to do so. I could not but admire at the sense of discreation which the Division Peishkar showed on that particular occasion. Very responsible people must have the sense of discretion to say when permission could be given and when permission could not be given. That is a point for the serious consideration of Government.

In regard to the selection of members for the committees adverted to by me, I would suggest that those persons should be men of character. I certainly would not advocate a committee if it were to be run along the lines of vigilance committees. I do not want to associate myself with vigilance committees. I hope that in the selectlon of members for the committee every care will be taken to see that the persons chosen are men of character and respectability.

Mr. Thomas Chandy Mukkadan. സർ, ഈ ധനാഭ്യർത്ഥനയെ ഞാനും അനുകൂലിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു. സി. ഐ. ഡി. യെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട മെംബർ ഇവിടെ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചതിനെ അനുകൂലിച്ചുകൊണ്ട് ഒരു വസ്തുത ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ ദൃഷ്ടിയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരണ

[M. Thomas Chandy Mukkadan.

മെന്നാണ് ഞാൻ ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നതു്. ഇപ്പോൾ എല്ലാ പോലീസ് സ്റ്റേഷനിലും പ്രത്യേകമായി ഒരു സി. ഐ. ഡി. ക്കാരനെ വച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു്. ഇന്നാരാണ് സി. ഐ. ഡി. ക്കാരൻ എന്നു് നിശ്ചയമുള്ളതുകൊണ്ടു അയാൾ ചെല്ലുന്ന സമയത്തു് സ്റ്റേററ് കാൺഗ്രസ് പ്രവൎത്തകന്മാൎക്കു് ഉടുപ്പും തൊപ്പിയും മാററി ശരിയായ വേഷം കാണിക്കാതിരിക്കുവാനുള്ള അവസരം ഉണ്ടാകുന്നുണ്ടു്. പലയാളുകളും ഇവൎക്കു ചില്ലറ സൗകൎയ്യങ്ങളും സൗജന്യങ്ങളും ചെയ്തുകൊടുത്തതുകൊണ്ടു് കേസുകളിൽ പെടാതെ കഴിക്കുന്നുണ്ടു്. ഇതു് ഗവൎമ്മെൻറിൻെറ ദൃഷ്ടിയിൽ പതിയേണ്ടതു് അത്യാവശ്യമാകുന്നു.

മറെറാന്നു് പ്രസ്താവിക്കാനുള്ളതു് ഇപ്പോഴും പഴയ സമ്പ്രദായത്തിലുള്ള പോലീസ് ഭരണമാണ് കുട്ടനാട്ടിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചിടത്തോളം നടക്കുന്നതെന്നുള്ളതാണ്. സമാധാന പ്രിയന്മാരും കൎഷകവൃത്തികൊണ്ടു് ഉപജീവിക്കുന്നവരും ആയ ആളുകൾക്കു പോലീസുകാരുടെ ആവശ്യം മുൻകാലങ്ങളിൽ അധികം ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ടു് ഗ്രാമത്തിനുള്ളിൽ ഒരു ചെറിയ പോലീസ് സ്റ്റേഷൻ സ്ഥാപിക്കയാണ് അന്നു ചെയ്തതു്. ഈ സ്റ്റേഷൻ ബോട്ടിലോ മറെറാ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറദ്ധ്യക്ഷനോ മററുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരൊ പോകുമ്പോൾ കാണത്തക്കവണ്ണവും, ജനങ്ങൾക്കു് സൗകൎയ്യമായി പ്രവേശിക്കത്തക്ക ഒരു സ്ഥാനത്തും മാററി സ്ഥാപിക്കയും കാൎയ്യക്ഷമമായി അവിടത്തെ പ്രവൎത്തനം നടത്താൻ ഏർപ്പാടു ചെയ്കയും വേണം. ററൗണിൽ പോലീസുകാരൻ തനിച്ചു് യാത്രചെയ്യുന്നുണ്ടു്. എന്നാൽ കുട്ടനാട്ടിലെ സ്ഥിതി ഇതല്ല. വള്ളത്തിൽ വേണം യാത്രചെയ്യാൻ. ഒരു വള്ളക്കാരൻ ഇല്ലാതെ യാത്രചെയ്യുൻ സാധിക്കുകയില്ല. ചിലപ്പോൾ ഒന്നും രണ്ടും കാൺസ്റ്റബിൾമാർ ഒന്നിച്ചും സഞ്ചരിക്കും. എക്സൈസ് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലെ കീഴുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെക്കാൾ കൂടുതലായി നിത്യവും പോലീസ് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലെ കീഴ് സിൽബന്ധികൾ മദ്യഷാപ്പുകൾ പരിശോധിച്ചുവരുന്നുണ്ടു്. പുളിങ്കുന്നിൽ നിന്നും ഒന്നുരണ്ടു പോലീസുകാർ കായലിൽ ചെന്നു് മററു ചിലരുംകൂടി വീച്ചുകാരെ ഭയപ്പെടുത്തി അവിടെ

താമസിച്ചു. ഇവരെ തിരിയെകാണാത്തതുകൊണ്ടു് ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ ആളയച്ചന്വേഷിച്ചു് അടുത്തദിവസമാണു കൊണ്ടുപോയതു്.

പുഞ്ചകൃഷി നടത്തിപ്പിനു് അന്യദേശങ്ങളിൽ നിന്നു വരുന്ന കൂലിക്കാരെ ആശ്രയിക്കേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. ഒന്നു രണ്ടു ലക്ഷം ആളുകൾ വന്നു കൃഷിക്കാരെ സഹായിക്കുന്നുണ്ടെന്നുള്ള വിവരം പല ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാൎക്കും അറിയാം. കൂലി നെല്ലിന്റെ ഒരു ഭാഗം കൎക്കടകമാസത്തിൽ അഡ്വാൻസ് വാങ്ങിച്ചുകൊണ്ടുപോയി പിന്നീട് അടുത്ത മേടത്തിൽ കൃഷി എടുക്കുമ്പോൾ ജോലിക്കു വരികയാണു പതിവു്. ഇങ്ങനെ പത്തു നൂറു പറ നെല്ലു് പ്രധാനപ്പെട്ട ഒരു കൃഷിക്കാരനോടു് വാങ്ങിച്ചു കൊണ്ടുപോകുന്ന കൂലിക്കാരെ ചിലയാളുകൾ പിടിച്ചു നിറുത്തി അവരുടെ നെല്ലു് വാങ്ങിക്കയും മേലാൽ ഇങ്ങനെ വന്നു് വേല ചെയ്യരുതു് എന്നു് ഭയപ്പെടുത്തുകയും ചെയ്തതായി എനിക്കറിയാം. അടുത്തുവരാൻപോകുന്ന മറെറാരുതരം വിപ്ലവത്തിന്റെ അസ്ഥിവാരമാണിതു്. സമാധാനപ്രിയന്മാരായ കുട്ടനാട്ടിലെ സാധു കർഷകരുടെയിടയിൽ മുട്ടോളം വരുന്ന പരുത്ത ഒരുതരം ഉടുപ്പും തൊപ്പിയും ധരിച്ചു–ആ തരത്തിലുള്ള വേഷക്കാരിൽ ചിലരെ ഇപ്പോൾതന്നെ കാണാനുണ്ടു് – ഒരുകൂട്ടർ ചെയ്യു കുപ്രചരണത്തിന്റെ ഫലമാണിതും. അവരുടെ പ്രചരണത്തിന്റെ ഫലമായിട്ടാണു് സോഷ്യലിസത്തിന്റെയും മററും ആദൎശങ്ങളുടെ ഉത്ഭവം എന്നും, ഈ തരക്കാരുടെ കപടതന്ത്രങ്ങളിൽ ജനങ്ങൾ അകപ്പെട്ടുപോകുന്നു എന്നും, ഉള്ള ഗൗരവമായ സംഗതി ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽ ഞാൻ കൊണ്ടുവന്നുകൊള്ളുന്നു. ഇതോടുകൂടി തൊഴിലിന്റെ പ്രധാന കേന്ദ്രമായ കുട്ടനാട്ടിൽ പോലീസു ഭരണം ഏററവും കാൎയ്യക്ഷമമാക്കേണ്ടതു് അത്യാവശ്യമാണെന്നു് അഭ്യർത്ഥിക്കയും ചെയ്തുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

Mr. Ktotur Kunjukrishna Pillai: Sir, I wish to say only a word on this demand. It has been found that there has been almost universal applause regarding the working of this department. The criticism that was offered was only by way of suggestion, relating to particular items of work in the department. So, it was only a kind of subdued criticism of particular items of work concerning the department. I want the Inspector General not to run away with the idea that everything is alright with the department, and that there is much scope for improvement. He

[Mr. Kottur Kunjukrishna Pillai.]

must understand the temper of the people at this moment. We realise, Sir, that the police force had a period of severe strain. That has reacted upon the minds of the peace loving people of this land. That again has reacted on the representatives of the people. At this time, we are apt to forget many of the defects. Many of the criticisms that we would otherwise make, have not been made. But it must be clearly understood that it was on account of those exceptional circumstances. I hope that the Inspector General will take particular attention to remedy the defects and make the force more efficient, and, in doing so, see that there is no excess committed on the liberties of the people and, that the property and lives of persons are duly safeguarded.

Mr. T. Krishna Pillai: Sir, I also support the demand. My object in doing so is to impress on the Inspector General a matter in which, I am sure, he is equally interested, if not more, than myself, namely, the providing of proper lock-ups in the charging stations of the State. To a question put by me in this connection, it was answered that there are three charging stations in the State, of which one is I believe Nemom in my constituency, without lock ups. I have seen under-trial prisoners in the Nemom Station chained to tables, chairs and other furniture. Naturally, instances are not rare when these prisoners have successfully made their escapes during nocturnal hours sometimes with the movables to which they were chained.

Regarding the dimension of the lock-ups, I have to make one suggestion. In some places, the station house itself is 20 by 25 ft. In that a partition of 5 ft. sq. is sometimes made and by walling up is easily converted into lock-ups. In speaking particularly of Nemom station, I would invite the attention of the Inspector General to the allotment already sanctioned some years back for the construction of a decent station house, and urge that early steps taken in this direction.

Then about treatment meted out to under trial prisoners, I observe that they are not treated in the manner that is required. Some change has to be brought about in that matter. That is the

general condition in all the lock-ups in the State. Incidentally, I must refer to the corruption obtaining in the Police Department. As Mr. Kottur Kunjukrishna Pillai said, the Inspector General should not go away with the idea that all is well with the department. There is no use reiterating charges of corruption so long as we are not able to supply evidence to prove it. I know that the Inspector General, as usual, will say that in every department there are some blacksheep. That will be no answer to my point. I urge, Sir, that the enthusiasm, rather the truthful ebullition of spirit exhibited by the Inspector General may be diverted to some extent in the detection of malpractices in his own department.

Mr. James Fletcher : Sir, I wish to speak a few words in connection with this demand. The department that keeps law and order in a State should be one that ought to be loved and appreciated by the people, because the majority of the people love law and order. Before one could like the police department, he has to be convinced of its usefulness. There is a feeling among the people that the police are their natural enemies. That feeling should be eradicated. People should feel that the police are their protectors, friends and real well-wishers. Such a kind of feeling should be cultivated among the people. This feeling if aroused in the people will help the department very much.

In the investigation of criminal cases, if such a feeling exists in the minds of the people, they would wholeheartedly co-operate with the police department in detection of real culprits. Therefore, I would request that the departmental head will try his level best to bring about that necessary change of opinion in the minds of people and thereby bring about friendly relation between the police and the general public.

Another point I would like to stress at this juncture is that there is a number of graduates in the Police Department as Head Constables I should say that these graduates entered the Police Department with a view to show their merit and rise in the ladder of service. Often their case is neglected. If these graduates show real grit and capacity I request that the departmental head should give them proper encouragement.

Another point I would like to stress is that the Police should be recruited from every community. Efficient men from all sections of the people and all parts of Travancore should be taken in the force. The reason is clear and the result would be very favourable to the department if such recruitments are made. It would help the department to find out the truth and thereby the work of the Police would be very much lightened.

[Mr. James Fletcher]

Another point that I wish to point out is that there should be more devolution of powers in the department. The concentration of the whole power in the head of the department alone would be dangerous. For instance, I understand that there is a Circular to the effect that the District Superintendent of Police is not allowed to transfer a Police Constable from one station to another on his own initiative. If an experienced D. S. P. is not given the power to transfer a Police Constable, even on disciplinary action or show his dislike to the constable, and if he has to get the sanction of the head of the department, it will bring much discontent. In that case how can the D. S. P. keep discipline in the force.

Khan Bahadur G. Saiyid Abdul Karim Sahib Suhrawardy: May I correct the member? There is no such order.

Mr. James Fletcher: I am sorry. That was my information. In any event, certain amount of devolution of power should be effected and the senior men in the department given greater powers.

Mr. V. Sankara Menon: I also support the demand made by the Inspector General of Police. But I wish to express my disappointment in continuing the provision for the extra armed Police for the next year also.

President; Is not the provision only for four months?

Mr. V. Sankara Menon: Sir, I stand corrected but the provision involves an expenditure of more than half a lakh of rupees. I do not under estimate the services done by the Police Department during the early month of this year and I am thankful to the head of the department, the officers and also the Government for the successful way in which the situation has been tided over and it made possible for loyal men like me to live here peacefully attending to our vocations of life. As I was saying during the general discussion of the budget, I think the best way of avoiding recurrence of that trouble is by resorting to measures which would change the mentality of the people of this State; in other words, by toning down the differences, if any, between the Government and the governed in the country and by completely eradicating the idea of difference between the duties and responsibilities of the officers and those of the people of the State; and inculcating into the minds of the people that the peace and prosperity of the country is not a concern of the Government alone but it is common concern of all who live in the State. For that purpose I do not think the over-cautious method of providing extra armed Police for a further period is the best one that should be adopted when there is complete tranquility in the land. Instead of retaining the armed Police

four or five senior officers of the department may be deputed to tour over the whole country and give lectures and advice to the people because it will create an idea in the minds of the people that the peace and prosperity of the country is their concern also. In this connection I wish to point out that all these troubles would not have arisen if the State Congress movement to which was attached the Civil Disobedience movement had followed constitutional methods in aiming at the object which they had in mind. If they had not gone outside the State and tried to affiliate themselves with and follow the advice of the Indian National Congress for achieving their object in this State, my own view is that these troubles and the evil consequences to themselves and others would not have happened.

Mr. K. K. Kuruvilla Does the honourable member suggest that the State Congress has affiliated itself with the Indian National Congress ?

Mr. V. Sankara Menon : Affiliated in the sense that they have gone outside the State and acted according to the wishes of some of the leaders of the Indian National Congress. If they had understood that the aims and ideals of the Indian National Congress are not suited to this State and if they had resorted to the authorities here who are generally proved to be sympathetic towards the aspirations of the people, these troubles would not have arisen. After all what is it that they have gained by following that method ? Nothing but harm to themselves and the people of this State. They have learnt the lesson and gained the experience and are now following the right track. Hence there is no necessity for continuing this armed special police.

President : The Inspector General.

Khan Bahadur G. Saiyid Abdul Karim Sahib Suhrawardy : In spite of the fact that I started in an inauspicious time what with the No. of my Demand being 13, Rahu Kalam and number of speakers tabled on the Motion being also 13, I am glad the Police gun boat like the other merchant ships of the State have passed this port smoothly. Conventionally the Upper House is always marked with less storm and tempest and you have stood by that tradition. I congratulate the House on it.

Coming to the discussion proper, the honourable friend Mr. Kittan asked how the Special Police could live on Rs. 5. It is true.

Sahib Bahadur Abdul Tayeb Shaik Kaderbhoy : May I know whether they are doing active work ?

Khan Bahadur G. Saiyid Abdul Karim Sahib Suhraward : You are anticipating me.

President : The rule is that if any honourable member puts a question, the honourable member who answers it should address the other member as honourable member so and so, and not 'you' Occasions may arise when the Chair may have to be addressed directly honourable members must refer to other honourable member only in the third person.

Khan Bahadur G. Saiyid Abdul Karim Sahib Suhrawardy : Thanks very much.

The honourable member Mr. Kitten told us that it is not possible for the Special Police to live on Rs. 5 and the same thing was said in the Assembly also. So far as that proposition is concerned, certainly I do grant that Rs. 5 is too small. But let me tell the House that they are not full-time servants. They are engaged only for short intervals. Further more, this scheme is conceived in a spirit of honorary service. May I tell you that the present Sheriff of Madras was once a special Constable. After I retired from the Intelligence Bureau, Home Department, Government of India I offered myself to serve as a Special Constable when there was trouble. It is a matter of service and the money is given to the Constables as a sort of pocket money. It is not a full time service.

Mr. T. Krishna Pillai : May I know whether the applications of these people will be specially considered in the recruitment of permanent force?

Khan Bahadur G. Saiyid Abdul Karim Sahib Suhrawardy : I know what the honourable member is expecting. I have made it a condition with regard to future recruitment that preference will be given to these men who have come forward like brave men in times of need.

Miss Kora gave me a very good suggestion to put a stop to the drinking habit by collaboration of the Police with the Excise. I am asking the Police to work on these lines. Regarding the co-operation of the Excise Department, I shall talk to the Excise Commissioner on the subject.

Mr. Kesavan, of course, brought a case though he withdrew it afterwards. That case has come up to my notice.

President : That matter has been withdrawn.

Khan Bahadur G. Saiyid Abdul Karim Sahib Suhrawardy : I thought I would gladen his heart when I say that I am going to do something in the matter.

I am very thankful to Mr. Namboothiri for the big pat that he has given me. I do not know him much. I thank him for so many good words that he has spoken of my department.

Mr. Narayana Pillai said that several cases conducted by the Prosecuting Inspectors generally do not end in conviction. There is a good deal of truth in it. I have called for a list of cases conducted by the Prosecuting Inspectors and the number that ended in conviction. I will go into that matter.

The other suggestion that the Prosecuting Inspectors and those who investigate the cases should collaborate together is a sound one. It is done elsewhere and it will be enforced here also.

He also referred to the fact that the tour programme of the C. I. D. officers were published in the Press, and they should do their work secretly. I know that somebody else also has spoken about this. You should know that the State after all is a small place and most of the officers have their own kith and kin in different parts of the State and they are known all over. As such how are they to conceal themselves? When I was working in British India, I was of opinion that there was not much need for disguise. If you are intelligent, you can get information from your own people. I do not believe in disguising unnecessarily. But I would like to say that if our men use their brains intelligently, they can carry on their work more efficiently.

Mr. T. Krishna Pillai: May I know from the member whether he is aware that there is espionage in British India?

Khan Bahadur G. Saiyid Abdul Karim Sahib Suhrawardy: That is a point about which I could talk a good deal. I may tell the honourable gentleman in the words of Mr C. Rajagopalachariar that espionage has been in existence from time immemorial.

I am not frightened of the honourable gentleman Mr. Kalloor Narayana Pillai wanted us to have the charge sheets to contain what each witness has to say. That question has been discussed in the Assembly on the same ground. I would like that the honourable gentleman would read my remarks which I made in the other House with regard to this question I still hold that the charge sheets.

Mr. T. Muhammed Ismail: Sir, on a point of order. Is it right for the honourable member to refer to a speech delivered by him in the other House?

President: Generally speaking the rule is that the debates of one House are not referred to in another House. In fact the other House is referred to as another 'place.' I take it that the honourable member knows that well known rule, if not, I want him to scrutinise those rules.

Khan Bahadur G. Saiyid Abdul Karim Sahib Suhrawardy: As a matter of fact, I did not know Sir. I thank the Chair for putting me in a very good position. The system prevailing here now, is followed in British India and it is not abused at all.

Some honourable gentleman said that an officer should not be posted in a particular place for more than 3 years. So far as the Inspectors are concerned, they are not made to stay in one place for more than three years and as a matter of fact the last one of such Inspectors has been transferred this morning.

Now, Mr. Ismail, a very good friend of mine has cried today "glory to the Special Police" though he attributed an uncharitable motive to their service in his speech the other day. I am happy the erring boy has improved in 48 hours. He asks me why were men recruited from Madras for the Temporary Reserve. The point is this: When certain people donned in caps like this (The Inspector-General of Police removed his headdress and put on a Gandhi Cap) go about burning buses, cars, destroying bridges and doing all sorts of such things, the Government thought that men specially trained to meet that destructive technique should be employed and so many ex-sappers and miners and other ex-Indian Army men were recruited. They were in a position to meet the situation effectively.

President: Order, order. The honourable member should resume his headdress. It is well-known that this kind of argument was allowed in ancient Rome. As a matter of fact a great Roman orator once produced a baby from underneath his toga. (*Laughter*).

Khan Bahadur G. Saiyid Abdul Karim Sahib Suhrawardy: I do not know why the honourable members are laughing at me. Is it because I am wearing a dusty cap. I did not purchase it last Sunday. Well, Sir, certain people clad in a particular uniform go about burning buses, destroying bridges and doing all sorts of subversive things. Because I wear a Gandhi cap and put on Khadar, certainly Indian Penal Code does not give any exemptions to me to commit crimes. Supposing I go about clad in this uniform, run amock and commit murders, like many of those Frontier people, surely I shall not be excused. Lord Mackalay has not included this in the general exceptions to the I. P. C. Well, Sir, if people are doing like this we must have adequate preventives to check their crimes. So, I had to go to Madras to bring down a section of the sappers and miners. They came and their presence had the desired effect. And when I found the situation was easy to handle I allowed them to go back.

Now, a large order comes to me that the Special Constabulary should be done away with. In this connection I am reminded of that Persian couplet "Ba Margash bagartaba tap Kazi Shavad".

"Demand death, he will consent to fever".

President : Order, order. The honourable member should address the Chair.

Khan Bahadur G. Saiyid Abdul Karim Sahib Suhrawardy . Sir, I was saying that I am not going to keep them one day longer if I am satisfied and the Government are satisfied that there is peace in the country But, Sir, the cats are still on the wall and we do not know to which side they will jump. If peace is assured, we are going to send away these people.

Another honourable member was asking me what was the principle under which the constables were recruited. Sir, the first and foremost principle is loyalty, efficiency, the principle of readiness to meet certain situations. As I said in the communique, certain men and ex army men who were first recruited were sent by Col. Watkis. Some were recruited in Madras and Bangalore and some were selected locally in open competition. Sir, I do not own any bank or any estate here. Except my wife and children I own no relations here. I have come to you with a fair mind and as a matter of fact promotions were made in this Department strictly observing the principle of seniority without of course the sacrifice of efficiency. I assure the honourable members that there has been no deliberate miscarriage of justice on my part.

Sir, there have been some talks about the outsider coming in and the adventurers getting into the service and all that. Sir, outsiders we are and it is for the honourable members to see whether we do not give adequate return for the remuneration that we get. Do you not know that the Dewan, works for 20 hours a day and as he goes to bed he keeps a note-book and a pencil underneath his pillow and writes down any suggestion or idea that strikes him for the good of the State. As is the Guru, so is the chela.

President : Order, order. The honourable member has no right to speak on any matter excepting what pertains to the Demand.

Khan Bahadur G. Saiyid Abdul Karim Sahib Suhrawardy : Sir, my family is the only attraction for me here. My good friend Mr. Chandrasekharan has asked me so many times to join his club. I could not. I am occupied all the time.

President : Order, order. Your time is up and you have got only one minute more.

Khan Bahadur G. Saiyid Abdul Karim Sahib Suhrawardy: Mr. Ismail said of middle men making money. In the matter of recruitment for the Special Constabulary, Sir, one incident happened in this connection. A man came to see me for jobs to some people in the Police. I saw about 10 persons standing outside. When inquired of them why they were there they told me that the man who came to see me had got one rupee from each of them promising them jobs as Special Constables. I at once chased the blackguard out of the compound. He went to the Chief Secretary whom I may be jocularly permitted to call my mother-in-law and complained about me.

President: The question before the House is that Government be granted a sum of Rs. 8,76,710 under Demand XIII—Police.

The motion was put to vote and carried and the grant was made.

DEMAND XIV—AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES.

Mr. K. R. Narayana Aiyar: Sir, I move for a grant not exceeding Rs. 2,32,262 under Demand XIV — Agriculture and Fisheries.

President: Here again, 15 names are given to me. I take it the same thing applies to this Demand also. I think it would be better if the honourable members give me smaller lists of names to enable them to talk a little more. In any case, it is a matter entirely for the House to decide.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar: Sir, I support the demand. In the first place let me congratulate the Director of Agriculture for the active work that he is doing in the interests of our agricultural population. But all the same I have to make one or two suggestions. On a perusal of the Administration Report of the Department I learn that the experimental Farm at Koni does not yield properly. And the yield is going down year by year. Therefore it is better to close it down or lease it to some individual who can conduct the work profitably.

Another thing which I should like to bring to the notice of the Department is about the stud bulls to be maintained by the Department. In answer to an interpellation it was said that a very large number of stud bulls are necessary for the improvement of the cattle in the State. The Department is maintaining only 7 stud bulls in the State of which 5 are kept in the 5 wards of the Trivandrum Municipality. In view of the fact that most people

in Travancore are agriculturists and comparitively poor it is highly necessary that one stud bull should be maintained in each taluk by the Government. Moreover sufficient grazing grounds should be provided for cattle in all the taluqs in the State.

Another point is about the encouragement which ought to be given for the cultivation of groundnuts. On page 28 of the Administration Report it is stated like this :

> "This is an annual herbaceous plant the seeds of which yield when expressed the well-known ground-nut oil of commerce. The cake which remains after the expression of the oil is rich in protein and constitutes a valuable fooding stuff. Ground-nut is an important industrial crop in South India, but is not cultivated anywhere in Travancore except in some of the Departmental farms though it has been established by actual trials that it can be successfully grown practically all over the State This is largely due to the fact that the demand in Travancore for both kernals and oil is negligible. A market as yet to be developed for this crop and until then there is no likelihood of regular or systematic cultivation of ground-nuts being under taken in the State."

Now there is a great amount of demand for ground-nuts in British India. A reference to the Hindus daily edition will show that ground nuts occupies an important place in the Madras Produce. There is very little difference between the price of co-coanut oil and ground-nut oil. It is said that ground-nut contains large quantities of vitamin and is a healthy eatable product. My own experience shows that it will thrive properly in North Travancore. There are other places here where large scale cultivations can be carried on. Being an important product which has got a very large demand outside our State sufficient encouragement should be given for its cultivation. It is not a costly cultivation. The Department has tried its cultivation and found that it will thrive in Travancore considerably. With these few observations I support the demand.

Mr. V. S. Arumughom Pillai: Sir, I support the motion. In supporting this demand, I wish to make a few remarks. It is rather very unfortunate that this Department is given a second rate importance and it is more unfortunate that this Department has come up for very severe adverse criticism. Sir, if this Department is not going to take up responsibility in the matter of improving the produce, how could we justify the continuance of it. As the Dewan President stated before the House, Sir, the main problem of how to make one blade of grass grow where... ......

President : It is the other way.

Mr. V. S. Arumughom Pillai: Yes Sir. The main problem is how to make two blades of grass grow where one grass grew before. It is this Department that has to take up this problem and work it,

[Mr. V. S. Arumughom Pillai.]

Sir, the difficulty in our State is not want of experience or capable men. I am a member of the Agricultural Board ever since its inception. I have come in contact with experts I know that our men are very energetic and enthusiastic. They are men of character, very sincere and very anxious to raise the tone of the Department and make it really useful, to the agriculturists: But, though these people do their best, their efforts do not seem to be a success and the Department has come up for severe criticism. I will lay the blame on the honourable members of this House. I will also blame the public to a certain extent. We are the representatives of the people. We are very slow and lazy and do not co-operate with the actual working of the Department and try to educate the public. We do not strive to spread the new scientific method of agriculture among the rural population. I have no time to deal with all these matters. One instance I shall bring to your notice. There was an Economic Botanist at Nagercoil. Nobody knew why he was posted there. I met him and asked him several questions. He was all along studying the nature of the soil in Nanjinad and evolving different varieties of paddy seeds to suit that locality even in seasons of drought. He discovered that a large portion of the soil of that area was alkaline in quality. He conducted research work and studied the condition of the soil in two places. In some places it was observed that the crop was destroyed owing to strong wind a few days before the harvest. In certain other places, where there was a shortage of water, such as the tail-end areas, a particular variety of drought resisting seeds had to be evolved. For these places, he evolved four kinds of paddy seeds. The results of his investigation are recorded on pages 11 and 12 of the administration report of the Department. That is a matter in which I had personal experience. After these seeds were evolved and tried in all these places they were found to be very successful and the yield was also greater. There was a great rush for those seeds and the poor man was not able to produce sufficient quantity to meet large scale supply. So, in the subsequent Board meeting, I moved a resolution that he must be given some more facilities to supply the seeds to meet the demands of the public. This resolution is found on page 30 of the proceedings of the Agriculture Board for the year.........

President : The honourable member will finish his remarks.

Mr. V. S. Arumughom Pillai : Sir, this is the resolution.........

"That additional facilities be provided with Thiruppathisaram Paddy for the raising and distributing of improved strain of paddy seed to meet in ever increasing demands from the ryots".

I quote this simply to show that inspite of the recommendations by the Board, Government have been very slow to sanction this recommendation. Owing to the fact the ryots are very slow to adopt new methods and also owing to the lack of co-operation on the part of the representatives and the public men, the Department is not able to do anything beneficial to the ryots.

Sir, there is an impression that this Department is doing nothing and that the money spent on this is wasted. (*Bell*)

Sir, one word more. I would make one suggestion. I have felt it necessary that this Department must have some control over the irrigation work. In some places one watering may be enough. But there may be other areas where there is much greater scarcity of water and when the ryots approach the irrigation officer he would say that only one watering is necessary. If there is an agricultural expert who will certify to the irrigation officer that in such and such an area one watering is not sufficient, then much of the hardships could be avoided.

President : The honourable member will resume his seat.

Mr. V. S. Arumughom Pillai : I therefore submit that some authority over the irrigation matter will also be vested with this Department.

Mr. A. Easwara Pillai: Sir, I oppose the demand. This department is today proclaimed to be defunct and it is condemned by the people and the Government alike. Under the circumstances the question arises whether we are justified in continuing this department, especially in view of the fact that we are spending a lot for the maintenance of this ornamental appendage. This matter requires very serious consideration of the Government and the people. I am not in favour of its continuance as it is constituted now. My view is that its defect lies in the constitution of the Department and not in the personnel. The present Director, as my honourable friend Mr. Arumughom Pillai has remarked, is a man of brilliant character, and high academic qualifications. He is also a son of the soil. People have got considerable trust and faith in his ability. But I am positively of opinion that even if gods descent from their heavens and take charge of this department, they cannot improve matters. Unless Government take the matter very seriously and grapple this problem with all its implications the amount spent for the maintenance of this department will be a waste. My friend Mr. Arumughom Pillai threw all the blame up on the poor people.

[Mr. A. Easwara Pillai.]

It is indeed an irony of fate. They are really crushed by the fall of this industry. We all know that agriculture is the main industry of the vast bulk of the people of Travancore. They want to improve their agricultural facilities at all costs. When this is their attitude, there is no justification in throwing the blame on the people. My humble view is that a large responsibility rests with the Government. The Government must take up this matter very seriously. I wish to make one or two suggestions for the immediate attention of the Government. I shall point out some of the important difficulties which stand in the way of improving this department. The infinitesmal fragmentation of our holdings, the failure of crops due to drought and inundation economic depression are some of the causes which hamper the growth of our agricultural industry. In this connection, I wish to point out that some of our departments also indirectly contribute to the downfall of this industry. The departments of Land Revenue and Forest have got a major share in this. Our Land Revenue Department have ruthlessly registered the bunds and channels and the tank beds of the paddy fields in the name of strangers, without caring for the preservation of paddy land. The Forest Department also have encroached on agricultural holdings and evicted the cultivators from their holdings in their settlement operations. The strangers who obtained registry of those lands, planted big trees, under their shade, the paddy crops deteriorated. Unless these disabilities are removed, the Agriculture Department cannot function effectively. Under the existing circumstances almost all the nation building departments should act in co-ordination to revive this most important industry. The causes, stated to have contributed to the downfall, can be prevented with impunity. The functions of the said departments, so far as they have got bearing upon this problem, should be co-ordinated, and assigned to the Director of Agriculture. He may be given additional powers to deal effectively with idle cultivators.

The Co-operative Department should also be amalgamated with the Agriculture Department. The distribution of the agricultural loans also should be entrusted with the Agricultural Director.

Mrs. Abernam Gnanasikamony: Sir, I also wish to make a few remarks. Sir, the Agricultural Department affords no facility for improvement of the cultivation methods of the ordinary farmer. Have they brought any new fruit or root from other parts of the same tropic as East Indies. This is being done as is here, in other parts such as Mysore,

In the Fruit Farm at the Cape, they have planted all varieties of fruit trees, graft mangoes, pomegranates, tomatoes, vines, etc. The people of Nanjinad have tried to grow, in their own gardens, graft mango plants and other seedlings taken from the Cape Farm. But these are liable to many diseases. I would appeal to the department to ascertain the nature of these diseases, to find out remedies, and to teach them to the public. If the Agriculture Department will do that, that will be a great help to the public.

Mr. M. K. Ananthasiva Aiyar: Sir, the biggest problem confronting us at present is the improvement of the economic condition of the agriculturist of the country. The methods now adopted by him are very primitive. Sir, our agriculturist is, by nature very conservative. The research work done by the department, the improved methods of cultivation recommended by the department, the new varieties of crops which the department seeks to introduce into the country, none of these is going to be of any real benefit to the ordinary agriculturist until and unless he is made to realise the advantages of such improved methods of cultivation, or of the new strains of seeds. Sir, if all these years the department has not been of any appreciable help to the ordinary ryot of the country, it is due to the very vide gulf that exists between him and the experiments and demonstrations conducted by the department. Sir, demonstrations, on an intensive scale on ryot's lands, are absolutely necessary to bring home to the ryot the various advantages of the improved methods of cultivation. In such demonstrations, it would be enough if the department would spend the excess cost involved viz., the cost of scientific manure etc., leaving it to the ryot to bear his usual cultivation expenses; and even such excess expenditure need be treated only as a kind of loan to the ryot, to be realised out of the yield of the demonstration crop if improvement is found. Sir, this is a very simple method of educating the ordinary ryot, in improved methods of cultivation; and it will not involve any heavy additional expenditure to Government. We can never expect our people to listen to the mere advice given by this department; we must actually satisfy them of the real efficacy of scientific methods of agriculture. That requires large-scale demonstrations on ryots lands. For that purpose Government should place the amount they now set apart for agricultural loans, at the disposal of the Director of Agriculture.

Then, Sir, as I said during the general discussion of the budget, the Agricultural Department by itself, without the co-operation of the Land Revenue Department, the P. W. D., the Forest Department and the Co-operative Department, cannot be of any real

[Mr. M. K. Ananthasiva Aiyar.]

use to the ryot. The moment such co-operation is forthcoming, I am sure the Agricultural Department will begin to receive the praise of this House and of the other House. Sir, there are ever so many impediments which stand in the way of this department doing good work. Several departmental farms have some how or other come into existence. They were not started last year or the year before ; they were started almost at the inception of the department. Sir, they have outgrown their usefulness. It is now high time that the department puts them to new use.

Now, Sir, this is the proper time for popularising the cultivation of tobacco, I chew tobacco and I was naturally attracted by tobacco exhibited at the entrance to this Hall. It seems to me that tobacco can be grown very successfully in Travancore.

Mr. T. Krishna Pillai : Has the honourable member tasted that tobacco?

Mr. M. K. Ananthasiva Aiyar : No, Sir; the very sight of it is fascinating to me. (*Laughter.*)

Mr. K. Kuruvilla : Sir, I rise to express my appreciation of the very good work done by the present Director of Agriculture, and my sincere regret for the fact that it is not possible for even an officer of his ability to carry out his plans. It seems to me that he is labouring under several handicaps the most serious of which is his own staff. Government, in their review of the work of the department, observe that they regret to note that there is lack of intelligent co-operation on the part of the ryots, and that the desired results are not therefore attained. It seems to me, Sir, that, if there is little co-operation on the part of the ryots, it is mainly because of the indifference on the part of the majority of the Agricultural Inspectors. Sir, they are all very sociable, excellent gentlemen, but I am afraid they have lost all enthusiasm for work. There was a time when I was taking a keen interest in a garden. Many of the plants there were suffering from attacks of pests. I consulted an Agricultural Inspector. He visited the garden and examined the plants. He was very sympathetic to me and said that the only course was to appoint a special man to pick out the pests, one after another from the plants. I never more sought his advice. I rest content with the help I could get from my experienced friends.

Sir, the public are really anxious to co-operate with this department and to improve agriculture in the State. I believe they have grown so dejected that they really cannot give the help that we need. I am sure the Director is really suffering on account of the indifference of his subordinate officers. I hope this recent recruits are helpful and they will come to his rescue,

Secondly, Sir, to my mind, he has not got the necessary materials with which to work, money and irrigation facilities. I understand that in the case of one individual who has done more for the spread of a particular variety of sugarcane than the department itself, when he asked for a loan to purchase a particular kind of mill to crush sugarcane, the Director of Agriculture was not able to get him the loan. Sir, how can any farmer, who devotes all his time and talent for agriculture, get on if he is not even helped with loans, by Government; in times of need. Sir, this gentleman has travelled extensively in North India, at his own expense, to study the method of cultivation there. I remember that, when the matter was brought before the Economic Development Board, the Director of Agriculture had a proposal that the loan should be granted if the mill would be purchased in the name of the Department. I do not know what has happened afterwards; anyhow it never came up again before the Development Board.

In regard to the lack of co-operation from other departments, it seems to me that the Agricultural Director must somehow secure greater co-operation from the Irrigation and the Co-operative Departments. Village Panchayats are coming; but they may take a long time. I wonder whether Government would bring into effect some arrangement by which the heads of departments would meet once in three months and discuss such questions as the co-operation of the Irrigation and the Co-operative Departments, with the Agricultural Departments. Such co-ordination of the work of the various departments is very essential in making the work of the Agricultural Department a success.

Mr. K. M. Kesavan: Sir, my honourable friend on my left—he is not now here—Mr. Easwara Pillai, was inclined to be very pessimistic. Constitutionally, I am not a pessimist. I am the other way about, a robust optimist. Sir, we should not lose heart as a result of one or two disappointments. My own idea is that, if sufficient money and sufficient encouragement are given to this department, it would surely turn out very good work. As has already been pointed out, what is most important is demonstration, I mean demonstration on ryots' lands. Scientific theories, even if explained, will never appeal to the common agriculturist. Such scientific theories must be practically demonstrated to the ryot. He must be able to satisfy himself as to the truth of those theories. Until that is done, any amount of propaganda by the department will not be of any real use to the people. Till about a few years ago, it was the practice to hold exhibitions in places where people come in large numbers in connection with festivals, for instance, the "*Kali*" at Oachira. Now, I think that such demonstrations and exhibitions are neglected. They must be taken up. I remember that when I was a boy I saw an exhibition in Oachira and being

[Mr. K. M. Kesavan]

myself an agriculturist, began to *vie* with my neighbour in the cultivation of certain plants, for example, tapioca and I got a prize at the next year's exhibition.

With regard to demonstration on ryots' lands I would suggest one thing. Recently I came to understand that large plots are taken for demonstration in a concentrated area. Rather than take large tracts for demonstration purposes, I think it will be advisable for plots of one or two acres being taken in several places of the country so that they might attract the attention of a lot of ryots living in the vicinity of each demonstration farm.

I wish to make an observation in regard to the cold storage. It is very unhappy that owing to the vindictive and nefarious propaganda carried on by the State Congress in the country the use of the cold storage was not made available to the people.

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi : May I know whether it is not time to put such talk into the cold storage? (*Laughter.*)

Mr. K. M. Kesavan : Sir, I did not hear the member.

President : The honourable member is asked to put that discussion into cold storage.

Mr. K. M. Kesavan : Sir, I am speaking about the Agriculture and Fisheries Department. Government would do well to devote their attention to the early completion of the cold storage and thereby make it possible for the people to use the fish that they require during all seasons of the year.

Miss Thresia Kora: I wish to say a word on the Agricultural Department. There is an opinion in some quarters that the Department of Agriculture is serving no useful purpose and that it has out-lived its period of utility. But I entirely disagree with that opinion. Our department is equal to any in British India and if it is not serving the best needs of the country it is becouse the funds allotted are not sufficient to cope with the requirements of the department.

Three things are necessary to develop this department. Firstly the Director of Agriculture must have power to grant agricultural loans. He must also be in charge of Agricultural tanks. Sufficient funds must be alloted to carry on the various Works.

With these words I support the demand.

Mr. Eric Hall (*Travancore Planters*) : Sir, I have great pleasure in supporting the demand, as it gives me an opportunity for thanking Government for having granted the importation of

tobacco leaf for the purpose of preparing a fungicide to combat the disease. "Thrips" which is prevalent. That is the sort of thing for which the Agricultural Department is intended. I trust that the Department will keep its eye on the result of the application of this fungicide to the disease.

Mr. T. K. Kittan : നമ്മുടെ രാജ്യം ഒരു കർഷകരാജ്യമാണ്. അതിൻെറ അഭിവൃദ്ധിക്കുവേണ്ടി പലതും പ്രവൎത്തിക്കുന്നുണ്ടെങ്കിലും ഇവിടത്തെ കൃഷി സാദ്ധ്യതകൾ എല്ലാം ഇപ്പോൾ അവസാനിച്ചിരിക്കയാണെന്ന് ഇവിടെ പ്രസ്താവിക്കുകയുണ്ടായി. പക്ഷെ ഇതുകൊണ്ട് കൃഷിയുടെ അഭിവൃദ്ധിക്കുള്ള പ്രവൎത്തനങ്ങളിൽ നിന്നും നാം പിൻമാറുവാൻ പാടുള്ളതല്ല. എന്തെല്ലാം വിധത്തിൽ പ്രവൎത്തിക്കാൻ കഴിയുമോ അതൊക്കെ പ്രവൎത്തിക്കുകതന്നെ വേണം. അതിലേയ്ക്ക് എന്തുതന്നെ ചെലവു സഹിക്കേണ്ടിവന്നാലും തരക്കേടില്ല. മുതലെടുപ്പിൽ ഒരു ക്ലിപ്തമായ ശതമാനം കൃഷിയുടേയും വ്യവസായത്തിൻേറയും അഭിവൃദ്ധിക്കുവേണ്ടി ചിലവാക്കണമെന്ന് നിശ്ചയിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ട് യാതൊരു ദോഷവുമില്ല. ഏതുതരം കൃഷിയാണ് ഇവിടത്തേയ്ക്ക് യോജിച്ചതെന്ന് പരീക്ഷിച്ചുനോക്കണം. ഇവിടത്തെ നെല്ലു കൊണ്ടുമാത്രം ഈ നാട്ടുകാൎക്ക് ജീവിക്കാൻ സാധിക്കുകയില്ല. കൃഷി വിഷയത്തിൽ പരിശീലനം സിദ്ധിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെ കൂടുതലായി ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ വേണമെങ്കിൽ നിയമിക്കണം. ൫൩൦൦൦ രൂപാ ചെലവുചെയ്തു് ഇവിടെ മത്സ്യാ പാകം ചെയ്യുന്നതിനു ഒരു ശാലയുണ്ടാക്കിയതിൽ ചിലക്കൂട്ടരുടെ തോന്ന്യാസം കൊണ്ട് യാതൊരു പ്രവർത്തനവും നടത്തിയില്ലെന്നും ലാഭം ഒന്നുംതന്നെ കിട്ടിയില്ലെന്നും പറയുകയുണ്ടായി. ഏതായാലും ഇപ്പോൾ പരിതസ്ഥിതികൾ ശാന്തമായിരിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ട് അടുത്ത വർഷത്തിലെങ്കിലും മത്സ്യ വ്യവസായം തുടങ്ങേണ്ടതാണ്. ഗവൺമെൻറിൽ നിന്നും അതു ചെയ്യുന്നില്ലെങ്കിൽ വല്ല ഏജൻസികൾക്കും വിട്ടുകൊടുക്കണം. ലാഭത്തെപ്പററി ഈ പ്രാരംഭദശയിൽ നോക്കിയിട്ടാവശ്യമില്ല. മുടക്കിയ പണത്തിൻെറ പലിശ തൽക്കാലം കിട്ടിയാൽ മതി. ലാഭമൊന്നും ഇപ്പോൾ കിട്ടുന്നില്ലെങ്കിലും തരക്കേടില്ല. വല്ല പ്രൈവററ് ഏജൻസികൾക്കും രണ്ടോ മൂന്നോ വർഷത്തേയ്ക്ക് വെറുതെ കൊടുത്തിട്ടെങ്കിലും ഇതിനെ അഭിവൃദ്ധിപ്പെടുത്തുവാൻ ശ്രമിക്കണം. ഇൻഡ്യയിലെവിടെയും കിട്ടുന്നതിലധികം മത്സ്യം ഈ രാജ്യത്തു് നിന്നും പിടിച്ചെടുക്കുന്നതിന് സാധിക്കുന്നതാണ്. അഞ്ചിലൊന്ന് തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ നിന്നും ലഭിക്കുന്നുണ്ടെന്ന് പ്രസിഡൻറ് ഇ

വിടെ പ്രസ്താവിക്കുന്നതുകേട്ടു. അതുകൊണ്ട് എന്തു ശ്രമംചെയ്തെങ്കിലും ഈ വ്യവസായത്തെ നടപ്പിൽകൊണ്ടുവരുന്നതിന് ഗവണ്മെൻറു പ്രത്യേകം ശ്രദ്ധിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. പ്രൈവററ് ഏജൻസികൾക്ക് വിട്ടുകൊടുക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ അതിന് വിപരീതമായി പ്രവൎത്തിക്കാൻ വരുന്നവൎക്കു തക്ക അനുഭവം അവർ കൊടുത്തുകൊള്ളും. എനിക്കു വിട്ടുതരികയാണെങ്കിൽ എന്തു എതിർപ്പു വന്നാലും അതിനെ തടഞ്ഞു പ്രവൎത്തനം തുടരുകതന്നെചെയ്യും. അതുകൊണ്ട് ൧൧൧൫-ൽ എങ്കിലും ഇതിനെ പൂൎവ്വാധികം ഭംഗിയായി നടത്താൻ ശ്രമിക്കണം. അതുകൂടാതെ മത്സ്യവകുപ്പിലേക്കു ഈ വിഷയത്തിൽ കൂടുതൽ പരിശീലനം സിദ്ധിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ആളുകളെ ഇൻഡ്യയിൽനിന്നോ മറെറതെങ്കിലും പാശ്ചാത്യരാജ്യങ്ങളിൽനിന്നോ വരുത്തി നിയമിക്കണം. ഇവിടത്തെ പഴയ കൃഷികളായ തെങ്ങ്, കുരുമുളക്, ഏലം, ചുക്ക് മുതലായ സാധനങ്ങൾക്കു വില തീരെ കുറഞ്ഞുപോയി. അതുകൊണ്ടു മറെറതെങ്കിലും പുതിയതരം കൃഷികളും കൈത്തൊഴിലുകളും തന്നെ ഇവിടെ പ്രചരിപ്പിക്കുവാൻ ശ്രമിക്കേണ്ടതാണു. ആനക്കൊമ്പിൽ വിചിത്രസാധനങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കിവരുന്നുണ്ട്. ഇതിനു ശരിയായ മാൎക്കററ് കണ്ടുപിടിച്ചാൽ അതു് രാജ്യത്തിനു അഭിവൃദ്ധികരമായിരിക്കും.

ഇവിടത്തെ കൃഷിയെ പരിഷ്കരിക്കുന്നതിന് കൂടുതൽ പണം ചിലവാക്കണം. പുതിയ കൃഷികൾ നടത്തുമ്പോൾ നഷ്ടം വന്നേക്കാം. അതിൽ ഭയപ്പെടരുത് ഇതു ലാഭനഷ്ടം തിട്ടപ്പെടുത്തേണ്ട ഒരു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറല്ല. ഗവേഷണപരമായി ചെയ്യുന്ന ശ്രമങ്ങൾക്കു ചിലപ്പോൾ നഷ്ടം സഹിക്കേണ്ടിവരും. പ്രാരംഭദശയിൽ ഇവയെപ്പററി അത്ര പരിഗണിക്കാനില്ല.

Mr. James Fletcher: Sir, as long as the majority of the inhabitants of this State are agriculturists, I think that the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries is necessary. My plea is that the Director of Agriculture should be the friend, philosopher and guide of the agriculturists in the State.

Sir, with reference to the fruit farm near Cape which is maintained by the Department, it may be stated that it is not paying. May be for it is not a commercial concern. All the same, it has given new ideas to people. I know that a large number of people, who had been there have seen that it is possible to cultivate high grade grapes. There are other fruit trees also which it is possible

to cultivate in Travancore. It is not possible for the Department to plant such trees throughout Travancore. It is for the rich agriculturist who has seen the farm and who wants to introduce these fruit trees or fruit shrubs into his own compound to take the young plants that are available at the garden plant them and try them there.

Another point which comes to my mind is this. Unfortunately, the garden is situated in a place where the rainfall is so low that it is almost impossible to carry on the experiment in a successful way. That is why the Department has been trying to get the supply of water at least from the channel of the Pechipara Reservoir. But unfortunately it is not possible to get the water throughout the year. Therefore, proper experiments cannot be carried out in that garden.

The prices of paddy and other products in Travancore have gone so low that it is almost impossible to get even the cost of production from the sale of the paddy. Therefore my suggestion is that we should try and find out some " fresh woods and pastures new, namely commercial products which could be planted and reared in Travancore. Now, it has been demonstrated that it is possible to rear the tobacco plant in Travancore and make it a successful commercial concern. Sir, it will be a great thing if a large number of people would take to that industry and earn their living by cultivating tobacco. The Director of Agriculture has shown that it is possible and he has been good enough to produce the cured tobacco by the side of the Legislative Chamber.

Another article which could be tried by the people of the State is the Soya bean. The cultivation of soya been would be a profitable thing. I wish that there will be some enterprising individuals or organisations of people who will take up these things and work them. The Department cannot do more than help private individuals. The Department can only show the way and it is for the people to take it up and work it.

With these words, I support the Demand.

Mr. E. K. Kurippe: സർ, വടക്കൻ താലൂക്കിലുള്ള ജനങ്ങൾക്ക് ഈ കൃഷി ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകൊണ്ട് യാതൊരു പ്രയോജനവും സിദ്ധിക്കുന്നില്ല. ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറ് മേലദ്ധ്യക്ഷന്മാരുടെ ദൃഷ്ട്യംകൊണ്ടാണ് ഇങ്ങനെ വന്നിട്ടുള്ളതു്. എന്നാൽ ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ ഡയറക്ടർ സമർത്ഥനും നല്ല ഉത്സാഹിയും ആയതുകൊണ്ട് അദ്ദേഹത്തിൽ നിന്നും വല്ല ഗുണവും കിട്ടുമോ എന്നാണ് പ്രതീക്ഷിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നതു്.

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishan Tampi: ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ ഡയറക്ടർ വടക്കൻ താലൂക്കുകാരനല്ലേ?

Mr. E. K. Kurippe: അതെ, അദ്ദേഹം ദേവികുളത്ത് പല ഏലത്തോട്ടങ്ങളിലും വളരെ ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടി സഞ്ചരിക്കുന്നതായി കണ്ടു. ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടുന്നതിലും ഉത്സാഹിക്കുന്നതിലും വളരെ സമർത്ഥനാണെന്നാണ് എന്റെ അറിവ്.

പരീക്ഷണാർത്ഥം കൃഷി ചെയ്യുമ്പോൾ നഷ്ടം വന്നു എന്നുവരാം. എന്നാലും തരക്കേടില്ല. പരീക്ഷണം തുടർന്നുകൊണ്ടുതന്നെ ഇരിക്കണം. പരീക്ഷണം നടത്തുന്നതു ചുരുങ്ങിയ വിസ്തീർണ്ണമുള്ള സ്ഥലത്തായിരുന്നാൽ കുറഞ്ഞ ചിലവിൽ നടത്താവുന്നതും ഇപ്രകാരമുള്ള പരീക്ഷണങ്ങൾ നടത്തുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു പലതരം പുതിയ കൃഷികളും പരീക്ഷാർത്ഥം നടത്താവുന്നതുമാണ്. കൃഷി സംബന്ധമായ അറിവുകളെപ്പറ്റി കർഷകന്മാർക്ക് വേണ്ട ഉപദേശം നൽകണം. ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിൽ സിറിയൻകത്തോലിക്കരായി ആരുമില്ല. അവരുടെ പ്രധാന തൊഴിൽ കൃഷിയാണ്. ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ ദിവാൻജി അവർകൾ വന്നതിനുശേഷം മറ്റോരോ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിലും സിറിയൻകത്തോലിക്കർക്ക് പ്രോത്സാഹനം നൽകി വരുന്നുണ്ട്. എന്നാൽ കൃഷി ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിൽ ഇവർക്ക് ഇതുവരെ പറയത്തക്ക യാതൊരു പ്രോത്സാഹനവും നൽകിയിട്ടില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ട് ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിൽ കർഷകരായ സിറിയൻ കത്തോലിക്കർക്കു കുറെ ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങളെങ്കിലും കൊടുക്കണമെന്ന് ഗവണ്മെന്റിനെ ഉൽബോധിപ്പിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

Mr. K. R. Narayana Iyer: Sir, it is very gratifying to note that the view generally expressed by the honourable members of this House on this demand, were of a constructive nature and that there was not much of criticism. Before dealing with the various points raised by the honourable members, I think it would be right to point out at the very outset and to disabuse them from their minds of a rather erroneous impression regarding the manner in which Government Agricultural Farms work. In these farms, what is usually done is, to carry out a series of cultural manurial or varietal tests by the introduction of improved varieties of seeds, by proper tillage, judicious manuring and by the adoption of other improved practices. Improved methods for the control of pests and diseases are also tested out on various crops in these farms. The department has infused a spirit of enquiry into the minds of the ryot population as regards these new methods of cultivation. Sir,

what is the criterion that has to be applied to the work in Government Farms? I have myself visited various agricultural institutions in America and Europe and closely observed the experiments conducted there. I have also visited several important agricultural farms in different parts of India. Nowhere are Government farms looked upon as commercial institutions. Certainly, the people have a right to demand that the work in experimental farms should indirectly contribute a dividend to them. To make myself clear, I shall take the instance of the agricultural farm at Alwaye. An amount to the extent of nearly Rs. 20,000 has been spent in that farm during the past 15 years to demonstrate the possibility of introducing improved varieties of sugarcane in our State. Something like 10 to 12 varieties of canes are under trial in that farm in a systematic manner. These trials have proved a success with the result that more than 2000 acres of sugarcane under cultivation in Travancore have been replaced with the improved P. O. J. varieties which have a larger tonnage and higher sugar content than the ordinary local varieties.

Mr. Kallur Narayana Pillai: ആലുവായിൽ ഉണ്ടാകുന്ന ശക്കര ഉപയോഗിച്ചാൽ ഭയങ്കരമായ സുഖക്കേട് ഉണ്ടാകുന്നുണ്ട് എന്നുള്ള വിവരം അറിയാമോ?

Mr. K. R. Narayana Aiyar: അറിഞ്ഞുകൂടാ.

Mr. Kallur Narayana Pillai: എന്നാൽ അങ്ങിനെ സംഭവിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. അതു് അറിയേണ്ടതാണ്.

Mr. K. R. Narayana Aiyar: On account of the introduction and spread of this particular variety of sugarcane, the net annual gain to the cane cultivators of Travancore would be in the neighbourhood of about 2 lakhs of rupees. In the case of experiments, one important point has to be remembered. Some of the experiments may fail while others may give encouraging results; and the results of successful experiments alone would be papularised amongst the agriculturists. If any of the improved strain cultivated in the farm on modern lines spreads and leads to greater income, that is a sure test of success. Tthat is the criterion that ought to be applied to experimental farms.

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi: What is the sugar content in that cultivation?

Mr. K. R. Narayana Aiyar: The particular variety has a sucrose content over 20 per cent.

[Mr. K. R. Narayana Aiyar.]

What I say is, there seems to be a feeling in this House that Government experimental farms should be looked upon purely from a commercial view point, which is not the correct point of view to be taken.

Mr. V. S. Arumukham Pillai : What about the Thirupatisaram agricultural farm ?

Mr. K. R. Narayana Aiyar : That farm renders excellent service to the ryot population of Nanjanad. Sir John Russel, the eminent Agricultural Expert of the world famed Rothamsted Experimental Station who visited Travancore some 2 years ago, had occasion to inspect this farm and he has recorded in glowing terms about the lines of work pursued in that farm. In reply to the general discussion on the budget elsewhere, I stated that in the opinion of Sir John Russel the expetiments conducted in the farm are on very sound and satisfactory lines. One who knows the working of the Agricultural Departments in other parts of India can definitely say that our farms compare favourably with any other like institutions in the rest of India. The point I want to emphasise is that the success of an experimental station should be judged by the extent to which it indirectly helps to add to the national income of the country, to the extent to which it really contributes to and subserves the needs of the ryot population. I am fully aware that a large sum of money has been sunk on our experimental farms. Indirectly, how far the people have been benefitted by the results of the investigations and experiments conducted there is the point for consideration. It is this criterion that is to be applied to every one of the departmental farms and those institutions which do not stand this test will not be allowed to continue in future.

One of the honourable members referred to the working of the Pepper Farm. I may say that the institution is being conducted on well established lines and different varieties of vines are under cultivation there. Every attempt is being made to re-orientate the policy of work in that farm, so that the results obtained may be of direct value to the agriculturists at large. If the farm cannot serve that purpose, it will not be continued.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar : May I know how long since the farm was established ?

Mr. K. R. Narayana Aiyar : About 20 years.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar : For how long was it working on satisfactory lines ?

Mr. K. R. Narayana Aiyar : For about 10 to 12 years.

So then, Sir, the point which I want to emphasise is that if any experimental farm does not contribute to the material prosperity of the ryot population directly or indirectly that is to say, the moment it ceases to be of any use, it will be abolished.

Now, I shall try to refer to some of the specific points referred to by the honourable members during the course of this debate. Reference was made to the cultivation of ground nuts. The crop was tried in one of our farms. The results were advertised in the Gazette as well as in the newspapers and a certain quantity of seeds was made available to the ryots free of cost. But nobody came forward to cultivate this crop.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar : May I know, in which place was that tried ?

Mr. K. R Narayana Aiyar : In Koni.

Mr. T. Krishna Pillai : May I know, was not the cultivation of ground nut tried with success in South Travancore ?

Mr. K. R. Narayana Aiyar : Yes, to a small extent.

Pointed reference was made to the difficulties that the ryots were facing at the present time in the matter of raising crops. How to bridge the gap between the department and the agriculturists, as one member said, is the problem. Everything possible to improve the condition of the agriculturist is being done by the department. The department was organised about 30 years ago. Its scope and activities have been gradually expanding since then. Intensive propaganda among agriculturists has been pursued from the very inception of the department. New methods and new crops to suit local conditions have been introduced. It is still possible to re-orientate and re-shape some of the existing programmes of the department with a view to bringing the results to the very doors of the ryots. But the chief difficulty now experienced by the ryots is that they have not got the little extra money needed to carry out the advice given by the department. They are steeped in debts. Along with that, there is another drawback also and that is, the extremely fragmented nature of their holdings. A few capitalists have got money but that is not being availed of to the advantage of the ryots. For carrying on large scale farming, for industrialising agriculture, cheap rural credit has to be made available. The question of organised marketing is also an important problem. All this is possible only by co-operative effort. Again, another thing that is required is adequate and timely attention regarding irrigation. The Agricultural Department must have a larger voice on matters relating to irrigation. In this connection I may perhaps enlighten the House on an experience I recently had. Some 2 months ago I convened a conference of the ryots of Sherthalai. The Revenue Commissioner was also present at that time. We had a talk for more than 3 hours on the needs of the agriculturists in the taluk. The ryots said that they were not very particular of improved seeds or manure immediately. What they wanted was deepening of a few canals, putting up of certain bunds to prevent tidal rise of saline water and opening of certain bunds at the right time to permit out-flow of flood water

[Mr. K. R. Narayana Aiyar.]

Some mention was made about the cold storage. I may say that it was started with the best of intentions. But the scheme was not allowed to be pushed through on account of political agitation. I need not now go into its whole history as the honourable members are fully aware of it. I may say, however, that efforts are being made to restart the operation of the cold storage in collaboration with the Marine Biologist of the Travancore University.

It was remarked during the course of the discussions that agricultural exhibitions were not being held these days. It was not so, The department actually participates in all the important exhibitions that are held throughout the State and exhibits improved seeds, manures, implements etc., and explains them to the visitors.

The honourable member Mr. Kuruvilla referred to the indifference of the Agricultural Inspectors in the discharge of their work. I do not know at what time he had that experience. He himself said that it was some years ago. I may assure the honourable member that they will be made to do their work properly and there will be no occasion for complaint at all in future.

In regard to the adoption of communal representation that was adverted to by another honourable member, I think, that that does not strictly come within my purview. It is a question which has to be decided by the Public Service Commissioner. However, I may assure the member, provided candidates with the requisite qualification apply for the post, due consideration will be given, irrespective of the fact whether they belong to a particular community or not.

Before I close my remarks, I wish to tell the honourable members of the House, that they should not be under the impression that the department has not justified its existence, regard being had to the manner in which it has been constituted. There is not sufficient time at my disposal now to convince them by facts and figures of what the department has actually done. The department has really done good work with the available resources and materials. With the co-operation of the honourable members of this House, I hope it will be possible to do more tangible work by intensive propaganda. I am thankful to them for their concrete suggestions and constructive criticisms in the matter of re-orientating the future policy of the department.

President; The question before the House is that Government, be granted a sum of Rs. 2,32,262 under Demand XIV—Agricultural and Fisheries.

The motion was put and carried and the grant was made.

The House adjourned at 4.58 P. M.

Trivandrum,
16th October 1939.

A. GUNAMONY,
Secretary, Sri Chitra State Council.

PROCEEDINGS

of

THE TRAVANCORE SRI CHITRA STATE COUNCIL.

(OFFICIAL REPORT)

SECOND COUNCIL

Volume XIV
Number 6.

FIFTH SESSION, 1114/1939.

Friday, the 11th August 1939/26th Karkatakam 1114.

The Council re-assembled in the Legislative Chamber, at 11 o'clock on Friday the 11th August 1939/26th Karkadagom 1114 with Sachivottama Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar K. C. I. E., in the chair.

Members sworn.

1. Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan (*Pro-Vice Chancellor*)

Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*)

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Principles of confirmation in the Revenue Department.

59. ***Mr. M. Sultan Muhiadheen** (*Trivandrum and Nedumangad* cum *Chirayinkil*) : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) whether the date of first entry in the Government service was the criterion for confirmation till the Public Service Recruitment Rules came into force ;

(*b*) if the answer to part (*a*) is in the affirmative the number of cases in which that principle was departed from in the Revenue Department in the confirmation made between 1098 and 1112, in the ministerial staff in the grades of Rs. 40 to 70, Rs. 25 to 40 and Rs. 20 to 30 and Rs. 20 to 25 ;

(*c*) the date on which total service was adopted as the principle for confirmation ; and

(*d*) whether in the total service, the service as a peon or a Revenue copyist will be counted for appointment and confirmation as a clerk ?

Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): (*a*) Not the only criterion.

(*b*) This does not arise in view of the answer to part (*a*)

(*c*) 25th June 1935; only in respect of the acting and temporary hands who were in service on the 25th June 1935 and were continuing thereafter without break of service and of those who had put in more than 3 years service before the 25th June 1935.

(*d*) Service as Revenue Copyist will not be counted as service qualifying for appointment as clerk or to any other post since Revenue Copyists are paid out of contingencies. The question as to whether service as acting Peon can be counted in fixing seniority of acting clerks according to total service is under the consideration of Government.

Construction of Anchal office building at Eraniel.

60. ***Mr. M. Sultan Muhiadheen**: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) Whether Government have passed orders for the construction of a second class Anchal Office building at Eraniel;

(*b*) if so, the date of such order;

(*c*) whether any estimate and plan for the building have been prepared and approved;

(*d*) whether the site for the building has been fixed till now;

(*e*) if so, the site proposed;

(*f*) whether the building work has been given on contract by the Division Officer, Nagercoil;

(*g*) whether the contractor has collected materials etc., for the construction of the building;

(*h*) whether the Officers concerned have pointed out the site for the building;

(*i*) whether the contractor has petitioned the Division Officer, Nagercoil and the Chief Engineer to set out the proposed site;

(*j*) if so, whether that has been done till now; and

(*k*) if not, the reason for the delay?

Mr. S. Sesha Aiyar (*Deputy Chief Engineer*): (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) 5-3-1938.

(*c*) Yes.

(*d*) Yes.

(*e*) South-east corner of the Eraniel Magistrate's Court compound.

(*f*) The contractor was selected, but no contract has been entered into by executing necessary agreement.

(g) The contractor, it is reported, has collected some materials, but the Public Works department is not bound to accept them in the absence of any agreement between him and the department.

(h) Yes.

(i) Yes, before the land became available.

(j) No.

(k) The contractor did not turn up in spite of notice to execute an agreement, before starting the work.

Alwaye-Parur and Alwaye-Edapally roads.

61. * **Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar** (*Parur, Kunnatnad and Muvattupuzha* cum *Devicolam*) : Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) the total length of the Alwaye-Parur road and Alwaye-Edapally road ;

(b) the number of motor buses, cars, lorries and country carts, that ply in each of these roads daily ; the number of passengers that uses this road daily ;

(c) whether any part of the roads is metalled, if so, for what length ;

(d) what will be the cost for metalling these two roads ; and

(e) whether there will be water in the Alwaye-Parur road during the usual floods ; if so for how many days in the year will this road be under water ?

Mr. S. Sesha Aiyar: (a) Alwaye-Parur road 10 miles and Alwaye-Edapally road 8 ½ miles.

(b) (i)		Alwaye-Edapally road.	Alwaye-Parur road.
(1) Cars	...	54	40
(2) Buses	...	126	48
(3) Lorries	...	42	6
(4) Carts	...	38	35

(ii) Statistics of the number of passengers not taken.

(c) Yes, 2½ miles of the Alwaye-Edapally road.

(d) Rs. 40,000 for Alwaye-Parur road and Rs. 25,000 for Alwaye-Edapally road.

(e) Yes, usually portions of miles 1 to 6 will be under water for about 7 days.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar : With reference to part (c) may I know whether the number of passengers on that road will be more than 1000 a day ?

Mr. S. Sesha Aiyar : Yes, Sir.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar ; Is there any other means of communication through land except this road ?

Mr. S. Sesha Aiyar : No, Sir.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar : In view of the importance of the road may I know whether the raising and metalling of the road will be considered ?

Mr. S. Sesha Aiyar : Yes, Sir.

Maintenance of the A. V. M. Canal between Thengapattanam and Poovar.

62. ***Mr. M. Sultan Muhiadheen** : Will the Government be pleased to state ;

(*a*) whether there is any annual budget allotment for the maintenance of the A. V. M. canal ; and

(*b*) if so whether any work is being done at all towards the maintenance of the same ?

Mr. S. Sesha Aiyar : (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Yes,

Mr. T. Krishna Pillai (*Kalkulam and Vilavancode* cum *Neyyattinkara*) : May I know the amount of the budget allotment for maintenance for the year 1114 ?

Mr. S. Sesha Aiyar : The allotment was Rs. 880 in 1114.

Mr. T. Krishna Pillai : Out of this allotment how much amount was spent ?

Mr. S. Sesha Aiyar : The information regarding the total amount spent for this year will be available only after the end of the year.

The rumoured abolition of the Kalavur Sub-Registry office.

63. ***Mr. K. M. Kesavan** (*Karunagapalli, Kartikapalli and Ambalapuzha* cum *Shertallai*) : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) whether there is any idea of abolishing the Kalavur Sub-Registry office ;

(*b*) whether it does not serve the need of a large section of the people ;

(*c*) whether the income derived from the office is not sufficient to maintain the office ;

(*d*) whether there is any minimum fixed in the income of an office for its continuance ; and

(*e*) the shortest distance from any other Sub-Registry office to Kalavur ?

Mr. M. K. Nilakanta Aiyar (*Chief Secretary to Government*): (*a*) There is no Sub-Registry office by name Kalavur Sub-Registry Office. There is, however one at Mararikulam near Kalavur. There is no proposal to abolish this Office.

(*b*), (*c*), (*d*) and (*e*) do not arise in view of answer to part (*a*).

Amounts spent for the maintenance of roads.

64. ***Mr. K. M. Kesavan**: Will the Government be pleased to state;

(*a*) whether they have budgeted any amount for the maintenance or repair of village roads;

(*b*) if so, whether they have sanctioned any amount for the purpose for Kartikapalli taluk;

(*c*) if so, what that amount is for the year 1114;

(*d*) what amount of this was spent on each village road;

(*e*) whether the amount sanctioned for each road is diverted for the use of another under any circumstances; and

(*f*) if so, under what circumstances?

Mr. S. Sesha Aiyar: (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) Rs. 270.

(*d*), (*e*) and (*f*). The grant for individual village roads is too small to do any substantial or useful works in each and hence the allotment is spent in the best manner possible to substantially improve other roads, in the order of importance.

Mr. K. M. Kesavan: In respect of answer to part (*d*), (*e*) and (*f*) may I know whether the maintenance allotment however low it may be might not be utilised to improve and repair the rain damages of village roads irrespective of their importance?

Mr S. Sesha Aiyar: There is no objection to do that.

Supply of drinking water.

65. ***Mr. James Fletcher** (*Kalkulam and Vilavankod cum Neyyattinkara*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether there was great scarcity of drinking water during the hot season of 1114 in the southern taluks of Travancore.

(*b*) the number of drinking water wells that were newly sunk in those taluks during the year 1114; and

(*c*) whether they have called for a scheme for the construction of drinking water wells necessary for those taluks during the next five years?

Mr. M. K. Nilakanta Aiyar: (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) 65 new wells and 375 temporary wells were sunk and 124 old wells were repaired.

(*c*) A scheme for the construction of drinking water wells has been called for.

Irrigation tank—improvements.

66. ***Mr. James Fletcher**: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the number of irrigation tanks taken up for improvement in the taluks of Vilavancod and Kalkulam; and

(*b*) whether anything has been done to implement the supply of water to the paddy fields in the Vilavankod, Kalkulam and Neyyattinkara taluks?

Mr. S. Sesha Aiyar: (*a*) 46 tanks, 27 in Vilavankod taluk and 19 in Kalkulam taluk were taken up in 1114.

(*b*) Yes.

Ryots' road from Kuzhithurai to Madichal, Vilavankod taluk.

67. ***Mr. James Fletcher**: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) when the ryots' road from Kuzhithura to Madichal was constructed;

(*b*) whether the road is taken up by the Government for maintenance; and

(*c*) whether the road opens up villages which are very populous?

Mr. S. Sesha Aiyar: (*a*) In 1105.

(*b*) No.

(*c*) Yes.

Punishment of Police Inspectors.

68. ***Mr. M. Sultan Muhiadheen**: Will the Government be pleased to state the names of Police Inspectors who were;

(*a*) dismissed:

(*b*) suspended; and

(*c*) whose services are dispensed with from 1-11-1111 till 1-11-1114 with reasons for the same?

Khan Bahadur G. Saiyid Abdul Karim Sahib Suhrawardy (*Inspector-General of Police*): (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*). A *statement is laid on the table.

Mr. M. Sultan Muhiadheen: May I know from the member whether any appeals were preferred by these dismissed or suspended persons?

Khan Bahadur G. Saiyid Abdul Karim Sahib Suhrawardy; Sir, without the help of a loud speaker I am unable to hear the honourable member.

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* *Vide* Appendix I. page 400

Mr. M. Sultan Muhiadheen: Have any appeals been preferred by these men to the Inspector-General of Police and if so what were the results of those appeals ?

Khan Bahadur G. Saiyid Abdul Karim Sahib Suhrawardy: Appeals were preferred to me by some of these people but the honourable member can be assured that an unbiased outsider is going into these things. I have made my recommendations to the Government as a result of the enquiry and the rest is with the Government themselves.

Mr. T. Mahomed Ismail (*ominated*): May I know the result of these appeals ?

Khan Bahadur G. Saiyid Abdul Karim Sahib Suhrawardy: I am sorry Sir, I am not in a position to give the information about the results. It is for the Government to decide but I again assure the honourable member that an unbiased and an undetached mind which will not likely to be influenced by threats has gone into the matter.

Mr. T. Mahomed Ismail: May I know Sir, whether C. I. D. people are employed to investigate this matter ?

Khan Bahadur G. Saiyid Abdul Karim Sahib Suhrawardy: Yes, Sir. I may assure the honourable members in the House...

President: What investigations are being made or have been made ; they are confidential.

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi (*Karunagapally, Kartikapally and Ambalapuzha* cum *Shertalai*): May I know whether it is not against the service rules to engage an outsider to look into the Government papers and records?

Khan Bahadur G. Saiyid Abdul Karim Sahib Suhrawardy: What I meant was that I who is an outsider here went into the whole question.

President: Order, order. No paraphrase of an 'outsider' is necessary.

Mr. Kottur Kunjukrishna Pillai: Sir, on a point of order. Can insinuations to officers who are members of this Council be made when making answers to questions. There is an insinuation implied in saying that only outsiders with an unbiased and detached mind can decide questions impartially.

President: I refuse to believe that any officer dare say and take that point of view.

Mr. T. Mahomed Ismail: May I know whether any scientific method of investigation is used ?

Khan Bahadur G. Saiyid Abdul Karim Sahib Suhrawardy : I am trying to introduce scientific methods but as suggested by me yesterday to a question put by Mr. Kuruvilla whether we could not follow the Scotland Yard system, perhaps my friend is not aware that the Scotland Yard method has very many defects. The Chair knows that well and I too know that. From my own experience, I had 7 Scotland Yard people to work with me, in connection with the Merrut Conspiracy case. They are men of more details. What is wanted in India is not the Scotland Yard method which suits only the European country. We have to evolve our own system. I am going to bring that system in force and people will be employed......

President : Next question please.

Canal from Kayenkulam to Veeyapuram.

69. ***Mr. K. M. Kesavan :** Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) whether there is a canal from Kayenkulam to Veeyapuram *via* Pathiyoor and Karipuzha;

(*b*) whether this canal is silting up and has in many places become shallow ;

(*c*) whether they budget any amount for the deepening of canals ;

(*d*) if so, whether any amount from this fund has been spent for the last two years on this canal ; and

(*e*) whether they are aware that this is the only water route through Karipuzha to Alleppey ?

Mr. S. Sesha Aiyar : (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Yes. Shallow portions have been deepened.

(*c*) Yes.

(*d*) Yes, Rs 400 in 1114.

(*e*) Yes.

Mr. K. M. Kesavan : In respect of the answer to part (*b*) may I know whether the member is not aware that the shallow portions of the Pathiyoor Karipuzha canal have not been deepened and whether he has ascertained that any deepening has been done in fact?

Mr. S. Sesha Aiyar : The report of the Division Officers shows that the shallow portions have been deepened.

Mr. K. M. Kesavan : Sir, in the light of the first hand information that I possess I ask......

President : What is the first hand information ?

Mr. K. M. Kesavan : I come from the spot and I have ascertained that no deepening has been done for a distance of two miles from Pathiyoor to Karipuzha. And as a matter of fact for the last three years nothing has been done. Here the answer is that the shallow portion have been deepened.

Mr. S. Sesha Aiyar : The matter will be enquired into.

Statement by caste of the Revenue Supervisors in the Land Revenue Department.

70. ***Mr. M. Sultan Muhiadheen**: Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement by caste of the Revenue Supervisors in the Land Revenue Department at present?

Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao: The *statement required is laid on the table.

Statement by caste of the appointments in the Survey Department.

71. ***Mr. M. Sultan Muhiadheen**: Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement, by caste, of the Head Surveyors, Surveyors and clerks at present in the Survey Department?

Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao: A †statement containing the information is laid on the table.

Applications for permission for planting rubber.

72. ***Miss Thresia Korah** (*Thodupuzha* cum *Minachil*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the number of applications received for permission to plant rubber from the Minachil taluk;

(*b*) the total area applied for;

(*c*) the number of permits granted; and

(*d*) the number of applications rejected?

Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao: (*a*), (*b*) and (*d*) It is not possible to furnish the required information without considerable time and labour.

(*c*) The Controller, Indian Rubber Licensing Committee, Kottayam, has been requested to issue permits in respect of 103 applications relating to lands in the Meenachil Taluk.

Mr. Eric Hall (*Travancore Planters*): Sir, will the member be pleased to state whether licenses have been issued for allotments of land for the planting of rubber by the Rubber Licensing Committee between the 22nd May and the 31st May of this year?

Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao: No, Sir.

Mr. Eric Hall Is there inconvenience caused to the rubber planters on account of the delay in the issue of licenses by the Rubber Licensing Committee?

Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao: No All the licenses are granted by the committee. Government have communicated their orders early enough to the Licensing Committee.

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* *Vide* Appendix II page 401.

† *Vide* Appendix III page 402.

Mr. Eric Hall: Is it not a fact that the rules governing the planting of rubber in accordance with the new planting rights state that 25th June is the last date of receiving applications and the date for registering licenses ceased on 22nd May?

Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao: No, Sir, the rules were framed before the 22nd May.

Land tax in the Minachil taluk.

73. ***Miss Thresia Korah**: Will the Government be pleased to state the following particulars with respect to the Minachil taluk for each of the year **1111, 1112** and **1113**;

(*a*) the land tax that fell in arrears;

(*b*) the number of demand notices; and

(*c*) the number of cases in which lands have been sold for arrears of land revenue and the extent of the land sold?

Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao: (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*). A *statement furnishing the required particulars is laid on the table.

Vehicles running along the Neriamangalam-Pallivasal road.

74. ***Mr. E. K. Kuriyppe** (*Parur, Kunnatnad and Muvattupuzha* cum *Devicolam*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether they have taken recently the statistics of the vehicles running along the Neriamangalam-Pallivasal road and of the passengers travelling in them;

(*b*) whether they are convinced that the number of passengers such as agriculturists, traders, etc., going to Mannankandam, Pallivasal and Munnar is far larger than that of the previous years; and

(*c*) whether they have received complaints from the public regarding the hardships caused to the passengers owing to the insufficient number of service buses running on this line and whether they have taken any action to redress the said grievances?

Khan Bahadur G. Saiyid Abdul Karim Sahib Suhrawardy: (*a*) No.

(*b*) Does not arise in view of the answer to (*a*).

(*c*) No.

Mr. E. K. Kuriyppe: ബസ്സുകളുടെ കുറവുകൊണ്ടു ജനങ്ങൾക്കു വളരെ ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടുണ്ടെന്നു ജനപ്രതിനിധികൾ ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർജനറലിനോടു നേരിട്ടും ഹർജി അയച്ചും പരാതിപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിലും അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള പരാതികളെപ്പററി യാതൊരു അറിവുമില്ലെന്നു പറയുന്നതിനുള്ള കാരണം പറയുന്നതിനു ദയവുണ്ടാകുമോ?

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* *Vide* Appendix IV page 403.

Khan Bahadur G. Saiyid Abdul Karim Sahib Suhrawardy : No, Sir, I have not received any complaint. But since I have sent the answers to Government I have found out that there is some grievance like this and I have asked the D. I. G. to make some enquiries and I hope that what is possible will be done in the matter.

Lands allowed for rubber cultivation.

75. ***Mr. E. K. Kuriyppe:** (1) Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the extent of land allowed this year for rubber cultivation in this State;

(*b*) whether the Indian Rubber Licensing Committee have power to permit rubber cultivation ; if so, the extent of land for which they could give permission ; and the extent to which they gave permission; and

(*c*) the extent of land in respect of which they have received applications for rubber cultivation ?

(2) Will they be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the number of applications received, the number sanctioned, the extent of land applied for by each applicant and the extent sanctioned, the basis on which the extent was prescribed to each applicant, the number of applications rejected and the grounds on which the applications were rejected?

Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao (1) (*a*) 4871·05 acres.

(*b*) The permits issued by the Indian Rubber Licensing Committee, Kottayam, before the 22nd May 1939 have been accepted by Government. Such permits cover an extent of 1512·37 acres.

(*c*) The intention of the member is not clear. If the extent at the disposal of Government for allotment be meant, the same is 3358·68 acres. If the aggregate of the areas applied for by the applicants be meant, the information is not available and it is not possible to collect the same without considerable time and labour.

(2) 6680 applications were received. Of these, 455 applications were granted and the remaining applications were not granted. To furnish information in regard to the area applied for by each applicant, the grounds for rejection of each application, the basis on which the extent was prescribed to each applicant etc., will involve considerable time and labour which is not commensurate with the utility of the result.

Order re: payment of thadivila, tharavila, etc.

76. **Mr. E. K. Kuriyppe.** Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether an order has been recently passed that when agreement is executed for the instalment payment of the thadivila, tharavila, etc., other properties having no charge, should be given as security;

[Mr. E. K. Kuriyppe.]

(*c*) the reason for issuing such an order;

(*d*) whether instalment payments are not ordinarily allowed to poor people who are hard pressed for money.

(*e*) whether it is possible for such persons to have properties having no charge, during this period of depression;

(*f*) whether if this order stands, the poor people will not be able to buy lands in auction; and

(*g*) whether this order will apply to those who have purchased lands in auction before the date of this order and who are allowed instalment payment?

Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao: (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) 3rd December 1938.

(*c*) To safeguard the interests of Government.

(*d*) Ordinarily thadivila and tharavila are payable in lump. In cases where the parties are unable to pay the dues in lump, payment by instalments may be allowed on application when the amount exceeds Rs. 250.

(*e*) Yes; where the parties are unable to furnish security they may pay the thadivila in lump.

(*f*) No; they will be able to buy lands in auction.

(*g*) Will apply to all cases where agreements were not completed on the date of its issue,

Cardamom land in the Pallivasal pakuthi.

77. ***Mr. E. K. Kuriyppe**: Will the Government be pleased to state;

(*a*) the extent of cardamom lands in the Pallivasal pakuthi, which were surveyed up to Edavom 1114;

(*b*) the amount spent by Government therefor ; and

(*c*) whether up to Edavom 1114, works such as erecting stones for the survey, alignment, holding chains and flags at the time of survey, etc., were carried on at Government cost or at the cost of those who have applied for land ?

Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao : (*a*) 6514·17 acres.

(*b*) The information is not available. But a sum of Rs. 10,412-20-2 was spent on account of the staff deputed for the survey of the above work and other items of work in the Devicolam taluk.

(*c*) No expenditure under stone planting or line clearing charges was incurred by Government. Charges on account of chainmen's wages alone have been paid by Government.

Complaints against Police Inspector, Thuckalay.

78. * **Mr. M. Sultan Muhiadheen** : Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether they have received complaints against the present Police Inspector of Thuckalay that he is wantonly assaulting innocent citizens;

(*b*) whether the Inspector-General has received a similar petition from Nagoorkannu Mytheen Kannu of Thuckalay on or about 9-12-1114;

(*c*) whether one Meethan Pillai Meeramaluk Muhamed Sahib of Thiruvithamcode has petitioned the authorities including the Inspector-General complaining of corruption, and threat to molest ladies, etc., against the said Inspector; and

(*d*) what actions have been taken on the abovesaid petitions?

Khan Bahadur G. Saiyid Abdul Karim Sahib Suhrawardy: (*a*), (*b*) & (*c*) Yes; some complaints have been received.

(*d*) The allegations in the petitions referred to in parts (*a*) and (*b*) were enquired into and found to be unfounded. The petition referred to in part (*c*) is under enquiry.

Mr. M. Sultan Muhiadheen: May I know from the Inspector-General of Police how long it has been since the Inspector was appointed at Thuckalai?

Khan Bahadur G. Saiyid Abdul Karim Sahib Suhrawardy: Only a few months.

Mr. M. Sultan Muhiadheen: Was there any instance before that so many complaints were received in so short a period?

Khan Bahadur G. Saiyid Abdul Karim Sahib Suhrawardy. Not so many. I have received only three complaints. One is under enquiry and the other has been disposed of.

Mr. M. Sultan Muhiadheen: Who made this enquiry?

Khan Bahadur G. Saiyid Abul Karim Sahib Suhrawardy: The local officers.

Kothamangalam Sub-Registry Office.

79. **Mr. E. K. Kuriyppe**: Will the Government be pleased to state whether people are experiencing much difficulties on account of the shifting of the Kothamangalam Sub-Registry Office from the side of an important road at Kothamangalam to a far off hill?

Mr. M. K. Nilakanta Aiyar: Government have no information.

Mr. E. K. Kuriyppe: ഈ കച്ചേരി റോഡിൽ നിന്നു വളരെ അകലെയാണെന്നു ഗവണ്മെൻറിനറിയാമോ?

Mr. M. K. Nilakanta Aiyar: റോഡിൽ നിന്നും കുറച്ചു കലമേ ഉള്ളു.

Appendix I.

***Vide* Answer to Question No. 68.**

Statement showing the names of the Police Inspectors who were dismissed, suspended or whose services were dispensed with from 1-11-1111 till 1-11-1114.

Dismissed	Suspended.	Services dispensed with.	Reasons.
	Messrs.	Messrs.	
Nil.	1. G. Raman	1. P. Vaidyanatha Aiyar	For Certain irregularities.
	2. Ben Fernandez	2. P. N. Govindan Nair	Do.
	3. P. Padmanabhan Tampi	3. S. Subramonia Pillay	Do.
	4. P. L. Cleetus		Do.
	5. K. Sankara Pillai		Do.
	6. P. Soman Pillai		Do.
	7. M. Govinda Pillai		Do.

Appendix II.

Vide Answer to Question No. 70.

Statement, by caste, of the present Revenue Supervisors of the Land Revenue Department.

A.	Hindu	
	(1) Brahmin	3
	(2) Nair	9
	(3) Other caste Hindu	2
	(4) Kammala	...
	(5) Nadar	...
	(6) Ezhava	4
	(7) Cheramar	...
	(8) Other Hindu	...
B.	Muslim	1
C.	Christians	
	(1) Jacobite	4
	(2) Marthomite	3
	(3) Syriac Catholic	...
	(4) Latin Catholic	...
	(5) S. I. U. Church	2
	(6) Other Christians	...
	Total	28

Appendix III.

Vide **Answer to Question No. 71.**

Statement, by caste, of the present Head Surveyors, Surveyors and Clerks of the Survey Department.

Caste.	Head Surveyors Rs. 75-100.	Temporary Head Surveyor. Rs. 50.	Surveyors on Rs. 40-70 and 25-40.	Temporary Deputy Surveyors on Rs. 25.	Temporary Theodolite Surveyors on Rs. 20.	Temporary Field Surveyors on Rs. 14.	Head Clerks, Clerks, etc.	Remarks.
A. HINDU.								
1. Brahmin ...	2	1	5	...	...	1	3	Of the 14 Clerks, 4 are Temporary.
2. Nair ...	1	3	12	10	6	24	4	
3. Other Caste Hindus ..	1	...	...	...	...	3	3	
4. Kammala ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	
5. Nadar ...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	
6. Ezhava ...	...	...	1	2	...	20	2	
7. Cheramar ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	
8. Other Hindu ...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	
B. MUSLIM. ...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	
C. CHRISTIANS.								
1. Jacobite ...	...	...	3	1	...	9	1	
2. Marthomite ...	...	...	1	1	...	6	...	
3. Syriac Catholic ...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	
4. Latin Catholic ...	...	...	1	1	...	2	1	
5. S. I. U. Church ...	...	...	2	...	...	5	...	
6. Other Christians ...	...	1	1	...	3	5	...	

Appendix IV.

Vide Answer to Question No. 73.

Statement of particulars regarding arrears of land tax, number of demand notices etc.,, of the Meenachil taluk for 1111, 1112 and 1113.

Year.	The land tax that fell in arrears (a) Rs.	Number of demand notices (b)	Land sold for arrears of Land Revenue (c)		
			Number of cases.	Extent of land sold.	
				Area.	Cent.
1111	96,478	26,587	418	38	45
1112	95,933	24,789	89	30	6
1113	1,04,226	28,603	13	3	12

FINANCIAL BUSINESS.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS.—(*contd.*)

Mr. M. K. Ananthasiva Aiyar (*Nominated*): Before the moving of Demand XV I would like to state that Demand XV and XXXIII can be moved together as both of them come under the Industries Department.

The question whether Demand XV and XXXIII can be moved together was put to vote and carried.

Mr. C. Kumara Das (*Director of Industries*): Sir, I move for a grant of Rs. 2,78,636 under Demand XV—Industries including Clay Refining and Porcelain Factory and Rs. 10,000 under Demand XXXIII—Loans—Industrial Loans.

Mr. N. Krishna Aiyar (*Vaikom, Kottayam, and Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): Sir, I support the Demand. In doing so I wish to make a few observations. I think it will be useful and beneficial to amalgamate the departments of Industry, Agriculture and Co-operation to be placed under a competent Director assisted by an Advisory Board of which the Land Revenue Commissioner and the Chief Engineer should be official members and the representatives from both Houses of the Legislature may be included as non-official members. As is well known, agriculture is the principal industry in the State and as pointed out by the Director of Agriculture, the principle of co-operative cultivation by the consolidation of holdings may well be applied to cottage industries also. This ought to be done especially in view of the marketing facilities. No industry can continue to thrive unless the products manufactured are easily marketed and converted into cash. As the Dewan President stated yesterday evening, there will be an industrial revival throughout the State with the commencement of the supply of power from the Pallivasal Scheme. Then we get electrical power in bulk and it ought to be distributed to various industries. Unless there is a proper institution to take advantage of the bulk supplies and distribute it properly to these cottage industries the anticipated benefit could not be obtained. Therefore, co-operative institutions are necessary to invest sufficient capital for taking power in bulk and to distribute it to various consumers and afford them other facilities which these industries require, and also to the necessary propaganda to stimulate consumption. Industries do require capital and credit facilities. Unfortunately, credit is so rudely shaken in this State., that foreign capital as well as indigenous capital are fighting shy of circulation. We may have any amount of raw material and cheap labour, but unless credit facilities and capital for the starting and conducting of industries are assured progress will be very little,

Upon the solution for this problem of capital and credit depends the real progress of agriculture and industry. Even though electric power may become cheap, we cannot expect it to be supplied free. Even though labour is cheap we cannot have labour free. It has been proved that the scheme of the Government in giving loans for industrial purposes has not been successful. Even in the issue of loans there have been delays and complaints Repayments are rare.

President : Are the Industrial Loans ever repaid?

Mr. C. Kumara Das : There are large amount of arrears.

President : I do not know that Industrial Loans are ever repaid.

Mr. N. Krishna Aiyar : It is therefore very wise of the Government to have started the credit Bank with a well-constituted board of directors and an efficient banking expert as the Secretary. I can confidently say that the Credit Bank is functioning very well. and will continue to be so in future. It is therefore advisable to assign the function of granting agricultural and industrial loans to the Credit Bank. In doing so, the recommendations of the respective heads of the departments may also be considered by the Bank. I know of one or two instances where some difficulty in the matter of granting industrial loans to small industries has been felt. Applications for grant of loans for starting small industries were received by the Bank, but the Bank was not able to deal with them on account of the want of particulars relating to the nature of the profits that the small industries would be able to make. As it stands, the Bank can only look to the repaying capacity of the applicant with special reference to the net income that he would derive from the movable and immovable properties that he possessed.

President : How is it possible to measure the profit earning capacity of the industry?

Mr. N. Krishna Aiyar : This can be done by making a preliminary enquiry into the potentialities of the industry either by the Industrial Director or by the Agricultural Director.

President : As the honourable member knows that cannot be done without the complete co-operation of the heads of the departments.

Mr. N. Krishna Aiyar : That is exactly why I started my remarks by saying that it is desirable to amalgamate the Co-operative, Agricultural and Industrial Departments with an Advisory Board of which the Land Revenue Commissioner would be the president.

Of course, there is provision in the Credit Bank rules for granting industrial loans. But I find there are very many difficulties in the way of granting industrial loans without proper investigation of the possibilities of the industries and their profit yielding

[Mr. N. Krishna Aiyar.]

capcaity since the applicants' ability for repayment of the loan is also to be ascertained. It is evidently lack of foresight in this particular direction that has caused all the arrears which have now accumulated under industrial loans.

If the granting of loans is arranged on some such basis as shown above, it may facilitate the starting of small industries when the new power, which is now expected, becomes available to the people for starting cottage industries. In course of time, when credit facilities may become easier developments would become quicker but until that time some such arrangements will have to be made.

The sample of products from the Clay Refining Factory exhibited here is found to be very good. This is really a laudable enterprise and if financial aid for such industries is sought for, I am sure, this House will fully support any grant.

Mr. Eric Hall: Sir, I support the demand. I would suggest that industry is veritably the main spring of civilisation. Today, we live in an age of labour unrest not only in Travancore, but throughout the world. This unrest is only natural. The movement of labour is, to my mind as an employer, a movement in the right direction. It shows that the working man also appreciates the greater amenities of life and seeks to get a fair share of those amenities like every one else. The employer is not concerned with keeping the worker from improving his condition but he has to watch the other side of the question, *viz.*, the economic side. His business is to see that his ordinary work goes on, and he expects a reasonable profit out of his concern. As a result of the impasses between the worker and the employer, workman have sought help from Government. They have received that help from this Government as they have received from every Government. This Government, only three and half a years ago, provided them with legislation enabling them to form themselves into unions so that the workman's grievances, or imaginary grievances or desires or aspirations and expression of their ambitions might be put forward to the employer by an organisation. Workmen have a right to press their desires, as well as every body else.

When we come to labour disputes, there is one thing which is lost sight of. A strike benefits nobody. It brings loss to industry, to the country, and to the man in the street. When a strike is threatened the representatives of the workers through their Union should approach the employer and enter into negotiations with them. But what do the workers do now? They do not use the

faculty of commonsense and negotiation. Sir, negotiation is the secret of progress. Let them negotiate with the employer and let the employer negotiate with Union. Then you will have no-strike.

This brings me to the main point. It may be that this Government, in amplifying or putting into effect the enactments which have been made from time to time, such as the Trade Unions Act, the Workmen's Compensation Act, the Travancore Factory Act and numerous others, may appoint, a Trade Commissioner. Now, Sir, a Trade Commissioner is one who has to arbitrate, give advice and get agreement out of discord and disagreement. That is what is expected of an able Trade Commissioner. I submit that the man who can see both sides of the question in a dispute without bias has not yet been born and I submit that in the appointment of an officer as Commissioner of Labour the greatest care will have to be taken. Only an officer possessing the faculty of seeing both sides of the question so that the workmen and the employer can get justice should be appointed. He must be a man of experience, preferably one who has himself been a worker and who has intimate knowledge of the workers' causes as well as the employers' cause. He should be a man with particular psychological ability so that he may do justice to both sides. It will be difficult, very difficult, to get such a man. I submit that the very best man possible must be appointed. As far as the employers are concerned, they are abused as capitalists and many other epithets have been hurled at them. I can assure you, Sir, that as an employer nobody would welcome a broad minded fair Labour Commissioner more than I. I shall only be pleased at the appointment of such an officer and I trust that the unions, for which I have respect, will also view the situation in the same light and come to agreement in cases of strike, and make legitimate use of such an officer.

Mr. K. K. Kuruvilla (*Mavelikara and Tiruvalla* cum *Pattanamtitta*) : Sir, I oppose the demand. Sir, two thoughts come before my mind now. The first thing that I wish to point out is the great interest that the Director and his colleagues take in helping other departments and their activities. You will find this from the first paragraph of the administration report for the Department. The report is very brief. It is interesting reading. It is stated that the Director is a member of the Economic Development Board, the Stores Purchase Committee, and several Committees constituted under the University. Besides, he is also the Chairman of the Committee formed for the Board of Technical Examinations. I wonder whether any Director, however capable he might be, who takes interest in so many committees would ever be able to pay satisfactory attention to his Departmental work. His colleagues are also very much interested in helping others.

President: Do these committees meet very often? Has the honourable member investigated how often they meet?

Mr. K. K. Kuruvilla: No. But it is stated that there are several committees organised by the University of which he is a member and so even if the committees do not meet often, I think it would not be possible for the Director to divert his attention solely to this Department because he is a member of so many committees. It is stated that his colleague Mr. Mahadevan, the Geological Assistant, accompanied a party of Geology students from the Presidency College, Madras and showed them various places of geological interest in the State. If the Director and his assistants are making themselves busy only with taking people to the various parts of the State, I wonder how he could devote his attention to the industries in the State. Sir, the Director is also helping a number of other Departments. For example, the Industrial Chemist in the Department was deputed to represent the Department of Industries at the All-India Swadeshi and Khadi Exhibition. It is found that they have done some work for the Excise Department. "Considerable improvement in the quality and out turn of salt from the Experimental Pans at Thamaracolam had been effected during the course of the year under review. It may be seen ... ... that the sample of salt scraped at the Experimental pans this year is even more satisfactory than the Bombay salt." This is how they have helped the Excise Department. Because they are engaged in very many things other than their own work, they are not able to bestow proper attention to their Department.

Sir, another thing for which I would congratulate the Department is that they take credit in matters with which they have no real connection. On page 7 of the report, they are referring to the Ceramic Factory and on page 8, the Punalur Paper Mills. I wonder what the Department has to do with these.

Sir, I understand that the Ceramic Factory was under the supervision of sombody else and that the question of clay refining was investigated by that particular Department.

I also congratulate them on another matter, because they take the blame for other things. They take the discredit of the failure of the Rubber Factory. So, they are very fair in apportioning to themselves credit and discredit. I anxiously look to the new schemes proposed by this Department. What are these new schemes? They are really initiated by two companies and these companies submitted their schemes to the Industrial Department. It seems to me therefore that no special purpose is served by this Department and that is why I oppose the motion for the grant.

Sir, this Department can very well be stopped and the work that is now being attended to by them distributed among two or three Departments. Take, for example, the Director of Industries. Here is a company which has to be started for canning industry. It has been often said before this honourable House and outside that this is a very necessary industry. The Director's suggestion regarding this is that the company wants a fairly large area of land where they would grow different kinds of fruits suitable for canning. I ask, Sir, why this suggestion should find favour. Why should the pineapple be grown over a particular area? It is a fruit which is grown all over the State. If anybody wants it he can get it if he announces the fact to the people in the various places in the State. Why should there be a large area set apart for its growth? In fact, Sir, our Punalur pineapple is sent out of the State. Why not ask our Director of Industries to concentrate his attention on this particular thing instead of going to committees and more or less spent the time there uselessly. I am not making any personal remarks about the Director, but I only say that the services of the Director must be made useful to us. This is a very important Department and the Department must work for the real benefit of the people and the Government must make the work of the head of the Department useful to the country. There are two things which the department is doing, inspection of boilers, and research work about which we do not know anything. I asked my friend as to when this department was started, and he told me that it came into being about 25 years ago, so that it is time we celebrate its Silver Jubilee.

What I would therefore suggest is that this department may be closed and its officers given suitable responsible work in other departments. The Director himself may be asked to develop the canning industry in the country; that will be very useful to the people.

Mr. Kottur Kunjukrishna Pillai: I agree, on the main lines, with the opinions expressed by my friend Mr. Kuruvilla. On reading through the report of the department, it is clear that the department has undergone considerable difficulty to fill up these scanty pages of the report; that is evident on the very face of the document. Anybody who reads it might see that. That was the very reason why I thought I might say a word or two about the department.

Sir, certainly, there is no justification, under the present circumstances, for a separate departmental head for this department. It is true that the policy of Government is a drive towards the industrialisation of this country; that cannot be gainsaid. But the department

[Mr. K. K. Kuruvilla.]

is doing very little in that respect, although Government as a whole are doing a great deal for the development of industries. Recently, the various sections of this department have been transferred to the University, and that is the proper place even for the men still remaining in the department. The present Director himself has been trained for research work, at Government cost. It is sheer waste of talent that he is allowed to neglect research work and is asked to go to various places merely to see what is going on there, and to waste his time in committees that may meet once in a way. It cannot be denied that he is not doing anything particular now.

I remember, Sir, some years ago, he was sent to Ceylon in connection with a cocoanut exhibition. We were all very anxious to know the results of his visit to Ceyon, because we thought it would be profitable for the general public of this State. I think a definite promise was made on the floor of the Legislature that the report of the Director of Industries on his visit to the Ceylon Cocoanut Exhibition would be made available to the members of the Legislature. That promise has not been redeemed yet, and we are still in the dark as to the valuable experiences which might have been gained by our Director of Industries as a result of his visiting the Ceylon Cocoanut Exhibition.

Sir many other points have been so, thoroughly dealt with by my honourable friend Mr. Kuruvilla that I do not wish to traverse the same ground; I shall anyhow take up the thread and refer to certain other points also.

Sir, there is the Government Sales Depot at Trivandrum. The Sales Depots in other places have been abolished. The total sales in the Trivandrum Sales Depot amounted to Rs. 17,257-18 chs. 13 cash, in 1112, while in 1113 the total sales amounted to only Rs. 6,482-10 chs.-5 cash. The reason given for the fall is that, while till 1113 the Jail Department was buying its yarn requirements from this Sales depot, from 1113, such yarn requirements were being purchased direct by the department; and by making the necessary deduction out of the total sales in 1112, it is made out that there has been an actual increase of sales in 1113, to the extent of Rs. 653 odd. Somehow, it has been argued, desperately as it were, that the continuance of the Sales Depot was justifiable.

Sir, the institution need not be a profit-making concern if it is intended merely to exhibit Travancore products, like an industrial museum, like our Shashtiabdapurthi Memorial. But I cannot certainly understand the existence of the present Sales Depot which does not really serve any useful purpose.

Sir, I fully agree with the view that there is no necessity for continuing a separate Industrial Department. For that, it must show better work, at least a few hours' honest work every day for everyone now employed in the department. Otherwise the present incumbents of the department can be distributed to other useful departments and good work extracted from them. I fully agree with that view, Sir.

Mr. T. Krishna Pillai : I also oppose the demand. In doing so, I wish to speak a word regarding the resucitation of the dead Rubber Factory contemplated by Government. Sir, this factory was started as a result of the sudden outburst of industrial activity on the part of Government, a few years back. Even when the demand for necessary allotment was before the Legislature, the non-official members were unanimously of opinion that the Rubber factory as proposed and planned would not be a success as was fondly hoped by Government. Many explanations might be offered for its failure ; but to me it appears that the main cause was the vesting of the administrative control and supervision of the factory with the Director of Industries who, so far as the manufacture of rubber goods is concerned, was a layman like every one of us.

President : Is it suggested that the factory did very well as long as the expert was in charge of it, and that it began to fail the moment the Industries Director began to supervise its working ?

Mr. T. Krishna Pillai : I am in the dark, Sir, as to whether there is at present any Rubber Expert in the Director's Office.

President : There was an Expert when the Factory was started.

Mr. T. Krishna Pillai : It was due to the clash of interest and jurisdiction between that Expert and the Director of Industries, that the Factory ceased to work on proper lines. My suggestion is that a real, experienced Expert must be got down : Let a foreigner, preferably a Japanese or a Jew as the Pro-Vice-Chancellor would readily and very sympethetically suggest, and let him be given complete and unfettered control and supervision over the factory. In other words, Sir, the Rubber Factory must function as an independent unit directly under Government. I would pointedly urge that the Government do not repeat the folly of taking the factory with the Industries Department, which, at present, has as its head a layman with respect to the knowledge of working a factory.

Coming to the question of industrialisation of the State and the activities of the Industries Director in that direction, much has been said by the previous speakers. I did not take the trouble of going through the administration report of the department, because

[Mr. T. Krishna Pillai.]

I know more or less—for that matter, everyone in the country knows—the kind of work the department must have been doing. I may however speak a word or two about the attitude of the present Director towards industrial schools started by private agencies. I may quote just one instance. In the Neyyattinkara taluk, one of the taluks in my constituency, is notoriously backward in industrial organisations, one gentleman has started an industries school, *viz.*, the St. Joseph's Industrial School. The predecessor of the present Director of Industries accorded sanction to open the institution. After the present Director took charge of the department, he was approached with the request that he should inspect the institution. After repeated requests, he was gracious enough to visit the institution once or twice ; and he was also kind enough to make a satisfactory note in the inspection diary. He recorded the opinion that the institution was working satisfactorily. Last year having expended all the capital at his disposal, the organiser of the institution approached the Director of Industries for financial help from Government ; and having got disappointed, he memorialised to Government. I understand that actually a deputation waited upon the Dewan, and that the assurance was given that, when the finances of the State improved Government would render financial aid. A couple of months back, when that gentleman approached the Director of Industries, he was completely taken aback to find that the Dirctor was not able even to recollect that there was such an institution in Neyyattinkara, although he had himself inspected it twice and recorded that it was working satisfactorily. Suffice it to say that the Director actually stated that until and unless the gentleman applied for permission to start an institution of the kind he would not get any help from Government. That is one instance. Sir, I do not wish to multiply instances.

Sir, in my constituency, there are some weaving schools. I must take this opportunity of referring to the vandalistic acts of the Director of Industries in indiscriminately reducing the grants awarded to these institutions. At the rate he is progressing I am sure there will be no industrial institution in that area, after a year or two.

Sir, I have absolutely no grudge or personal animosity towards the Director. He is an amiable good-natured gentleman ; I like him for that. But, as Director of Industries, he is lamentably lacking in driving force. Therefore, I would submit, Sir, that unless, there be a rule or convention, or that the Government owns a particular fascination to have the show of a separate Industries

department, I would suggest that this department may with consummate advantage be absorbed into the Development Department. Now, fortunately, Sir, we have as our Development Commissioner, an officer with dynamic energy, with an expert skill in industrial organisation and a driving force all his own.

Mr. K. K. Kuruvilla: do we have a development Commissioner now?

Mr. T. Krishna Pillai: I am sorry, Sir; I meant the Director of Development, Mr. Kamesam.

My suggestion is that the present Industries Department should be tacked on to the department of the director of Development.

Mr. M. K. Ananthasiva Aiyar: Sir, I extend my heartfelt sympathies to the Director of Industries; I support his Demand.

The main industry in the State is the coir industry. Instead of going in pursuit of new industries, it would be much better if the Director of Industries would revive our old industries and improve the existing ones. Sir, the coir industry is mainly a cottage industry. The major portion of our labourers are engaged in it, so that if it thrives, the country will have peace; we would not have any troubles from labour organisation.

Sir, the main difficulty with regard to this industry is that, between the real producer and the consumer, namely, the foreign markets, there are a number of middlemen who take away all the profits. The producer is poor and has to eke out his existence by selling every day the coir yarn he is able to make; naturally he takes it to the village merchant and sells it for whatever it fetches. None of these village merchants is in a position to invest more than Rs. 2 or 3 at a time, so that they too are not able to buy and stock large quantites of yarn. These village merchants go to the bigger merchants of the nearest town and sell the yarn at some small profit. The town-merchant is able to invest up to Rs. 200 or 300 only, so that he too cannot keep large stocks of coir yarn These town-merchants take their stocks of yarn to Alleppey and sell them at some profit to the Gujerati or European Capitalists at Alleppey. And, it is these Gujerati, or European Capitalists at Alleppey who actually export our coir to foreign markets.

Sir, during certain seasons the coir yarn does not fetch a good price. So, what is necessary is an arrangement by which coir could be stocked to be sold at the season when it fetches good price. I would suggest to Government the establishment of a Central Warehouse at Alleppey, under Government supervision and control, where the producers of coir yarn can deposit standardised quality of yarn and obtain warrants which could be used as negotiable warrant raising money from banks at low rates of interest.

President: Who is to standardise the yarn?

Mr. M. K. Ananthasiva Aiyar: Government; because, it is only on their certificate as to the quality of the yarn that banks will advance money on the warrants. If such warehouses are organised, there will be greater facilities for the free flow of money into the hands of these petty dealers and also the producers. This will improve the principal industry of the State.

Another matter which I may bring to the notice of the Director of Industries is a small industry in Kuttanad which can thrive very well. Some two months back the Financial Secretary to Government and the Chief Secretary to Government took me with them to the High Ranges when they were on a visit to that place. Sir, I found there a lot of coolies with *karumkamblies* over their heads to keep themselves free from rains and cold. Sir, there is some sort of a hold-all manufactured in our places with screwpine. It could be utilised as a very good umbrella, at the same time as a bedding or as a suit-case. A mat-like thing made of screwpine can be put over the head during rains. One can lie inside its fold and cover oneself with it. It is a very good thing which my friend Mr. Hall would like, if he sees it and he will patronise by getting it for his labourers. I request that the Director of Industries would see one of these. If that is introduced in the High Ranges, a lot of workmen in our places, who are mostly Pulayas, would be benefited.

Mr. Thomas Chandy Mukkadan: പുട്ടിൽ എന്നു പറയുന്ന സാധനം റെയിൻകോട്ടിനെപ്പോലെ ഇരിക്കുന്നില്ലേ?

Mr. M. K. Ananthasiva Aiyar: റെയിൻകോട്ടിനേക്കാറം വളരെ നല്ലതാണ്.

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi: Sir, I also oppose the demand. I do not want to make it appear that it is a vote of censure on Mr. Kumara Das. It is inevitable, perhaps. These several years more or less as a matter of courtesy in this House this Demand has been passed. I do not say that it is the fault of any particular Director of Industries. The department is so constituted. I do not think that the same Department in the neighbouring Presidency also is working on any lines dissimilar to that of the Department of Industries in this land. The difficulty was that a lot of experts had been dumped into it. The Director from time to time was one who could not supervise the work of all the experts. The Government had not the technical knowledge to demand work. Therefore they were carrying on their snug existence and it was only occasionally that they had trouble at this fag-end of the year on the floor of the House.

Now, when we are devising all means to effect economies in all branches of the administration, it is certainly high time that something should be done on the lines proposed by Mr. Kuruvilla and Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai. That the Government also have no great concern for this department is seen from the Administration Report of the department where the Government evidently give credit to the Department for the working of the Sassoon Mills and the Punalur Paper Mills! I believe that some of these experts could be made use of in consultation with the University, because as a man with wide humanitation sympathies, I do not propose in this rainy month that these experts should be summarily sent away.

President: Added to it there are contracts.

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi: Yes, Sir, I am aware of them. Then I come to the question of the trade agency. It seems that the Government are contemplating to incorporate an association in consultation with the Alleppey Chamber of Commerce and Kera Karshaka Bus. I do not want to say anything in disparagement of these associations or corporations; and yet, I am afraid that Government are going on the wrong track again in forming an association of this sort. Our experience in the direction of advertising our goods has not been very encouraging in the past. Therefore I propose that the Government should be pleased to encourage non-official associations in the different cities of India. There are many Travancoreans resident in the important cities of India. I know of an association in Bombay called the Travancore Association and there is no fear that they are identifying themselves with any politicial movement. I speak from experience. I tried to get them interested in politics but they resisted it and said that they were getting Government publications and as such they could not lend their name for politics. If Government would be pleased to make use of the voluntary services of hundreds of young men who have formed similar institutions in different parts of India for advertising our things, for canvassing orders and for making our wares known to the people in those parts, I think a great deal will have been achieved. Similarly, outside India also there are many people who are acquainted with Travancore. There are our European pensioners in different parts of the British Empire, in Australia, in Great Britain and Ireland, possibly in Newzealand also. In different parts of the British Empire we have got ex-officers of this Government who are enjoying pensions. If the Government can get them interested in the work, in an honarary capacity or with a small honorarium, of the trade agents, certainly we will not be repeating the experience of Bombay.

[Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Thampi.]

Then I pass on to the question raised by Mr. Hall regarding the attitude of the Government and the employers towards the labour unions. Sir, I want to make it plain that I am fully aware that I and most of my colleagues here represent the landed interests of the country. Therefore, our predilections towards labour are much the same as those of Mr. Hall. I am indeed glad to appreciate the attitude of enlightened employers like Mr. Hall towards labour unions. But I am afraid, Sir, that the subordinates of the several Departments of the State have not appreciated the changed outlook. They have not really understood the policy of Government in the matter. The Government by bringing the most up-to date legislation on labour have evinced an enlightened attitude towards labour questions, but the departments which come into frequent contact with the people create an impression that the Government have some veiled animosity against trade unions and their workers. I do not want to create a controvertial atmosphere; yet, I want to impress upon the Government that they must issue a circular to the departments, the Police and the Magistracy, that Government are interested in seeing the development and the proper functioning of the trade unions and that they are not at all interested in seeing the subordinates of the departments allying themselves with a class of employers who are evidently not represented by Mr. Hall. Certainly, they are mostly Indian employers who do not as a class show the same broadmindedness as the European employers. In some places there is the complaint that the police and the magistrates are unnecessarily interfering with the work of the trade unions and that simply to oblige certain Indian employers who start work with little capital and equipment, they persecute the trade unions.

Mr. Thomas Chandy Mukkadan (*Nominated*): സർ, ഞാനും ഈ അഭ്യർത്ഥനയെ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു. എന്റെ സ്നേഹിതൻ മി. അനന്തശിവയ്യർ ഈ സഭയുടെ മുൻപാകെ കൊണ്ടുവന്ന അഭിപ്രായത്തിൽനിന്ന് അല്പം വ്യത്യസ്തമായ ഒരഭിപ്രായമാണ് എനിക്കുള്ളത്. പുതിയ വ്യവസായത്തെ പ്രോത്സാഹിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനേക്കാൾ പഴയതിനെ നന്നാക്കുകയാണു വേണ്ടതു എന്ന് അദ്ദേഹം അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ടു. എന്നാൽ മറ്റൊരു പുതിയ വ്യവസായത്തെ അദ്ദേഹം ചൂണ്ടിക്കാണിക്കുകയും ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ട്.

ഈ അടുത്തദിവസം ആലപ്പുഴവച്ച് ഒരു ജപ്പാൻ സ്ത്രീ അര ചക്രംകൊടുത്തു ഒരു കരിമ്പിൻതുണ്ടു വാങ്ങിച്ച് തിന്നുന്നതു ഞാൻ കണ്ടു. അതു തിന്നതിനുശേഷം അതിന്റെ പുറത്തുള്ള തോടുകൊണ്ട് കുട്ടയും

ചവച്ചുതുപ്പിയ സാധനംകൊണ്ട് വിശേഷതരത്തിലുള്ള ഒരു മാലയും ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതും ഞാൻ കാണുകയുണ്ടായി. സാമർത്ഥ്യമുള്ള ഒരാളിന്റെ കയ്യിൽ എന്തു സാധനം കിട്ടിയാലും അതിനെ വിശേഷതരത്തിലുള്ള ഉറെറാരു സാധനമായി മാററുവാൻ അയാൾക്കു കഴിയും. ഇവിടെ ഇതിലേക്കു ഒരു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറ് ഉണ്ടാക്കി ശാസ്ത്രീയമായ രീതിയിൽ ഗവേഷണങ്ങളും പരീക്ഷണങ്ങളും നടത്തിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന ഈ സന്ദർഭത്തിൽ ഞാൻ മുൻപറഞ്ഞ മാതിരി അനവധി നൂതന സാധനങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കുവാൻ കഴിയുമെന്നുള്ളതിനു സംശയമില്ല. എത്രയോ ലക്ഷം രൂപാക്കുള്ള കളിപ്പാട്ടങ്ങളാണ് ജപ്പാനിൽനിന്നും ആണ്ടുതോറും ഇവിടെ ഇറക്കുമതിചെയ്യുന്നതെന്നുള്ള കാര്യം നമുക്കെല്ലാവർക്കും അറിയാം. അതുകൊണ്ടു ഞാൻ അഭിപ്രായപ്പെടുന്നതു്, വളരെ കൈത്തൊഴിലുകൾ ചെയ്യുന്നതിനു അതിസാമർത്ഥ്യമുള്ള ചെറുപ്പക്കാർ ധാരാളമായി ഗ്രാമങ്ങളിൽ കാണുവാൻ സാധിക്കുന്നതിനാൽ അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള ആളുകൾക്കു പരിശീലനം കൊടുക്കത്തക്കവണ്ണം പുതിയതായി വല്ലതും നമ്മുടെ ഡയക്ടർക്കു കണ്ടുപിടിക്കുവാൻ സാധിക്കുമെങ്കിൽ ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകൊണ്ടു രാജ്യത്തിനു എന്തെങ്കിലും ഗുണമുണ്ടാകുമെന്നാണ്. ഏതാനും കൊല്ലങ്ങൾക്കുമുൻപ് ബോട്ടിൽ യാത്രചെയ്യുന്ന ആളുകൾ ചവറ പ്രദേശത്തുവന്നാൽ അവിടത്തെ ദുർഗന്ധംകൊണ്ടു ശ്വാസംമുട്ടുകയാണ് ചെയ്തുവന്നതു്. മാത്രമല്ല. ആ പ്രദേശം സാധാരണയാത്രക്കാരുടേയൊ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടേയൊ സന്ദർശനത്തിനു പാത്രമായിരുന്നതുമില്ല. എന്നാൽ ഇന്നാകട്ടെ മൂന്നാറിനെക്കാൾ വിശിഷ്ടമായ രീതിയിൽ ജനബാഹുല്യത്തോടുകൂടി അനേകതരത്തിലുള്ള വ്യവസായശാലകൾ സ്ഥാപിച്ചുനടത്തിവരുന്ന ഒരു പ്രദേശമായിത്തീർന്നിരിക്കുന്നു അതു്. അടുത്തകാലത്തു് അവിടെയുള്ള മണൽകൊണ്ടു എററവും വിശിഷ്ടമായ ചില സാധനങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കാമെന്നു കണ്ടുപിടിച്ച് വൻതോതിലുള്ള ചില വ്യവസായശാലകൾ നിർമ്മിച്ച് ഇപ്പോൾ സമൃദ്ധമായ രീതിയിൽ അവ നടത്തപ്പെട്ടുവരുന്നു.

അതുപോലെ, രാജ്യത്തിന്റെ തെക്കെയററംമുതൽ വടക്കെയററംവരെ കിടക്കുന്ന ജലാശയത്തിൽ കാണുന്ന കക്കാ ഈ രാജ്യത്തെ ഒരു വലിയ സമ്പത്തുതന്നെയാണ്. അതുകൊണ്ടു രാജ്യത്തിനുവേണ്ടി എന്തെല്ലാം സാധിക്കാമെന്നു നമ്മുടെ ഗവർമ്മെൻറു ഇതുവരെ കണ്ടുപിടിച്ചിട്ടില്ല. ശരിയായി പറഞ്ഞാൽ, കക്കാ അതിന്റെ പൂർണ്ണമായ ഉപയോഗത്തിനു ഇതുവരെ പ്രയോജനപ്പെടുത്താതെ വളരെ നശിച്ചുപോകുന്നുണ്ടെന്നുള്ളതു് നിസ്സംശയമാകുന്നു. അതും മണലുംകൂടി

[Mr. Thomas Chandy Mukkadan.]

ചേർത്താൽ മാർബിൾപോലെയുള്ള മിനുസമായ ഇഷ്ടികകളും റെസ്റ്റാണ്ടുകളിൽ സാധാരണ കാണപ്പെടുന്ന മേശക്കല്ലുകളും അതുപോലെയുള്ള മററു സാധനങ്ങളും ഉണ്ടാക്കുവാൻ കഴിയുമെന്നുള്ളതു്, ഈ ഭിത്തിയിൽ കാണുന്ന പ്ലാസ്റ്ററിലെ മിനുസത്തിൽ അന്തർഭവിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന തത്വം ആലോചിച്ചാൽ തന്നെ മനസ്സിലാക്കാവുന്നതാണ്. വേമ്പനാട്ടുകായലിന്റെ തീരത്തു് ഇപ്പോൾ കക്കാ വ്യവസായത്തിൽ ഏർപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്ന രണ്ടു കൊവാപ്പറേററിവ് സൊസൈററികളുണ്ട്. ഗവണ്മെൻറിന്റെ സഹായത്തോടുകൂടി യന്ത്രങ്ങൾവച്ച് ആ വ്യവസായത്തെ പ്രോത്സാഹിപ്പിക്കുന്നതായാൽ വിശേഷമാതിരിയിലുള്ള കുമ്മായവും അതുകൊണ്ടുള്ള മററു സാമാനങ്ങളും അവിടെ ധാരാളമായി ഉണ്ടാക്കുകയും അവ വിദേശങ്ങളിലേക്കു അയച്ചുകൊടുക്കുവാൻ കഴിയുകയും ചെയ്യുമെന്നാണ് എനിക്കു തോന്നുന്നതു്. ആ വിഷയത്തിൽ, ഡയറക്ടർ അവർകളുടെ ശ്രദ്ധ പ്രത്യേകം പതിയണമെന്നപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നു.

മി. അനന്തശിവയ്യർ പറഞ്ഞതുപോലെ കുട്ടനാട്ടിൽ സാധാരണ കാണപ്പെടുന്ന പുട്ടിൽ വ്യവസായം ഏററവും നിഷ്പ്രയാസമായി നടപ്പിൽ വരുത്താവുന്നതാണ്.

Mr. M. K. Ananthasiva Aiyar : മെംബർതന്നെ, കൊയ്ത്തിന്റെ അവസരത്തിൽ അതു ഉപയോഗിക്കാറില്ലേ ?

Mr. Thomas Chandy Mukkadan : ധാരാളം ഉപയോഗിക്കാറുണ്ട്.

കൊയ്ത്തുകാലത്തു് കളങ്ങളിൽ സാധാരണയായി വെക്കാറുള്ള മാടങ്ങളിൽ ഈ പുട്ടിലുകൾ ധാരാളമായി ഉപയോഗിക്കാറുണ്ട്. അതു മെത്തക്കുപകരം നമുക്കു ഉപയോഗിക്കാൻ കൊള്ളാവുന്ന ഒരു സാധനമാകുന്നു. ടൌണിൽപോകുന്ന ചെറിയ കുട്ടികൾക്കു മഴക്കാലത്തു് ഒരു ഫാൻസിയായി ഉപയോഗിക്കുകയുംചെയ്യാം. മി. അനന്തശിവയ്യർ പറഞ്ഞതുപോലെ അവർക്കു പുസ്തകങ്ങൾവച്ചു കൊണ്ടുപോകുവാനും ഉപയോഗിക്കാം. അതിവിശിഷ്ടമായ കൈ ഉറകൾ ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതിനും തഴ ഉപയോഗപ്പെടും ധാരാളം സാമാനങ്ങൾ കേടുകൂടാതെ സൂക്ഷിക്കത്തക്കവിധത്തിൽ ഉള്ള വട്ടികളും ഇതുകൊണ്ടുണ്ടാക്കാം. വളരെ ലഘുവായി സാധിക്കാവുന്ന ഒരു വ്യവസായമാണിതു്. അതുകൊണ്ടു് ഞങ്ങളുടെ പ്രദേശത്തു എവിടെയെങ്കിലും ഒന്നോ രണ്ടോ വ്യവസായശാലകൾ സ്ഥാപിച്ച്. ഈ വ്യവസായത്തെ പ്രോത്സാഹിപ്പിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്.

President : There is an institution, is there not, Mr. Director ?

Mr. C. Kumara Das : There is a school.

Mr. Thomas Chandy Mukkadan : പലസംഗതികളും ഇങ്ങനെ പത്രങ്ങളിൽ വായിക്കുവാൻ കഴിയു എന്നല്ലാതെ ജനങ്ങൾക്കു അനുഭവമുണ്ടാകത്തക്കവണ്ണം ഒന്നും കാണുന്നില്ല. ഞങ്ങളുടെ നാട്ടിൽത്തന്നെ ഒരു വ്യവസായ ഡയറക്ടർ പെൻഷൻ പററി പോയിട്ടും ഒരു ഗുണവും ഉണ്ടായിട്ടില്ല.

Mr. M. K. Ananthasiva Aiyar: നമ്മുടെ വ്യവസായ ഡയറക്ടർ ധാരാളം വ്യവസായ വായ്പകൾ തന്നിട്ടില്ലേ നാട്ടുകാർക്ക് ?

Mr. Thomas Chandy Mukkadan : അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ നാട്ടുകാർക്കു കൊടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ടായിരിക്കാം, അതിനാൽ ഇങ്ങിനെയുള്ള വ്യവസായങ്ങൾ നടത്തി അതിന്റെ ഫലങ്ങൾ യഥാകാലം പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തികാണുവാൻ ഞാൻ ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നു.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar : Sir, I support the demand. Various criticisms have been levelled against the department by the previous speekers. Steps have to be taken to correct mistakes, if any, and the idea should not be to end the department but to mend it. It cannot be said that this department has attained perfection. It is only in its infant stage. Even the idea of industrialisation in British India did not originate long ago. It is true there may be defects in the working of any department in its infant stage expecially in this department. The several experts may not be able to turn out successful results in expected times. This department has to conduct a good deal of research work so as to get satisfactory results. That will involve a lot of money as well as a good number of years. Under these circumstances, to level a series of charges against this department at its infant stage, I think, is not justifiable. If at all any criticisms have been made against the department they have to be viewed as suggestions for the improvement of the department. It is in this view, that I have to bring to the notice of the Director certain facts regarding the development of minerals in the State.

I will first speak about the prospecting work of mica with reference to the statistics in the Administration Report. It seems that sufficient attention is not paid to find out where this important mineral mica is available in the State. The comparative statement showing the quantity of minerals exported from the State during 1112 and 1113 shows that the exports in 1113 increased only by

[Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar.]

56 lbs. From this it could be gathered that the department is not paying sufficient attention for finding out the existence of mica. During the course of interpellations on this subject, the Director was not able to give us definite details. Neither does he nor his subordinates seem to have visited the places where mica is known to be obtainable. The departmental report says about prospecting work in these terms.

> "The Geological Assistant made a preliminary examination of the various mica occurrences and was followed by a determination of the porspects of six of them in Kalkulam and Vilavancod taluks. The results obtained were hopeful and encouraging ...."

This goes to show that the enquiry was conducted only on a very small scale and in a very smaller area. Anybody or a casual observer who travels through parts of Devicolam, Munar or Pallivasal or Chitrapuram can easily find pieces and blocks of mica in larger quantities on the road side. An ordinary man if engaged for collecting mica found in North Travancore would have collected much more than what the departmental expert has collected in 1113. In view of the fact that it is available in very large quantities in the parts referred to above, namely in northern parts of Travancore, my submission is that a detailed enquiry has to be conducted. It is said that the medicinal properties of the water in the Periyar is due to the presence of mica in large quantities. Mica is seen clearly in the Periyar river at Alwaye and Neriamangalam. It is said that mica available in North Travancore is of a superior quality. The fact that mica has got medicinal properties cannot be denied. Under these circumstances, I think that mica has a great future. It is very easy for the Industries Department to take up the question of investigation of mica occurrences within the State. Money spent for this purpose would be a sound investment.

Another mineral that could be obtained in greater quantities is iron. I asked a series of questions to the Director about the places where that is available; but he was not able to say in what places that could be available. In all these cases my point is that the department is not devoting its attention sufficiently and properly on investigation side. For instance, I know that iron ore exists in large quantities in the Taluks of Kunnathunad, Muvattupuzha and other places. 25 years back, blacksmiths of those parts used to extract iron from the iron ores available in those places for making of implements like knife spade, plough, etc. It is only very recently I understand blacksmiths go to shops to purchase iron because iron is being sold at cheap prices. I made enquiries whether iron ores are available anywhere there in larger quantities. An old man, a blacksmith, of 75 with whom I had a talk and who

belong to Kunnatnad told me of his personal experience that in former days there were every facilitiy for taking iron from ores available in those areas. There is a particular place called Irapuram in Kunnathunad Taluk which derives its name from the existence of large quantities of iron. Irapuram is the place where iron is found. The word Iyas is the sanskrit term for iron. In Moovattupuzha, people who go to hill sides are reminded by telling them, do not fall into Terkuli, meaning iron ore pits. An easy way of finding out the places where iron is available is said to be places where gooseberry tree prospers. Iron is used to a small extent in the preparation of *lahiums*, *arishtams*, and *grithams*. For that purpose Puranaghattam (iron ore) which is available in various places in the said taluk is used after purifying the same scientifically by native physicians. I think that there is sufficient scope for the development of iron industry in the State. Now with the advent of power at cheap rate, the development of this iron industry could be done on a commercial scale. In portions of Thrikkakara also, it is said iron ores exist. The Department of Industries should set its mind to develop this industry on a very large scale.

In the eastern part of Thodupuzha, we find people bringing to the market 'valkalam' for sale. From the *arangali* tree, the bark is taken and finest neriathu is made out of it. It is said that Rishis of old were using it. I would draw the attention of the Director to these matters and request him to find out in what all ways improvement could be had. It is for the Director of Industries to see in what all ways the raw materials collected from the country could be utilised for making finished products and then export them on a commercial scale. By doing so, the poor people also would be benefited to a greater extent, in that there will be less of unemployment among them.

Mr. T. K. Kitten (*Vaikom, Kottayam and Changanacherry cum Peermade*) : സർ, വ്യവസായ വകുപ്പിലേക്കും വ്യവസായ ലോണിലേക്കും കൂടി ൨,൭൭,൫൫൦ രൂപാ ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്നു. യാതൊരു തർക്കവും കൂടാതെ സംഖ്യ അനുവദിക്കണമെന്നാണ് എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം. ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റു ജനങ്ങൾക്കുപയോഗമില്ലാത്ത ഒന്നാണെന്നു ഇവിടെ പലരും പ്രതിപാദിക്കയുണ്ടായി. മി. കരുവിള ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റു സ്ഥാപിച്ചിട്ടു ഇപ്പോൾ ഇരുപത്തിയഞ്ചു കൊല്ലമായി എന്നും അതുകൊണ്ടു് ഇതിന്റെ ജൂബിലി ആഘോഷിക്കണമെന്നും പറയുകയുണ്ടായി. ഈ ആണ്ടത്തെച്ചിലവുകൂടി ചെയ്തിട്ടു ജൂബിലി ആഘോഷിക്കാമെന്നാണ് എനിക്കു പറയുവാനുള്ളതു്.

Mr. C. Kumara Das : I feel that I should like to congratulate myself on the speeches that have been made here, for two reasons. One is that this department has inspired the largest number of members to oppose the demand. That shows the interest of the members in this department and its working. The other is that this department has been given the status of a major department, because, it has been given more than one hour for the purpose of discussion.

President : That was because there were two demands for discussion in this House.

Mr. C. Kumara Das : The two items are generally never moved together. I consider Sir, that the members regarded this department as of such importance as to have a two hours discussion and it must have been with that idea that they asked for taking the two items together.

Mr. Krishna Aiyar was talking about the grant of loans and also about the amalgamation of the department with a sort of Board. I am not concerned with the formation of a Board of that kind, because, I must concern myself with questions that affect this department. In the matter of industrial loans, certain special facilities are given to those people who are carrying on industries. The amounts that are being disbursed as industrial loans are so small that it would not be fair to ask the Credit Bank to devote its time to investigate those small industries and then give them small loans. The second point is that, in addition to the special facilities that are being given to industrial loan holders, the department is always inspecting those places where the industries are carried on and gives them advice and also sees that the money that has been given to them is spent for the particular purpose for which the loan was granted. It is not the question of the grant of loan that is important, but it is the question of seeing as to how the money is being expended and also helping the industries to develop themselves. For these reasons, I am of the opinion that it is not advisable to burden the Credit Bank with the grant of these small loans. On the other hand, as Mr. Kottur Kunjukrishna Pillai said, it will be very useful if the advice of the department is given in the case of large loans which large industries ask for. I may say that the department is always ready and willing to render whatever help that may be necessary in the investigation of industries for which loans are being asked.

As regards the question of labour, I am very grateful to Mr. Eric Hall for the very clear way in which he set forth the relations that should exist between labour and capital. It is gratifying to find that we have in our midst, enlightened capitalists and

enlightened employers, who do very much for the interests of labour and capital. Several Acts have been passed by this House and the other House. It is devoutly hoped that, by the working of those Acts, it will be possible to bring about more cordial relations between capital and labour. Government are taking proper steps in this direction. After all, the development and prosperity of the industries depend as much upon the help rendered by labour as upon the use that we make of capital. Some of the criticisms that were levelled by Mr. Kottur Kunjukrishna Pillai and another honourable member Mr. Kuruvilla in regard to the question of participation in committees by the departmenal head, require an explanation. The partaking in committees is not peculiar to the Director of Industries The head of every department has to function in some committee or other. The time taken by me in such committees is not so much as to hinder my legitimate work in the department. It does not unduly interfere with the legitimate work of departmental heads. That point cannot be supported. The extra work done by me in committees does not hinder my devoting my full attention to the work of this department.

Reference was made to the industries that are being promoted by this department. I was surprised to find that Mr. Kuruvilla had not taken the trouble to enquire into what sort of work it being done by the department. About new schemes he said that certain companies had some information in their possession. Well, certain companies put forward proposals to start some industry or other. Let me examine what the department has to do with them. Several schemes come before the department or Government for approval. Those schemes have to be gone into thoroughly and every detail concerning their working has to be worked out. It is not merely for the benefit of the industry that such a procedure has to be adopted but also as a matter of the declared policy of the Government, the scheme has to be examined. To see whether the industries require any sort of concession or help from Government, a thorough investigation has to be made into the schemes for the information of Government.

Take the case of the canning industry referred to in this House for instance. The enquiries in respect of this industry have been going on for nearly two years. That industry is to be run by the Cape Canning Company, Ltd. It proposes to deal not merely in fruits but it is a comprehensive concern which will address itself to the canning of fish, flour, nuts, butter, meat and many other allied things. Before Government could give their approval for the starting of such schemes and also give the concessions they asked for, it was very necessary that all the details were gone into by the

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department of Industries. As a matter of fact, before the lands they had applied for could be handed over to those people for the purpose of cultivating the fruits the site had to be inspected and the scheme had to be considered in its relation to our land; in addition, the details of the machinery to be installed by them with respect to their industry required to be examined. These are very important matters which should be carefully looked after by the department.

About the canning of fruits, Mr. Kuruvilla said that there is ample supply of pineapples in this country, and that if the Government take up this industry, the department will have sufficient work to do. There is a great deal of misconception about the quantity of things available in our State. If you go to a market, perhaps in the month of May or June, you will find more cart loads of pineapple than you could profitably make use of. If you go in the month of April or say August, you may not get a single fruit. It is true that pineapple grows in abundance in the land. But they grow in certain areas and in certain seasons only they can be had in abundance. Suppose the fruits are collected together and brought into a factory for treatment, we shall find, in the first instance that the material is so much, that the factory, with its limited resources may be not able to tackle it all. There will be work of this pressing nature for two months in the year and for the rest of the year, the factory will be idle. Only during seasons, the factory will have sufficient work. That is a point for consideration. There are seasons when there is work in the factory and there are non-seasons when the factory has to remain idle. In other words, there will not be sufficient scope for the business being carried on, on a regular factory system.

Let us examine the position of Government in relation to this Canning Company. The Government will give the necessary land for the cultivation of fruit. The concern has to cultivate the fruit in such a way that they can extend the period of production for longer than 2 months. Then they have to see that the fruits produced do not perish. As soon as they are collected they have to be treated. Fruits are of the kind of articles which will perish within a few days of their collection. There should not be too much at one time and little or nothing afterwards. The only thing is to find a way whereby the crops could be cultivated in such a way as to extend the period of production. It is not possible in the case of pineapple to extend it throughout the year. But still if a sort of rotational method is adopted that the products can be extended for about six months. And to do this a very large area is necessary.

It is for that purpose that a large area is given. It is not enough to depend upon local supplies which are neither steady nor of long duration. Whatever local supplies are available will be taken advantage of by the Company.

Mr. Kottur Kunjukrishna Pillai: May I know what he means by rotational method of cultivation?

Mr. C. Kumara Das: It takes about eight months for the plant to grow from the suckers and bear fruit. If you plant in January, in the eighth month, that is in August, you get the fruit. If you plant in February you get the fruit in September. But you cannot do it indefinitely. However, by that method we can extend the period of production from about 4 to 6 months.

Then about research work. I suppose the department may be blamed to some extent. Sufficient publicity is not given to the work so that every body is made to know about it. The reason is that the researches are of a highly technical nature and they cannot be appreciated by the ordinary man. Whatever is done is published but not everything is made available to the public. Whoever seeks advice from us is supplied with the information required. But the publications are not broadcasted. That is why much may not be known about the department's work in this line.

A great deal has been done in the manufacture of salt in the salt factories. A few years ago, the proportion of sodium chloride in the salt produced in our factories was so low when compared with the salt produced in Bombay that very few people were willing to use the salt produced here. But as the result of the work that was done in the laboratory and the field by the department, the salt that is manufactured in our factories has been improved to such an extent that import of foreign salt has almost come to nil. Again in the Excise Department, there was a complaint that sweet toddy was being mixed with fermented toddy by the shopkeepers and so the revenue of the department was going down. Sweet toddy could be tapped without paying license fee. The matter was referred to the Industries Department. The department investigated into the matter and we were able to suggest to the Excise Department certain simple tests whereby it could be immediately known whether it is sweet toddy or adulterated toddy;

Mr. T. K. Kittan: മധുരക്കള്ളു കേടുകൂടാതെ പാകപ്പെടുത്തി അയക്കാൻ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനു സാധിക്കുമോ?

Mr. C. Kumaradas: Investigations are being made and we are in communication to find out whether it could be done. Another research was in connection with the preservation of ginger.

[Mr C. Kumara Das.]

Again the electrical department asked us whether we could find a method of clarifying the lubricating oil, which was being discarded after use. We were able to advise them as to how to clarify and use the oil with a slight admixture of the original uncontaminated oil.

Then about my deputation to the Coconnut Exhibition in Ceylon. I may inform the honourable member that a report was actually published some four or five years ago.

Mr. Kottur Kunjukrishna Pillai: May I know whether a copy was placed on the table of the Legislature or whether copies have been sent to the members of the Legislature?

Mr. C. Kumara Das: I do not know. It happened 4 or 5 years ago.

President: Are copied available?

Mr. C. Kumara Das: Yes, Sir.

Then about the Sales Depot. When it was opened, it was with the definite idea of advertising the cottage industries. The intention was not to make a profit. But whatever return was available would be gladly taken. But the primary idea was to advertise cottage industries and it has been going on in such a way that we have now 70 to 80 professional men and cottage industry workers who actually exhibit their products and sell them through the Sales Depots. We take a small commission. But Government's prime concern is not the profit. It is with a view to advertise our cottage industries that the Sales Depot is conducted.

Then about the Rubber Factory. It was said by Mr. Krishna Pillai that it was as a result of clash of interests between the Director and the Rubber Expert that the factory became a failure. It is far from the truth. There was never a clash between the Expert and the Director. At the begining it was under the official control of the Industries Department. There was the public opinion that as far as possible private enterprise should be helped. So Government gave it over to a private enterprise. The department cannot at all be held responsible for its present state of affairs. Any way, as the Dewan-President has said in the Joint Session of the Assembly and the Council, steps are being taken to revive the factory.

Mr. Krishna Pillai was talking about the present Director's opposition to starting of industrial schools. I may say that the lion's share of the grants from the dapartment is being received by the institutions conducted in Mr. Krishna Pillai's cotstituency. There are about 30 or 35 schools which receive grants.

Mr. T. Krishna Pillai : May I know whether the member is aware that there is no other industry except weaving in that constituency ?

Mr. C. Kumara Das : There are in the whole State only five institutions which do not teach weaving. Of these one is in the member's constituency. Of the weaving schools more than half are situated in that one constituency. I do not know how the representative of such a constituency could complain that grants are not given to industrial schools in his constituency. He has been complaining that I have been reducing grants. If grants are reduced they are for very good reasons. About the particular school which has not been given grant I may state that it is simply because it has not satisfied the conditions of the Technical Education Code.

I am very thankful to Mr. Ananthasiva Aiyar for the suggestion about puttils. I shall look into the thing myself and see what could be done at Devicolam and Peermade.

Mr. M. Govindan (*Nominated*) : May I know whether he will consider the suggestion for the manufacture of headdress out of arecanut leaves for the labouring classes ?

Mr. C. Kumara Das : I shall see what could be done about it.

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi : May I know whether example is not better than precept ?

Mr. C. Kumara Das : About the reviving of existing industries to the neglect of new ones I think that we should consider both. We should pay attention to both the existing industries as well as new industries.

About the middlemen in the market. That question is engaging the attention of Government.

Mr. Chandy Mukkadan said that various things could be made out of shells. We are quite aware of it. There seems to be great scope here for lime sand brick. If somebody would take up the industry there is scope for success. As to the amount of shells available here, there is no definite information. For starting a factory for the manufacture of cement at least 20,000 tons of shells whould be necessary. When we think in terms of the order of 20,000 tons a year, it will be seen that is not likely that we shall have that amount from our lakes regularly for a long time.

Mr. Thomas Chandy Mukkadan : ഏതെല്ലാം ഭാഗങ്ങളിൽ കക്ക ഉണ്ടെന്നു പരിശോധിച്ചു ഒരു ലിസ്റ്റ് തയ്യാറാക്കിയിട്ടുണ്ടോ ?

Mr. C. Kumara Das : No definite information is available.

Then about minerals. I know that mica is found in several places in Travancore. From the Administration Report it will be seen that we are trying to find out in what all places it is found. We have seen that it is found in certain parts of Devicolam.

President : Do you get sheet mica in Devicolam ?

Mr. C. Kumara Das : Yes, Sir.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar : May I know whether any survey has been conducted ?

Mr. C. Kumara Das : No. I have seen it here and there. If honourable members give us information about mica or any other minerals it will help us a great deal. Since last February we have been doing intensive work in that direction.

Then about iron. Not only in Kunnatnad and Muvattupuzha but also in several other places there are vestiges of extinct furnaces where iron was smelted. But it was smelted on a very small scale. The knowledge so far available of minerals does not indicate the possibility of an iron smelting industry on any large scale and unless this industry is carried on on a large scale it has very little chance of success.

President : There has been a certain amount of cris-cross-thinking and some misconception regarding the out-look of the Industries Department and the function that it may usefully discharge. It seems to be pretty clear that no Industries Department which seeks to do anything, commercial is likely to come to much good. The proper function of the Industries Department should be two fold ; firstly, statistical, namely, the collection of data and material for the purpose of enabling Government to decide upon the proper industries to be started, where they could be started, how they could be encouraged and under what conditions and subject to what precautions they could be financed and if so to what extent. The second function of the Industries Department should be, pure reasearch work. Honourable Members have spoken of mica. The attention of Government was drawn to the occurrence in this State of three substances in regard to the investigation of which steps might usefully be taken. One was limestone, without which the foundation of a cement industry in this State is not possible. It is engaging the attention of Government primarily and the Industries Department has been asked to look into this matter ; and certain additions were made to the Geological staff for the purpose of concentrating on limestone, mica and graphite. Honourable members need not to be reminded that if the Department of Industries and the Government do nothing more than initiate a

proper cement factory in the State, the department and the Government would have done very good work indeed. In connection with our road-making and the possibilities and potentialities of the transport scheme, and in connection with a hundred other ways in which cement could be and should be utilised in the State, even if we merely rest content with the production of cement that we require for our own purposes, the attempt is worth concentrating upon. But we must understand that this would be impossible unless there is a very careful and comprehensive research as to the accurrence of limestone in sufficient quantities. The Industries Department, would work in conjunction with the geological staff on this problem. So far as mica is concerned, in certain parts of Travancore you get what is called the crimson variety of mica which is superior to the rather yellowish green variety which is found in the Nellore District in the Central Provinces and elsewhere. It was assumed that India does not produce the crimson variety of mica which is of a superior type. We have fortunately traces of that variety of mica in Travancore. Whether those traces are sufficient to make industrial use of, whethar such mica is prevalent in sufficient quantities for export purposes, that matter is engaging the attention of Government; and in regard to that the operation and labours of the Geological staff of the Industries Department would be utilised.

Another most important development is the occurrence of graphite in the State, Graphite is increasingly becoming important from the point of view of armaments. Graphite occurs in the State, and the only question is whether it could be commercially exploited. The reason why I am mentioning these products is for the purpose of indicating that a properly constituted Industries Department, devoted mainly to the narrow and somewhat unambitious programme that I have indicated, namely, statistics research might be and should be of the greatest value and utility to a Government which has a policy of industrialisation before it. But then arises a very important question indeed to which sufficient advertence is not paid, and that is the harnessing of capital, of local capital, to make use of the results of the researches of Government departments.

Something was said of cottage industries and large scale works as canning, and screwpine products. Take any one of these, say screwpine. At the risk of repeating what I said two years ago at a meetnig of the Legislature, it was when Their Highnesses were in England that screwpine specimens were deposited in many important shops in London and Paris as a matter of advertisement. The result was that there was a speedy demand for screwpine

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a small manufactory ; and she produced fine things. The things that she produced could be sold at a large profit, and they were actually sold very profitably but only in small limited quantities to some selected persons. A very distinguished visitor came to Travancore. He wanted some dozens of a certain variety of screwpine article. He was told that it would take some months to supply him with those articles. And with such an answer any demand would vanish. That is what is happening from day to day with regard to these small industries. The tourists who came here have heard of our bronze mirrors which probably Cleopatra used, and which are now produced at Aranmula. People want these bronze mirrors. I have been asked by friends in Europe and America to send them these bronze mirrors. I turned to the Director of Industries, I invoked the Sri Mulam Sashtiabdapurthi Memorial Institution, I remembered the existence of the Government Sales Depot. One has to wait for months to obtain a few mirrors. What is needed is a sufficiently close contact between enterprising concerns and capitalists between those who work up the raw materials and the financing agency. In the screwpine is a fortune for any capitalist who will think of that from the point of view of what I may call enlightened selfishness.

Now about canning Pineapple is sold in London in certain seasons at about 5 s and 7 s. 6 d., for each fruit. Where do they get pineapple from? They get them from Malaya. It is further off from England than Travancore. The Malaya producers get together and form themselves into syndicates, companies and co-operative societies and charter space in refrigerated ships and export them. Such co-operation does not take place here. But on the other hand what is found here is that, during the season, the fruit is wasted and thrown away in the streets, to be used by cattle when not trampled upon. That is why, at the risk of reiteration, I want to impress upon this honourable House the fact that our industrial development is only possible if we are not shy of investing capital in these ventures ; and that is why enterprises with foreign capital are found to be more successful. I do not suppose that people should throw their money into such ventures without any definite aim. But they must go into the matters connected with that enterprise very carefully and find out all the unfavourable aspects. If the favourable aspects outweigh and are more impressive than the unfavourable aspects, let them put their money in it. Let us take the case of cottage industries. In all these cases, what is the important factor to be considered? Who is to sell the articles produced? Who is to advertise them? And who is to pay the

middlemen's commission? Government cannot do it. If we appoint a Goveanment officer and ask him to pay some commission for the purpose of sale, the honourable members in the Public Accounts Committee and in the open House would ask "To whom was the commission paid? How much of it was paid? How much has struck enroute" such questions are natural but out of place in a purely commercial venture. Industrial revival and regeneration are not possible without a re-orientation of our ideas about capital. There are hundred directions in which foreign capital wants to come in. I may inform the honourable members that, as far as it lies in their power, the policy of the Government is to discourage the coming in of foreign capital excepting in absolutely essential and necessary cases, and we have been waiting for the revival of activity on the part of indigenous capital. The question is not any dearth of capital only it is shy. That shyness has to be conquered, battered down.

Now, turning to the advertisement side, as I indicated elsewhere, Government have appreciated the value of tourist traffic. Most small countries in the world live on their scenary. The Swiss have been described as a nation of hotel keepers. Switzerland, Italy Austria, Hungary and large portions of Checho Slovakia, some portions of Germany, and California, all these localities live on tourists. What do they gain? There are natural features which are advertised, exploited, and beautiful folders and handbooks are published about them. People come and go and spend their money on the hotels and shops articles and products of the place. From next month, Messrs. Thomas Cook and Sons will be appointed as the Tourist Agency of Travancore. Their duty will be to advertise Travancore in every Capital in the world, and they will be paid certain percentage of the net profit which Government make. In order to advertise Travancore, Messrs. Thomas Cook and Sons are opening what may be called the Travancore room or window in London, Paris, Berlin, Rome, New York, Singapore, Colambo and Bombay. The London rooms are getting ready now, and the other rooms will be ready shortly. Cooks are one of the largest corporations in the world, and they will be all right as advertising agents. We want some other agency to act as our commission agents. It is an open invitation, and also an open challenge. Let our people in various places take up the work. I am saying that, in the full sense of my responsibility. If they can take up such work we shall make financial arrangement with them. They must have immediate contacts with the merchants here, with the wholesale producers here. After the Trade Agency in Bombay failed, this Government wanted if possible, that the work should be done by people within the State. Was there any agency to do the work better than

[President.]

the tradesman of the State, the commercial men in the State and the commercial organisations in the State? If they are not alert in this respect, well, we cannot help it. We asked them to combine into a syndicate or corporation to which Government would hand over all the money set apart for the Trade Agency. As I said elsewhere, even for our copra, cocoanuts and coir there are good markets even in India in spite of the competition from Ceylon. Cocoanuts and copra can be sent to the Kathiawar States, Rajputana Sindh and the Punjab which are good centres for selling them. But there is not enough push and initiative or advertising instinct, or advertising practice, so far as this or any other industry is concerned. It is to be hoped that the honourable members of the Legislature, composed of public men, who have the welfare of the State at heart, will do all that is necessary for enabling a new spirit to spring up among our people, *viz.*, to let them learn to take legitimate risks without which large profits are unattainable.

Now something was said of the Rubber Factory. I want to make the position clear. Let us contrast the Rubber Factory and the Sugar Factory. Government have spent a lot of money on both the ventures. What can Government do? They cannot do anything on the direction of making commercial products to suit the taste of the buying public, and to push those products into the markets.

The Rubber Factory, let me say in the quality of its products, had nothing to complain about. There was a foreign expert, Mr. Helen, and after him a local expert, Mr. Unnithan. I am convinced that those experts knew the scientific side of the business very well. The products of the factory, so far as they went, were alright. But the way in which the factory was run, I say with all respect to the people concerned in it, was perhaps lacking in practical business instincts. To produce knick knacks by the dozens and hundreds, without ascertaining and securing the markets for those products, and to be the auxiliary of the birth control movement to a large extent without knowing whether the sponsor of that movement will buy the Rubber Factory's appliances is not the way to deal with a commercial concern What should have been done is to put all these ornamental and comparatively unnecessary things on one side and to concentrate on one or two products which matter. There is no use of crying over spilt milk. What the Government propose to do is that if a local enterprise or company, or local merchants or capitalists, will take up that factory and engage the best possible experts and run it on commercial lines for their own profit, Government will gladly hand it over to them on favourable terms. If, after waiting for a while Government have to take

over the concern themselves, they will take it over with some unambitious programme, determined not to make any excessive profit but determined at the same time not to make a loss. They will try to cater to the local needs. They would to try to make inner tubes for the Transport Department, if Mr. Salter will not sniff at those tubes, and also tubes and tyres for bicycles. If with that we can make a real beginning we shall wait and see whether the results of our labour will not capture the local markets and whether local capital will not take over the venture and turn it to good account, it is impossible to expect Government perpetually and continually to carry that baby. It may be carried for a limited time; that is what has happened in the case of the Sugar Factory. So long as the Sugar Factory was managed under Government control with a Government Directorate, nothing was done except the routine work that led nowhere. It was transferred to the control of a private concern who agreed to abide by three conditions, *viz.*, that a certain percentage of the profit will be given to the Government, that they will employ Travancoreans in the Company as far as possible, and that they will form register a Company in Travancore and make the shares available to the people of Travancore who wished to subscribe for the same. We agreed to these, and they have been able to make good profit. While the Government's concern will be to supply the people of the country with their primary necessities including power and transport, the carrying on of industries cannot be and should not be, a Government venture. Government can appeal to local talent and local capital for the purpose of fulfilling local wants.

I wish to say nothing more except to conclude by a statement relating to Labour and Trade Unions. If anybody believes that this Government is opposed to labour, he is very much mistaken. I feel sure that, with the coming into operation of the Pallivasal scheme, many outside companies, some of them of world-wide importance, will be anxious to start business in Travancore. We have already received many enquiries. One of the reasons—I am making this statement with a great sense of responsibility and I hope that these words will be carried throughout the country—why many enterprising people from outside the State are anxious to start business within Travancore, is that they are attracted by the intelligence of the Travancore Labour and its cheapness. It is essential that Government should preserve that asset, which is a valuable one. That asset will be ruined and deteriorated if the intelligence is perverted and if the importance of labour is not recognised either by the capitalists or by Government or by labour itself. That is the reason why we have enacted labour legislations. Let me emphasise that Government are always sympathetic towards the legitimate demands of Labour. Labour is the foundation

[President.]

of all enterprises and contented labour is efficient labour but Government cannot be sympathetic to the waving of red flags and crying of 'Inqulab Zindabad', and similar phrases, by labourers, catchwords which they do understand and which deflect them from steady and useful work. Labour organisation is not only useful but essential but the organisation should be by and for labour and not for extraneous purposes. It is labour that is the main asset of the State, and in the prosperity of labour lies the future industrial development of the country.

The question that Government be granted a sum of Rs. 2,78,636 under Demand No. XV—Industries including Clay Refining and Porcelain Factory and a sum of Rs. 10,000 under Demand No. XXXIII—Loans—Industrial Loans was put to vote and carried.

The motion was passed and the grants made.

President : The House will now adjourn and meet again at 2-30 P. M.

The House adjourned at 1-50 P. M.

The Council reassembled at 2-30 P. M. with the President in the Chair.

NEW MEMBER.

The following new member took the oath and signed the rolls :

Mr. P. Raman Pillai (*Conservator of Forests*) :

President : Demand No. XXXIII has also been discussed along with demand No. XV ; Demand No. XXXIII has therefore to be put to to the vote of the House.

The question that Government be granted a sum of Rs. 10,000, under Demand XXXIII—Industrial Loans, was put to vote and carried.

The Grant was made.

DEMAND NO. XVI—COMMERCIAL TRANSPORT.

Mr. E G. Salter (*Superintendent Transport Department*) : Sir, I rise to move for a grant not exceeding Rs. 11,81,249, under Demand XVI –Commercial Transport.

President : I have the names of 16 honourable members who wish to speak on this demand. Here again, I would ask the House whether they would prefer lessening the number of speakers or the time for each speaker.

The point was decided by a show of hands, in favour of shortening the time of each speaker.

Mr. Kottur Kunjukrishna Pillai: Sir, I am very happy to note that this Department has survived hostile criticism, a lot of pessimistic forebodings, and has been able to run on a profitable basis in spite of the disadvantageous circumstances under which it had to run in the earlier part of the year. Sir, even if it had not produced any profit, I think circumstances have made us realise the importance of having the control of the transport system in the State under some impartial agency. It was not once or twice but on many occasions that people with certain political colours have found it difficult to travel in public conveyances in certain parts of the State. If only to give everybody, irrespective of his political opinions, the chance of travelling through public conveyances, if only for that, the Transport Department, irrespective of the profit it makes, has to be extended throughout the State. I am in favour of a comprehensive and co-ordinated system of transport being undertaken by this Department throughout the State. I also wish to emphasise the importance of this Department taking up the waterways as well. As the Dewan-president has made it clear, the profits made by the Department will go to improve the roads, and any surplus available will be allotted for the improvement of water communications which have been neglected in the recent past, for instance, the canals between Trivandrum and Quilon. Most of the canals between Trivandrum and Quilon are fast getting silted up. Sir, one of the greatest assets of this State is its water communication, and that has to be kept in tact. I hope Government will go ahead with the policy of extending the transport system, both land and water, throughout the State, and give every encouragement to the department. At the same time, I cannot fail to point out some of the difficulties experienced by the public in the present working of the department. It is not with a view to be carpingly critical of the working of the department, but with a view to make it more popular, that I make these remarks.

Sir, there is overloading however much it may be denied. If the Head of the Department has not been able to find it out, that makes our apprehensions even greater ; because, even though there is overloading as we all know for a fact, if the Head of the Department does not know of it, it means that the income on account of the overloading is not being credited in the accounts of the department. If that is so, the position is really serious.

Then, Sir, there is some doubt with regard to the petrol buses that have been recently purchased by the department from a private person. There is the impression among the public that those buses have not been purchased at the most favourable terms for the department. Because, proprietors of motor companies tell me that

[Mr. Kottur Kunjukrishna Pillai]

even if brand new buses are purchased, they would allow 33 and 1/3 per cent. by way of commission, and in the case of Government, it would be duty free. I am also informed that for every 12 buses purchased, 1 bus would be given free. I am saying all this for the consideration of the department, and to point out to Government that the terms of the present purchases have been less advantageous to Government than direct purchase from motor companies.

With these words, as there is no time, I resume my seat.

Mrs. Gnanasikamony (*Nominated*) : Sir, it is true that there was some inconvenience due to paucity of buses, and such inconvenience was in no way small. But, after the recent purchase of some new buses, things are all right. I should think that it would be better if the transport service is extended throughout the country.

I would suggest to the Department strictly to prohibit smoking in buses; it causes real inconvenience to the passengers, especially ladies.

I would also suggest that bus timings may be published in the Gazette and in newspapers.

President : Is it not done now ?

Mr. E. G. Salter : Yes, Sir, alterations are published in all newspapers also.

Mr. James Fletcher : That is only in regard to the Trivandrum-Quilon line; the timings are not published in the case of the Trivandrum-Cape service.

Mr. E. G. Salter : I beg to differ, Sir.

Mrs. Gnanasikamony : The present bus service in the branch lines is very inconvenient to the travelling public, because they do not correspond to the timings of the main line buses, nor do they extend up to the bus-stands on the main road. I would suggest that the Department takes up the branch lines also; if that is not considered feasible, the branch line buses may be allowed to start from the bus-stands on the main road.

Mr. E. K. Kuripe : സർ, ട്രാൻസ്പോർട്ട് സർവീസ് ഗവണ്മെൻറിൽനിന്നും ആരംഭിച്ചകാലത്തു് രാജ്യത്തിൻെറ നാനാഭാഗങ്ങളിലുമുള്ള ആളുകൾക്ക് വളരെ ആശങ്കയുണ്ടായിരുന്നു. ഇപ്പോൾ ഈ സർവ്വീസ് രാജ്യത്തിലാകമാനം നടപ്പാക്കണമെന്നാണ് ജനങ്ങൾ മുറവിളിക്കുന്നതു്. എന്നാൽ രാജ്യംമുഴുവനും ഉടൻതന്നെ സർവീസ് നടപ്പാ

ക്കാൻ സാധിക്കാത്തപക്ഷം ഇപ്പോൾ രാജ്യത്തിന്റെ തെക്കേ അററം മുതൽതുടങ്ങി പ്രധാനറോഡിൽകൂടി കൊല്ലംവരെ നടപ്പാക്കിയിട്ടുള്ളതു പോലെ രാജ്യത്തിന്റെ വടക്കേ അററമായ പറവൂർവരെ ഈ സർവീസിനെ എത്തിച്ചാൽകൊള്ളാം. അതുപോലെ ലോറി സർവീസ് നടത്തുന്ന മൂന്നാർ ലൈനിൻകൂടി ഈ സർവീസ് നടപ്പാക്കിയാൽ ഗവണ്മെന്റിന് വലിയ ആദായം ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതാണ്. ലോറി സർവീസ് നടത്തിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർക്കു തന്നെ ഈ സർവീസുകൂടി നടത്താൻ സൗകര്യമുള്ളതുകൊണ്ട് അതിലേക്കുള്ള ചിലവുവളരെ കുറവായിരിക്കുന്നതാണ്. രാജ്യത്തിലുള്ള ട്രാഫിക്കു മുഴുവനും ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ കൺട്രോളിൽ ആക്കുകയാണ് പരിഷ്കൃതഗവണ്മെന്റുകൾ ചെയ്തുവരുന്നതു. ഈ കൊല്ലത്തിൽ ഉണ്ടായ കുഴപ്പങ്ങളെ എല്ലാം അമർച്ച് ചെയ്യുന്നതിന് ട്രാൻസ്പോർട്ടു സർവീസ വളരെ സഹായിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്.

President: Your time is up.

Mr. E. K. Kuripe എനിക്കു രണ്ടു മിനിട്ടു കൂടിസമയംവേണം.

Presibent: Every honourable member wants some more time and I have got so many other honourable members on the list who want to speak. The honourable. member will conclude soon.

Mr. E. K. Kuripe : സർ, കൂടുതൽ യാത്രക്കാരുള്ള ലൈനിൽ കൂടുതൽ ബസ് അനുവദിക്കണമെന്നുള്ളതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് വടക്കൻ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ ജനപ്രതിനിധികളിൽ പലരും ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റദ്ധ്യക്ഷന്റെ അടുക്കൽ പല പ്രാവശ്യവും പരാതിപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുണ്ട്. അദ്ദേഹം അതിനെപ്പററി യാതൊന്നും ഗൗനിക്കുന്നില്ല. മന്നാംകണ്ടം, പള്ളിവാസൽ മുതലായ സ്ഥലങ്ങളിലേയ്ക്കു പോകുന്നതിനു യാതൊരു നിവൃത്തിയുമില്ലാതെ ജനങ്ങൾ വളരെ ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടുന്നുണ്ട്. പ്രത്യക്ഷമായി കാണുന്ന ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടുകളെപ്പററി പരാതി പറയുമ്പോൾ അതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ച യാതൊരു പരാതികളും ഇല്ലാ എന്നു അസംബ്ളിയിൽ ചോദിക്കുന്ന ചോദ്യങ്ങൾക്കുപോലും സമാധാനം പറയുന്നതു വളരെ കഷ്ടമാണ്. ചുരുക്കം ചില ബസ് ഉടമസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ ലാഭത്തിനുവേണ്ടി കൂടുതൽ വണ്ടിവക്കാതെ ജനങ്ങളെ കഷ്ടപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതു് ഒരിക്കലും ശരിയല്ല.

Mr. M. K. Ananthasiva Aiyar: Sir, while endorsing the views expressed by the honourable members regarding the extension of the transport system, both land and water, throughout the State, I wish to make a few suggestions for the consideration of the Department.

[Mr. M. K. Ananthasiva Aiyar]

In regard to the petrol buses now purchased by the Department, the seating accommodation in them is not so comfortable as in the bigger transport buses, the old buses run on diesel oil. They are more convenient for the passengers. They afford greater protection from rain than the new buses which the Department has now purchased.

The Trivandrum Town Service starts from the East Fort Gate and goes to the different parts of the town. Students are issued season tickets on concessional terms. But, these students find it a great inconvenience to come all the way from their respective houses to the East Fort Gate in time to catch the bus which would take them to their schools or colleges before the day's lessons begin. The traffic on the Trivandrum roads is very heavy, especially in the mornings, so that it is not also safe for school-going children to walk a long way to the East Fort Gate. And I understand that there are about 1,000 students holding concession tickets. What I would therefore suggest is that, for the convenience of the school-going children, town buses may start, not only from the East Fort Gate, but also from other centres which may be convenient for the school-going children living in the different parts of the town, for instance, the Women and Children Hospital, Pettah and other junctions in the town. That will be a very great boon to the school-going children. It is up to the Transport Department to explore all possibilities and to find out ways and means to minister to the convenience of school-going children, especially girls.

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi: Sir, I wish to bring to the notice of Government the lot of the graduates employed in this Department. They are certainly good enough; Government should consider the question whether they should be retained there for long. If the object of the Government was to teach to the educated young men of Travancore the dignity of labour, certainly they have achieved it.

But to retain them longer means to keep a set of people who will naturally be disappointed. And when employees are disappointed, when they find that there are no prospects in the Department certainly we cannot get the best work out of them. Therefore I suggest that the intelligent and capable young men that we find in the buses may be drafted to some other departments and men to whom it may be a real benefit a good career, an ambition to enter the buses as conductors may be drafted as employees to work in the buses. I mean the men who have completed their school final course or the men who have just enough knowledge of English and

the vernacular languages and who are physically fit, They may be employed in the place of the graduates. I am a little jealous also because as a member of the Senate I do not want to be told that the graduates are so cheap here, that the Travancore Graduates are working as conductors in buses and as waiters in hotels. As a matter of fact they are not graduates of the Travancore University; they are graduates of an older University. But, as it is almost contemporaneous with the establishment of the Travancore University the impression is likely to gain ground that it is the Travancore graduates that are going round as bus conductors.

Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan: May I know whether the honourable member is aware that in the American Universities the graduates and under-graduates do dish cleaning, kitchen cleaning and other menial work?

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi: Certainly I had that in mind when I referred to graduates being waiters in hotels. Any way I thank the Pro-Vice-Chancellor for the very profund information he has given about American life.

Then I come on to another point which I want to press on the attention of the House. It is this. Before the Government embark on schemes of transport on other lines, they must think of the feasibility of granting monopolies to certain syndicates or corporations, the Government retaining only control and supervision. By that means, without any investment at all Government can be assured of large returns by way of the amounts that should be stipulated to be paid by the different syndicates or corporations concerned.

A third thing that I wish to say is that tastes often differ and that the open buses now used in the transport service or to me far more comfortable than the closed ones. Mr. Salter was assuring me that the buses are improved. If only one could think of some of the transport buses before they were repaired and the very serious assault on the nerves which the sound makes—I am only slightly exaggerating when I say that—one often is tempted to get up and jump out of the bus. The open buses are a little more comfortable. I suggest that both kinds of buses may be kept by the Department.

Mr. Thomas Chandy Mukkadan: പുതിയ ബസ്സുകളിൽ ഇരിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള സീററുകൾക്കു വീതിപോരെന്നുള്ള വിവരം അറിയാമോ?

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Thampi: സീററിന്റെ വീതി കൂട്ടുന്നതിൽ യാതൊരു വിരോധവുമില്ല.

Mr. James Fletcher: Sir, the present Transport Department works on the Cape Comorin, Trivandrum and Quilon roads and lately the Department has taken the lorries that run on the North Travancore roads. The Department might have gained the experience, viz.. by running buses on bad roads the life of the bus is very much shortened. To see that there is no shortening of the life of a motor vehicle, the first thing that has to be done is to have the road improved and made fit for the vehicle to run. There is a desire in the State now for extending the work of the Transport Department throughout the State. I do support that view. It is good. It is quite necessary. It is advantageons to the people to have the Transport Department working on all the roads, especially on all the main roads of Travancore. But, before the extention is made, I would request the Government to see that the surface of the road is made fit to allow a motor vehicle to run on it.

Then, I may also bring to the notice of the Government the fact that some of our Transport buses are handled most recklessly by the drivers. Sir, these motor engines require very careful and considerate handling. If a bus is used roughly and indifferently naturally the motor engine deteriorates very soon. There should be a certain sense of ownership in the minds of these drivers and a feeling of responsibility should be instilled in the minds of these drivers by the Departmental Head.

I may also state that it is my desire to see that even the transport system on the main canals of Travancore is takenup by this Department. for with one Departmental Head all these things could be carried on and the advantage will be something like the advantage derived from large scale works Surely the State will be gaining much more by large scale work than by carrying out in small bits. However, it has been found as a result of experiment that with a short distance road it has been a success and I am sure that when it is extended it will be a greater success.

Mr. N. Krishna Aiyar: Although there was considerable opposition to the scheme when Government first proposed it, it is now gratifying to find that everybody is applauding the scheme and urging Government to extend the scheme throughout the State. It has justified its existence and its expansion both from the point of revenue and also utility and convenience. I am sure the Government will speedily extend the lines and expand scheme throughout the State.

But more urgent than the extension of the land transport is the taking up immediately by Government of the water transport The present system of motor boat services is very unsatisfactory Most of the motor boats are ill-constructed ; the engines are inefficien

and the seating accommodation inadequate and insufficient; so much so that passengers are put to considerable inconvenience. The average speed of a motor boat now plying in the service is between four and five miles an hour and for short distance lines such as the Changanacherry-Alleppey or the Alleppey-Kottayam line covering about 14 or 15 miles, it takes four to five hours with inconvenient stoppages and vexatious intervals. There is absolutely no decent accommodation, no convenience even for taking food or other conveniences ordinarily necessary in such travels. Much more is the inconvenience felt when we take longer lines such as the Alleppey-Cochin and Alleppey-Quilon lines, Alleppey more or less being the pivot and centre of backwater transport. Apart from the waste of time, the safety of the passengers has also to be considered. When we travel in some of the small boats during long journeys which run mostly in the night, especially during unfavourable weather, one is terrified. In my own experience I have had occasions during such travels to sing prayers and vedic hymns and also to think seriously about insurance. The Redeemer boat tragedy which happened a few years ago could not have been forgotten by several members of the House and the recent occurrence at Thannirmukkam is also very fresh in our minds. I do not know whether Government have been able to arrive at the number of casualties which occurred at Thannirmukkom. Now, more than ever, it is highly necessary to see that such occurrences do not take place and that greater facilities and conveniences are afforded to the public by Government by taking up the water transport also. It is quite possible to absorb some of the boats now plying in the service which are of a certain size and standard and other boats of better standard and better accommodation may also be constructed.

When we travel in buses sometimes we are stranded, but we can either walk along the road or rest in near by places or at any rate keep ourselves from starvation. But when we get stranded in boats, very often in the middle of the backwaters, we find ourselves helpless and sometimes we have even to starve. Especially when there are women and children, the condition is miserable. It is needless to dilate on this point any further. I believe that Government is already contemplating to take up the motor boat services and I would request the Government to do it as speedily as possible. From the point of view of finance and revenue also, the boat services would be more advantageous than the extension of land lines. The initial outlay will be less, the running cost will be less and the depreciation also will be negligible and the Department will be able to make a much higher percentage of profit from water transport than from land transport. From the point of view of the boat owners

[Mr. N. Krishna Aiyar]

too, I believe that several of the boat owners will be willing to hand over their boats to Government because they are running the present services at a loss on account of the unfair competition between themselves and want of organisation. It is very ill organised and there is cut throat competition between them so that even for lines of twenty and thirty miles they sell tickets for two and three annas, much below the standard rates. But very often, we are stranded on the middle of the journey and the purpose of journey itself is defeated as we could not reach the destination in time.

One other point which might be brought to the notice of Government is that although the rules and regulations require that these boats must be tested every year, we find that much fraud is being committed even in that matter. There is a rule that boats must be re-painted and that the curtains must be renewed at the beginning of every year and should be examined by the Port Officer. But what we find generally is that owners of five or six boats have one set of new curtains and with that set, get all the boats approved and passed by the Port Officer. They fit up the new curtains for one boat and take it for inspection and get the Port Officer to pass it. They then remove the new curtains and fit the boat with the old. They next fit these new curtains to the next boat just before it is taken for inspection by the Port Officer. This process is adopted in the case of all the other boats and every boat has its own festival day in having these new curtains. At the end of the week the passengers find the boats with the same old curtains and find themselves as uncomfortable as before.

Such things should be avoided.

Mr. M. K. Ananthasiva Aiyar: Is the member aware that most miserable boats with their bad engines are approved by the P. W. D. authorities?

Mr. N. Krishna Aiyar: I am driving at that. That is a very serious complaint. Some of the engines fitted in the boats are absolutely useless and they are mainly responsible for the boats being stranded on the way. The ill constructed nature of the boat and its curtains may not have so much to do with the stranding of boats; but they are giving much inconvenience to the passengers. There is no protection from rain for the passengers.

Another aspect I wish to draw the attention of this House to is, as the Dewan President pointed out, that with the development of transport both by land and water, it is possible to create a reserve fund for the development of road and water ways, and I

think a move in that direction by Government would achieve the desired end, namely, the enhancement of revenues of the State as well as the affording of facilities for the travelling public.

Mr. M. Sultan Mahiadheen : നാഗർകോവിൽ—തിരുവനന്തപുരം ലൈനിൽ വേണ്ടിടത്തോളം ബസ്സുകൾ ഇല്ലാത്തതുകൊണ്ടു് ജനങ്ങൾ വളരെ സങ്കടം അനുഭവിച്ചു. എന്നാൽ ഇപ്പോൾ വേണ്ട ശ്രമംചെയ്തു അതിനെ പരിഹരിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതിൽ വളരെ സന്തോഷമുണ്ടു്. ലഗ്ഗേജിനു ഇപ്പോൾ ചാർജ്ജു നിശ്ചയിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതു ദൂരസ്ഥലത്തേക്കും അടുത്ത സ്ഥലത്തേക്കും ഒരു പോലെയാണു്. ദൂരത്തിന്റെ കൂടുതൽകുറവനുസരിച്ചു് ലഗ്ഗേജിന്റെ ചാർജ്ജിലും വ്യത്യാസം വരുത്തേണ്ടതു് ഏററവും അത്യാവശ്യമായിട്ടുള്ള ഒരു സംഗതിയാണു്.

നാഗർകോവിലിൽനിന്നും തിരുവനന്തപുരത്തേക്കു ഓടിക്കുന്ന ബസ്സുകളിൽ കുറെയെണ്ണം പഴയമാഡൽ ബസ്സുകളാണു്. അതിൽ സവാരിചെയ്യാനുള്ള വിഷമം എത്രമാത്രമാണെന്നു പറഞ്ഞറിയിക്കാൻ പ്രയാസമുണ്ടു്. ഇതിന്റെ അധികാരികൾ അത്തരം ബസ്സുകളിൽ കയറി യാത്രചെയ്യുന്ന പക്ഷം ഈ പഴയ ക്രൂഡായിൽ ബസ്സുകളെല്ലാം മാററണമെന്നു അവർ തന്നെ അഭിപ്രായപ്പെടുന്നതായിരിക്കും. എതായാലും ഈ "ഓൾഡ മാഡൽ" ബസ്സുകൾ മാററുന്നതിനു ഗവണ്മെൻറിൽനിന്നും വേണ്ട ഏർപ്പാടുചെയ്യണം.

ഇപ്പോൾ പ്രൈവററു ബസ്സുകൾ ഓടിക്കുന്ന സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ ഉള്ള ജനങ്ങൾക്കു വലിയ അസൗകര്യം ഗതാഗതത്തിനു നേരിടുന്നുണ്ടു്. ഈ അസൗകര്യങ്ങൾ നീക്കുന്നതിലേക്കായി അവിടെയെല്ലാം ഉടനടി ട്രാൻസ്പോർട്ടു ബസ്സുകൾ ഏർപ്പെടുത്തി ജനങ്ങളുടെ സങ്കടത്തെ പരിഹരിക്കേണ്ടതാണെന്നു അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ടുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

Mr. T. Krishna Pillai : Sir, I support the Demand. There is no gain saying the fact that the Transport Department which has been started in the face of calumny and diatribes of the bitterest kind has after all as a rumunerative enterprise turned out to be a success. Apart from the fact that it brings a substantial profit to Government for the money expended on it, from the point of view of giving sufficient comfort and convenience to the travelling public I should think that a different tale will have to be told. Sir, I think, I will be failing in my duty if I did not bring to the notice of Government that, there is a rumour, rather, an impression current among the public in general and the subordinates of the Police department in particular, that,

[Mr. T. Krishna Pillai]

with respect to the State Transport Department, our Dewan has got a more than common interest, so much so, that even the subordinates of the Police Department are reluctant to take any action on the ill conduct of the bus traffic. To a question asked on the floor of this House, the Inspector General informed me that the traffic section of the police force has control over the Transport bus service. But I ask, Sir, whether any case has been charged against the Transport Bus service by the Police Officers ? I must say, Sir, that the approach of a Transport bus near a Police Officer offers a pitiable sight. A straight look at the approaching transport bus is unthinkable to a majority of them. The duty constable standing in the road, as soon as a transport bus reaches him, either shuts his eyes or turns to some other side. He has not courage enough to stop it even when he knows that, by so doing it would avoid accidents. Evidently this trembling hesitation is born of the gross misconception I have mentioned. And, Sir, the mistaken impression getting increasing currency and added strength day by day must be removed forthwith.

It is so unfortunate that the Transport Superintendent, I am constrained to observe, plays too much into the hands of his immediate subordinates.

In this he is not an exception to his compeers, but as his department, unlike many other, have direct dealing with the public, and owns powers and patronage incomparably great, the dangers arising from this good, indeed, be great and tremendous.

Fortunately, one of the Managers who had such a strong hold in the Department as well as on its head, had been packed off bag and baggage, and I cannot but congratulate the Transport Superintendent if he had any hand in effecting this much needed removal.

Mr. T. K. Kitten : ഇപ്പോൾ സർവീസിലിരിക്കുന്ന ട്രാൻസ്പോർട്ട് ബസ്സുകളിൽ ഒരു പരിഷ്കാരം ഏർപ്പെടുത്തണമെന്നു എനിക്കു അഭിപ്രായമുണ്ട്. അതിലെ യാത്രക്കാരെ ഇപ്പോൾ രണ്ടുതരമായി തിരിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. ഒന്ന്, ൨൨ ആളുകൾ ഇരുന്നു യാത്രചെയ്യണം. രണ്ട്, ൭ ആളുകൾ നിന്നു യാത്രചെയ്യണം. ഞാൻ ഇതു രണ്ടും പരിശോധിച്ചുനോക്കി. ചാർജെല്ലാം ഒരുപോലെയാണ്. നിൽക്കുന്ന യാത്രക്കാരുടെകൂട്ടത്തിൽ ഞാൻ കൂടി ഉൾപ്പെട്ടു. അതിൽനിന്നുണ്ടായ അനുഭവം കൊണ്ടാണ് ഒരു പരിഷ്കാരം ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്നത്. നിന്നു യാത്രചെയ്യുന്ന ആളുകളുടെ രക്ഷക്കും സൌകര്യത്തിനുംവേണ്ടി ബസ്സിന്റെ മുക

ളിൽ നീളത്തിൽ ഒരു കമ്പിവയ്ക്കണം. അങ്ങിനെ ചെയ്താൽ യാത്രക്കാർ അതിൽപിടിച്ചു നിന്നുകൊള്ളും. ഈ പരിഷ്കാരം ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടുകൊണ്ടു ൫൫ ലക്ഷത്തിൽ ചിലവാകുമുള്ള ഈ ഗ്രാൻറു മുഴുവൻ അനുവദിക്കേണ്ടതാണെന്നു ഞാൻ അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ടുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

Mr. K. M. Kesavan : Sir, while agreeing with the observations made by the honourable members here, I wish to offer some suggestions. At the same time, I cannot endorse the view expressed by my friend Mr. Tampi when he spoke in disparaging terms about graduates that come out of the Travancore University and their being appointed as conductors in Transport buses. He was advocating the dignity of labour and at the same time, I do not know how the appointment of graduates as conductors is not in keeping with the dignity of labour.

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi : A word by way of personal explanation. It is very uncharitable for my friend to say that I spoke ill of the Travancore graduates.

Mr. K. M. Kesavan : He passed some adverse remarks, about Travancore graduates.

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi : It is very uncharitable again for my friend to accuse me like that.

President : These mutual accusations of uncharitableness are not personal explanations.

Mr. K. M. Kesavan : Sir, if the dignity of labour can be advocated, I see there is nothing inconsistent in graduates or even Masters of Arts, going as conductors.

I would also advocate the expansion of waterways and landways in different parts of the State. Every important place must be brought into touch with every other place as early as possible. A scheme should be devised by which all the routes will be placed under the Transport Department. Another suggestion is, to explore the possibility of using electric power for the running of trolley buses, to which reference was made by me the other day. I do not know how far that will be possible from a commercial view point. But I think that could be tried in the Trivandrum—Nagercoil line in view of the heavy traffic, of course, only when power becomes available. We do not know of the exact possibilities and the amount of traffic that we may have from the High Ranges to Alwaye and to Ernakulam. When the trade in the Cochin harbour expands and the commercial convenience and possibilities also expand in our State, the introduction of trolley buses might prove useful and profitable. I would therefore request the Government to enquire into this matter. With these observations, I support the Demand.

Mr. V. Sankara Menon (*Trivindrum and Nedumangad* cum *Chirayenkil*): In supporting the demand, I have to express my regret that this demand is only for Rs. 118249 and the scheme is not being extended further throughout the whole State, both by land and water. I have already stated in another connection that the transport scheme should be regarded as one of the main sources for increasing the revenues of the State. Sir, when we compare the strong out-bust of storm and indignation exhibited on the discussion of this demand last year with the general welcome extended to this demand now, we see that comparisons are not always odious. It also illustrates the truth of the proverb that, where there is a will, there is a way. Sir, I am one of those people who believed in the capabilities of the present head of the administration and I equally believe that something can be done by him to ameliorate the condition of the people, if only sufficient co-operation is forthcoming from the representatives of the people. I am gratified to find that one of such programmes has been found to be a success and acclaimed so by all the people concerned.

A word about the present head of the Transport Department. He also had a considerable share of the ill-feeling envinced at the inauguration of the scheme. It was even wispered that he had not sufficient experience in the conduct of administering any department, prior to his coming over here. He has proved by his work that all those suspicions were unfounded, and the general opinion of the people has now changed most favourably towards him. I would therefore request the Transport Superintendent to issue necessary instructions to his subordinates to keep the approbation earned by him in tact and to see that no sort of complaint what-so-ever is made either from the passengers or the general public, owing to inconvenience caused in the buses or in the general conduct of his subordinates.

Mr. Thomas Chandy Mukkadan : സർ, കരയിലും വെള്ളത്തിലുംകൂടിയുള്ള ഗതാഗതങ്ങൾ ഗവണ്മെന്റിൽനിന്നും, ബസ്സുകളും ബോട്ടുകളും ഏർപ്പെടുത്തി ശരിപ്പെടുത്തണമെന്നുള്ള അഭിപ്രായത്തോടു ഞാനും യോജിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു. മി. ശങ്കരമേനോൻ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചതുപോലെ നന്മചെയ്യുവാൻ ഏതുതരത്തിൽ ഭരണകർത്താക്കൾക്കു താല്പര്യമുണ്ടായിരുന്നാലും ശരി, കീഴ്സിൽബന്തികൾക്കുകൂടി ശരിയായ ഭരണതാല്പര്യം ഉണ്ടാകുന്നില്ലെങ്കിൽ ഇതിൽ കൂടുതൽ പരാതിയുണ്ടാകുവാനിടയുണ്ടു. അടുത്തദിവസം തിരുവനന്തപുരത്തേക്കുവന്ന ഒരു ബസ്സ് രാത്രി ൧൧ മണി സമയത്തു് പെട്രോൾ ഇല്ലാത്തതുകൊണ്ടു് ഇവിടെനിന്നും ൫ മൈൽ മാറി ഓടാതെ നിന്നുപോയി. ശ്രീമൂലം അസംബ്ളി മെംബറായ മി ശ.വാമൻനായരും യാത്രക്കാരുടെ കൂട്ടത്തിലുണ്ടായിരുന്നു. അതിലുണ്ട

യിരുന്ന യാത്രക്കാരെല്ലാം രാത്രി ഏകദേശം ൨ മണിയാകുന്നതുവരെ അവിടെനിന്നു കഷ്ടപ്പെട്ടു. ഒടുവിൽ യാത്രക്കാരുടെ പരാതികൊണ്ടു് മുകളിൽനിന്നു ഒരു സൈക്കിൾ എടുത്തു് അതിൽ ഒരാളെ ഇവിടേക്കയച്ചു പെട്രോൾ കൊണ്ടുവരേണ്ടതായിവന്നു. ഇതെന്തുകൊണ്ടാണെന്നു ചോദിച്ചപ്പോൾ ഇതിന്റെ നടത്തിപ്പിൽ അധികാരമുള്ള ചിലരെപ്പററി അവർ അധിക്ഷേപിക്കയാണു് ചെയ്തതു്. ഈ മാതിരിയുള്ള നിരുത്തരവാദപരമായ പ്രവൃത്തികളെ നിയന്ത്രിക്കേണ്ടതു അത്യാവശ്യമാണു്.

ബോട്ടുയാത്രകളെപ്പററി പറയുകയാണെങ്കിൽ, അതു് ഏററവും ദയനീയമായ നിലയിൽ എത്തീട്ടുണ്ടെന്നു് എന്റെ മാന്യസ്നേഹിതന്മാർ പറഞ്ഞതു് അക്ഷരംപ്രതി വാസ്തവമാണെന്നു സമ്മതിക്കുകയും അതു എത്രയും വേഗത്തിൽ പരിഹരിക്കേണ്ടതാണെന്നു പ്രസ്താവിക്കയും ചെയ്തുകൊള്ളുന്നു. ട്രാൻസ്പോർട്ടു ബസ്സുകളെപ്പോലെ ബോട്ടുകളേയും ഐക്യരൂപ്യപ്പെടുത്തി ഉണ്ടാക്കേണ്ടതാണു്. ആലപ്പുഴ—കൊല്ലം ലൈനിലും ആലപ്പുഴ—കൊച്ചി ലൈനിലും ഓടിക്കുന്ന ബോട്ടുകൾ സാമാന്യം വലുതായിരിക്കയും വേണം. ഈ സംഗതി ഗവർമെന്റിന്റെ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവന്നുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar: I also support the demand. The public cannot sufficiently thank you, sir, for the benefits they have derived by the inauguration of the Transport scheme by you. It is a source of good revenue to the Government and much advantage to the travelling public to the public, in their safe travel, timely travel and cheap travel. The scheme has a very good and prosperous future. The inaugurators of the Transport scheme have had the idea that it should be advantageous both to the public as well as the Government. The result of the road traffic so far, has been appreciable Here also there is a complaint that the convenience and comforts of the people of the Central and North Travancore are ignord. In this connection, I would request the Government to depute an officer to the borders of North Travancore to undesstand directly the difficulties the passengers of North and Central Travancore have to undergo. A traveller who indends to go by the bus has to wait in the station indefinitely. Although there are timings for particular buses, when one goes to a bus-stand intending to take a bus at a particular time the bus-owner would say that there are not sufficient passengers and that he is not bound to leave the stand at any particular time The result is that, Government servents, the litigent public and the school children find it very difficult to reach their destinations in time. Though there are certain exceptions, this is the normal state of affairs with almost all the private buses. I cannot understand why the Government have not taken up the transport in North Travancore also. Although I understand that there seems

to be some sort of assurance by the Government that they will not undertake transport in North Travancore till a particular time, I must bring to the notice of the Government the inconvenience and difficulties that the travelling public have to suffer in Northern Travancore. Therefore, I submit that there is no justification for postponing the undertaking of the transport in North Travancore also by Government anyfurther. This is the first scheme so far as I am aware, that was inaugurated in South India. It has been followed by several Municipalities in British India. They are all convinced of the results of the scheme. This is a very beneficial scheme. I request that the system should be extended to waterways also. At the subject has been dealt with in detail by other honourable members, I do not want to refer to it in detail. My request therefore is that Government should take up the Transport in North Travancore also without waiting for any more time.

Mr. E G. Salter: Sir, I am indeed gratified for the confidence expressed in the unanimous wish of this House for the extension of this comparatively new service to waterways also. Some shortcomings were pointed out by some honourable members and I propose to deal with them.

One honourable member has referred to over-loading. It is a fact that there has been some over-loading in the buses. But unfortuately the mechanical condition of the machines had been allowed to deteriorate, due to circumstances beyond the control of the Transport Department. May I point out that some of the Commer vehicles, the originally purchased rolling stock, have operated 100,000 miles without overhaul although they should have been overhauled after running 50,000 miles. At the time when overhauling was necessary, unfortunately the State was in an unpleasant condition of discord necessitating alll the Transport buses working day after day and week after week, and keeping the buses running at all cost. I admit that buses have been emitting smoke and breaking down. Is it to be wondered ? It is for that reason that Government purchased 18 petrol driven vehicles from the Pioneer Motor Service of Nagercoil, which has enabled the department to withdraw from service those buses which were known to be in the worst condition and immediately to put into operation a complete overhauling system. Approximately, three buses per week are put into operation after over-hauling. I think, judging from the remarks I heard from all sides of the House, there are now very few cases of complaint with regard to these buses.

Dealing with the question of the purchase of petrol-driven buses, honourable members should appreciate the position particularly with regard to the price that we paid to the previous owner,

I made enquiries with the General Motors and I was offered Chevrolet chassis at Rs. 2,975 each. I know it is a fact that some dealers in various parts of the country offer competitive terms such as 33½ per cent reduction of the list price or one free bus for every 12 ordered. But I put it to you gentlemen, ——

President: The honourable member will address the Chair.

Mr. E. G. Salter: I beg your pardon. I put it to the honourable members, most of whom, no doubt, are in possession of motor cars to look at the difference between the list price and the cash price. The list price means nothing, it is but a bargaining figure and this practice of introducing a list price and a cast price is apparently peculiar to India. When the Transport Deparment purchases vehicles they obtain them from the manufacturers and the manufacturers only. The question of list price, cash price or any other seemingly advantageous price, does not arise. A chassis was offered for Rs. 2,975 and it cannot be obtained cheaper anywhere in India. We paid the Pioneer Motor Service Rs. 2,650 each for them which represents a difference of nearly Rs. 350. But new chassis from the manufacturers are not fitted with bodies. If you buy a chassis from General Motors at Rs. 2,975 you will have to spend roughly Rs. 330 more for the body and you will have to wait three months or more for delivery. We needed these buses badly as I explained previously, to enable us to overhaul the fleet of Commer buses. If we had brought from the manufacturers, they would have cost Rs. 3,300 including the bodies, the honourable members will therefore appreciate that basis making an appreciable saving, the department was able to give inordinate relief to what was being a very serious problem.

It has been suggested that smoking should be prohibited in the buses. If that is the wish of the majority of the public, that shall be done. But I think it will generally be agreed that it is not desirable to restrict the convenience or conforts of the travelling public. There are many people who wish to smoke in the bus.

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi: Will the department be good enough to reserve one or two seats for non-smokers?

Mr. E. G. Salter: As the vehicles are not fitted with windows, no real advantage will be gained by alloting special seats for non-smokers.

May I take this opportunity to explain to the honourable members that the conductors of the department are intsructed that if any passenger has a complaint to make of misbehaviour or any other thing againt any other passenger and if the attention of the conductor is drawn to that fact he is required to see that the incon-

Mr. Mahomed Ismail: Does the honourable member know that in Bombay the last two seats in buses are reserved for smokers ?

Mr. E. G. Salter: Not only in Bombay are such reservation made, but it is usually the custom to impose restrictions only in double-deck buses, wherein smoking is permitted on the upper deck only. If it is the opinion of the majority of the honourable members of this House, that smoking should be prohibited in the buses, I am quite prepared to recommend that to Government.

Mr. Kaderbouy: Does the honourable member know that a few seats are reserved for ladies and children in buses in Bombay ?

Mr. E. G. Salter: I am aware that seats for ladies and children are reserved even in other parts of India. I am also aware that certain reserve compartments exist in buses in Hyderabad because the ladies there observe Purdha.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar: May I know whether the member is aware that the travelling public in private buses in North and Central Travancore are put to very great inconveniences.

I do not feel that I am competent to speak about the private buses operating in the northern parts of the State.

It has been suggested that the department should publish the timings. I take this opportunity to inform the honourable members of this House that it is the intention of the department to publish, in the near future a small booklet containing the time-tables and faretables and all relevant details. It is intended to sell them, like the Railway Guide, to the public at a very small price, which will be utilised for meeting the cost of publication.

It was suggested that passengers should be carried in the lorries operating between Munnar and Cochin. In fact, this was the original idea of the department; but in actual practice it has been found that the drivers required more room for negotiating the many correns on the ghat section and it has not been considered desirable, in the interests of public safety to carry passengers on a vehicle obviously unsuited to such a purpose.

It is hoped, however, that in the near future we will be able to introduce passenger service in that line.

Regarding the complaint that school children have to walk to East Fort to catch the buses to the centre of the Town, I would state that it was for that very reason that the circular service was introduced, and now I think, that the children have no difficulty in the matter of getting easy access to buses, from most residential districts.

One of the honourable members expressed the opinion that he prefers the country type buses because the Commer buses vibrated badly. In regard to this he stated that due to the terrible shaking and noise, he was tempted to jump out of the bus. But I would tell him that in other buses on such roads he would have had no choice between remaining inside or jumping out, he would have been thrown out.

Mr. T. Krishna Pillai : Sir, may I know of the two sorts of buses, which is more economical ?

Mr. E. G. Salter : I would request the honourable member to state whether he requires to know the difference in operating costs between the petrol vehicles and the Commer buses

Mr. T. Krishna Pillai : The Commer buses and the open buses.

Mr. E. G. Salter : The Commer buses are of three-ton capacity, whereas the petrol buses are of 35 cwts capacity. Weight for weight, the fuel cost of the Diesel engine is aproximately one-fifth of the fuel cost of the petrol engine.

Sir, the same honourable member referred to the graduates in the department, and suggested that it is desirable to absorb them in other departments. It was alleged that they have no prospects in the department. There was also the hint that it was *infra dig* for the graduates to be conductors. Sir, the department was started in 1938, February. 30 per cent. of the original staff of graduate conductors have since been promoted to the rank of Inspectors, drawing a pay of Rs. 40/50 per mensum. I doubt whether in any other department the graduates receive such rapid promotion as in this department. When one considers the various advertisements in the "Times of India" or the "Madras Mail" or the "Hindu" asking for young graduates for Rs. 15, or Rs. 20 per mensem I would recommend that the honourable member should obtain the views of the conductors of this department before supporting that their prospects are incommensurate with their academic qualifications.

One of the honourable members referred to the necessity of good roads to prevent shaking and shortening the life of the buses. I am thankful to him for advocating that good roads should be provided and agree with him entirely.

There was another suggestion that in some cases, the buses were badly handled by the drivers. I can assure the honourable members that the discipline enforced here is more severe than in any other department and that every misconduct or accident, however insignificant it may be, received disciplinary action against the

[Mr. E. G. Salter.]

driver concerned. If the driver is found to be guilty he is either suspended or some other penalty is imposed on him, dismissals being not infrequent.

It is suggested that a sense of honesty should be created in the minds of the staff. It is not out of place, in this connection, for me to state that the confidence which now appears in the minds of the honourable members of the House has had a remarkable effect on the staff of the Transport Department in that they now feel that their efforts are receiving the approbation of the public. A wonderful spirit of co-operation now exists among the members of the staff and the majority are determined that the fair name of the department will not be spoiled by the misbehaviour of an isolated one or two. Of course, as honourable members know, there are likely to be some black sheep, unfortunately this is inevitable, human nature being what it is. I can assure the honourable members that the short comings of one or two will be remedied by the vigilance of the other members of the staff as they are aware that otherwise the whole department will be brought into disrepute.

A criticism has been levelled that luggage fare is charged irrespective of the distance travelled. It was suggested that the luggage fare should be proportionate to that distance. This is an old argument. Obviously, we cannot provide every conductor with scales to measure the weights of each article of luggage, he is required to estimate it. A fare proportionate to the distance and the weight would be only creating confusion.

Sahib Bahadur Abdul Tayeb Shaikh Kaderbhoy: I think the suggestion was regarding the rates being proportionate to the distance.

Mr. E. G. Salter: Yes. If the rates are proportionate to the distance it would mean a very complicated faretable as two factors would be involved, weight and distance. It has been decided that weights alone are the best determining factors.

In regard to the suggestion that the Police have no control over the buses belonging to this department, frankly, I am at a loss to understand what has prompted such a suggestion. Even now Police prosecution against the drivers of this department are taking place. Excepting certain minor offences which are dealt with by departmental disciplinary proceedings, all offences of the Motor Vehicles Regulations or, for that matter, under any other regulation, are properly reported and suitably dealt with, serious offences resulting in prosecution and the drivers of the Transport Department are a much subject to Police supervision as any body else.

Regarding facility for standing passengers.

President: The honourable member must finish very soon.

Mr. E. G. Salter: The suggestion for providing rail or straps for the standing passengers will be taken into consideration in future vehicles—there is insufficient head room in the present buses.

Mr. M. K. Ananthasiva Aiyar: Is it absolutely necessary that you should take in passengers who are to stand inside the buses?

Mr. E. G. Salter: Sir, we do not shedule services which require passengers to stand. But in the event of a break down of one bus, we want the next vehicle coming behind to take up the persons from the former bus. This is necessary particularly in the long distance routes.

In regard to the extension the Transport scheme throughout the State I can assure the honourable members of this House that their opinion in regard to this matter will be given due consideration and that every attempt will be made to extend the system, as soon as practicable.

President: I find that there has been considerable misapprehension as to the attitude of the Government and the head of the administration with regard to the Transport Department and its relation with the Police. Apparently, it is regarded that, because Government decided that the scheme should be pushed through, they are willing to condone any mistakes on the part of the subordinates of Mr. Salter and that the ordinary Police would not be allowed to intervene for the purpose even of dealing with cases which would otherwise be dealt with by them. I wish to take this opportunity very definitely to say all that I can to banish that idea from the popular mind. Mr. Salter has been often told and he fully realises that in regard to every complaint which has come before the Government, directly or indirectly, with regard to overloading, delays the behaviour of the conductors or accidents or any serious dereliction of duty which might occur in the course of the working of the Department, it is always remembered that the prestige of the Department and ultimately of Government are at stake. The Police and the Transport Departments are not hostile or antagonistic to each other, because obviously if a conductor misbehaves himself he is a discredit to the Transport Department itself and the Government, and the Police Department, acting as one of the agents of the Government, is bound to bring that to the notice of the authorities. Otherwise, it would be failing in its duty. I wish to make it perfectly plain that no attempt at white-washing or screening the Transport Department would be made. I go further

[President.]

and say that it is because of this idea which prevailed in the initial stages that it was brought home to the staff that there must be as little complaint as is possible. I know that the head of the Transport Department will do all that he can to introduce a sense of discipline and responsibility in his Department.

At the same time, honourable members would see that it is not wise, it is not expedient to countenance any kind of rivalry between the Transport Department and the Police. There have been some signs of it. We should see to it that these two departments should work as the right-hand and the left-hand of the human body, and not with mutual antagonism, open or reiled.

The question that Government be granted a sum of Rs. 11,81,249, under Demand XVI – Commercial Transport, was put to vote and carred.

The grant was made.

DEMAND XVII—CO-OPERATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao : Sir, I rise to move for a grant not exceeding Rs. 1,02,144, under Demand XVII—Co-operative Department.

Mr. V. S. Arumukham Pillai (*Tovala* cum *Agastis-waram*) ; Sir, I support the Demand.

The successful working of the co-operative movement depends upon the right type of persons who are in it ; and the right types are those who have sympathy with the poor agriculturist, and who would move freely with them. Judged from that standard the present Registrar is the fittest person for the post.

Dealing with the movement in this State, I have to confess that it has not been a success. It has been in existence here for over 2 decades. As one connected with the movement for the last 7 or 8 years, I have to confess that it has been a failure. The main reason is this : There are not many in Travancore who have imbibed the principles of co-operation ; and those who have realised its vast implications, its scope and its usefulness in village reconstruction, are fewer still. As Sir Malcolm has said, there is no limit but to what the co-operative movement can achieve ; but there is a limit to what any Government can achieve. If everybody would realise the great possibilities of the movement, I am sure the movement will have a bright future. We are talking of rural reconstruction ; there is no other means of achieving it except by the successful working of the co-operative movement. Village reconstruction depends on successful co-operative enterprise.

The main reasons for the failure of the movement in Travancore is the fact that all our activities have been directed in only one direction, namely, the credit side of the co-operative movement; the other more useful aspects of the movement have not been attempted at all, all these years. With regard to credit, we know where we stand. It must be admitted that the people of Travancore are not very strict in the matter of repayment of loans. That was the reason why, during the economic depression, most of our co-operative societies which are all credit societies, miserably collapsed.

Now, Sir, it is up to us to direct our attention to the other aspects of the movement, for instance village reconstruction. As the Dewan-President stated, the fundamental principle of the co-operative movement is 'each for all and all for each'. If, realising the full implications of that great principle, we would work the co-operative movement towards the cause of village reconstruction, we can achieve wonders. Yesterday, in connection with the Agricultural Department, I said that our main problem was how to get the maximum yield out of the limited extent of land available. The only solution for that is scientific, economic and cheaper methods of cultivatian. That is a matter in which the co-operative movement can do a great deal. That movement is the only salvation for the agricultural population of the country.

Sir, the greatest hindrance in the way of the develepment of of our agriculture is the fragmentation of holdings. I am told that, in the Punjab, by means of the co-operative movement, they have solved that problem to a very great extent. Wonders have been achieved in the matter of co-perative farming and consolidation of holdings. Our ex-Dewan Mr. Austin, who recently visited Punjab, has given a glowing account of the working of the co-operative societies there.

President: Is the honourable member referring to Mr. Darling's Report on Rural Reconstruction in the Punjab?

Mr. V. S. Arumukham Pillai: Mr. Darling too haspaid a glorious tribute to the very good work that has been done there.

Sir, co-operative farming is very simple. There is no disturbance of ownership at all. For purposes of cultivation alone, they join together. It is carried on very successfully. In the matter of tilling and harvesting, wonerds can be achieved through co-operative enterprise.

Sir, as I have already stated, on the credit side, we have absolutely no hope. Therefore, if the co-operative movement should survive in our country, if it is to be mended, its activies should be directed towards village reconstruction. And the only salvation for that lies in co-operative enterprise. For that, as I said, we want the right type of men, as in all co-operative activities. We

[Mr. V. S. Arumugham Pillai]

want willing workers who would go to the people, freely mingle with them in their own villages, and do real propaganda work with zeal and enthusiasm. As Sir Malcolam said, education must precede co-operation. As a result of education, the people must imbibe the real co-operative spirit. And such men must be entrusted with the spread of the movement ; the staff of the department must be men of zeal and enthusiam, men who can carry on propaganda successfully.

With these words, I support the demand.

Mr. K K. Kuruvilla: I am sorry, Sir, that the few departments in which I am interested are not working satisfactorily, so that whenever I am on my feet, I have only words of condemnation to offer. Sir, the story of our co-operative societies is a sad story. As you find it in the report of the department for 1113, it is sad enough. You find a fall in income all round. Pages 11 and 13 of the report speak of the fall in the working capital of the societies, in their share capital, deposits and turn over. In one society the arrears amount to 74·8 per cent.

Looking at the Central Co-operative Bank and the Taluk Bank which are the nerves of the movement, the Central Bank has not declared any net profits during the last 5 years. If you look at page 22 of the report, you will find that, from 1109 to 1113, the Central Bank has had no net profits at all. Most of these Taluk Banks also have been working really only as co-operative urban banks ; because most of their share holders are individuals and not co-operative societies. And it is these individuals that have borrowed money from the Taluk Banks. The position is the same with regard to the Central Bank also.

Looking at the Co-operative Unions, I would draw attention to page 38 of the report. It will be seen that the total receipts of the unions amount to only Rs. 45,831 as against Rs. 75,348 in the previous year. How is it possible, Sir, that any one interested in the co-operative movement can be satisfied with such a state of affairs. The sad story of the co-operative institute almost every one knows.

I do not want to speak about the possibilities of the organisation and of the wonderful things we can do. I only want to point out one very excellent statement which the Registrar has made in his report at page 29. He has put his finger on the right spot. He says "The problem about co-operative societies is how best to bring cheap capital to the argriculturists and endow them with new life." It is alright to say this. But it is not the credit side that I want to emphasise in our co-operative organisation. On any side we want some money. For rural reconstruction we want some

money. Without some amount of money no work can be carried on and really the progress of a society depends on the amount of money that can be given to the members of co-operative organisations in the villages through our central and taluk banks. When these are not working as proper institutions, all the village societies are suffering. The Registrar himself does not give any suggestion how this cheap capital can be brought to the agriculturists and how they can be endowed with new life. I wish that with his experience he has given us that also. How is it that we can do it? Either the central and the taluk banks must be reorganised and must be endowed with money so that that money will flow without interest to the village organisations.

Mr. M. K. Ananthasiva Aiyar: May I know from the honourable member whether it is not necessary that the money should come back to the central and taluk banks?

Mr. K. K. Kuruvila: Money must circulate. So far as I know, these banks cannot attract capital at present. In fact, we find that deposits are being recalled at the first opportunity and no one cares to re-deposit it in the bank. It is impossible therefore that we carry on this business with the deposits in the villages. What about the source then for the money? The Government is the only source and there is no other source. The Government must, on whatever conditions they chose, lend enough money to the central and taluk banks so that these banks may function. Or, if the Government have no confidence in them and they feel that these banks cannot be reorganised on satisfactory lines, then my suggestion is that the Credit Bank should have branches all over our villages where money could be given to those who are really in need of it.

Mr. M. K. Ananthasiva Aiyar: May I know whether the honourable member is aware that the Credit Bank will not lend money on personal security?

Mr. K. K. Kuruvilla: What I say is that Government may make its own laws and may run it as its own bank till the co-operative societies are ripe enough to take up their own responsibility.

Mr. M. K. Ananthasiva Aiyar: Is the honourable member aware that the Credit Bank is a shareholders' bank and not a Government bank?

Mr. K. K. Kuruvilla: I am not discussing the constitution of the Credit Bank. Now, it cannot be denied that their is money available in the country. Now, where is all this money going? There is enough money in this country which goes into different banks, into the post office, into the Imperial Bank, into our treasuries and into our Anchal Savings Bank, all money coming from our own people. Government may make a bold venture with at least 50 per cent of the deposits in the Anchal Savings Bank for the working of our co-operative organisations. I have read economics

[Mr. K. K. Kuruvilla]

rather some years ago and if my memory is right, even in British banks they deal only with one-third of the amount as reserve. But I suggest that we shall keep not one-third, but 50 per cent. of the deposits as reserve and utilise the remaining 50 per cent. for the village people through the central and taluk banks. The money in the Anchal Savings Bank comes from the people and that money goes to them, and there is perfect circulation.

President : The trouble comes when the money lent is to be got back.

Mr. K. K. Kuruvilla : What I suggest is that the Government should take the responsibility of safeguarding the money lent. I am not saying that the money should be lent to the shareholders. I am only saying that the Government should take up the responsibility of distributing the amount to the village people through the co-operative organisations till those organisations are able to stand on their own feet.

Mr. A Easwara Pillai : May I know from the honourable member on what security the amount should be distributed in the village?

Mr. K. K. Kuruvilla : I have no recommendation to make in regard to the security. I think the Government or the Financial Secretary or the Chief Secretary should be responsible to find out what exactly should be the security. This suggestion of mine may be a bold suggestion but bold things are necessary in times of crises and this is a time of crisis when people are really suffering for what of money. Why should there be intelligence and foresight in human beings if the Government cannot meet a moment of crisis like this? However, let us reorganise our central and taluk banks and let us lend the money for them to carry on these organisations.

One word about the question of the Registrar. There has been a good deal of discussion as to whether we want a full time Registrar or a part time Registrar. It seems to me that the question of the Registrar is not very essential so long as the Registrar remains in office for some time. My complaint is whether the Registrar is a full time officer or not, his office is really a kind of make-shift. He comes in and he goes away. The office is a kind of a sinking ship. It is a rule everywhere that when a ship sinks the captain is the last man to leave the ship. But in the case of the Registrar, the captain is the first person to leave the ship. If we have a Registrar, he must have a plan and work it for say, ten years. I do not ask for the extension of the service of the present Registrar for ten years because the members of the House will quarrel with me. We want really brilliant young men who will remain in the department for a number of years and keep the ship from sinking and float it successfully.

Mr. Kottoor Kunjukrishna Pillai: Sir, I wish to offer a few remarks on this demand. Whether we like it or not, I do not think, Sir, that many of our rural problems can be approached or attempted to be solved without the proper working of the Co-operative Department. It may be very easy to point out the defects in the working of the existing department. But the real point is not that. How best can we reorganise it? What methods should we adopt to give it a new life so that it will be possible for it to really help us in solving many of our problems? I do not think that anybody has suggested any other machinery for the solution of the various problems that we have to contend against in this country. It may be said that our people have not got the co-operative instinct, that they are wanting in the spirit that animates co-operation elsewhere. Sir, these criticisms have been often suggested with regard to the movement in British India as well. But it has been found that the co-operative movement is not merely a business proposition but it is a movement intended to improve human nature as well. I think the ideal co-operators would say that they will consider it more important to produce first-rate human beings rather than declare high dividends. When we consider these points, Sir, even though we find our present plight very deplorable and the present results that can be shown by the Department unsatisfactory, we have to make an effort to put the Department in order so that we may get the maximum benefit from it. Therefore, Sir, the question is how best the Department can be reorganised. If the necessity or the inevitability of the working of this Department is admitted for the solution of many of our problems, then the next question that has to be faced is how best it can be done. Can it be done by the working of an officer who has got more important duties to perform and other interests to serve? It has been said, Sir, that it was because the Department was under low paid officers without sufficient prestige to command, that the Department failed; that it was because the proper type of man cannot be attracted for the small pay that it offers, it failed. If we look at the history of the co-operative movement in Travancore, I think, Sir, that some of our first rate men have given the best periods of their service to this Department. I need only mention the names of Messrs. C. Govinda Pillai, R. Vaidyalingom Pillai and the present Financial Secretary. These names are enough to show that the Department has not been lacking in first-rate men though they at that time earned perhaps a smaller pay than the present officer who is managing the Department, is earning. Even in regard to pay, I think that Messrs. Govinda Pillai and Vaidyalingom Pillai were getting the same amount of pay. And what is the test of an officer who is fitted for the

[Mr. Kottoor Kunjukrishna Pillai.]

Department? Is it his pay? He may have various other duties and may be getting a big salary. That will not make him a first-rate officer, who is fit enough to run the Co-operative Department. The whole question is whether the officer concerned will have the time, the energy, the willingness and the whole-hearted attention that is necessary to give a re-orientation to the Department. Those people who were running the Co-operative Department before were by no means less capable than the departmental heads that we have at present and they found it necessary to devote their full time for the working of this Department; and, if we want to give a re-orientation to this Department, I think that there must be a proper person to attend wholeheartedly and devote his full time for the improvement of the Department. That cannot be gainsaid In Madras, it has been said that the success of the movement in many directions was due to the happy choice of the Co-operative Registrars, at least, in its earliest days. Some of the most brilliant men have been serving as the Co-operative Registrars in Madras. I agree entirely with my friend Mr. Kuruvila when he says that now, a man who comes to the department wants to run away at the earliest opportunity in search of a promotions. That is not the kind of person fit enough to handle the department. The work of re-organising the department is a difficult problem. Whenever an officer is appointed to be in charge of that department, he must know that he has to make or near his fortune there. He must be told sufficiently early that he will not be removed from there, for at least ten years. He has to work the department and make it a success, and he must be fully equipped for the kind of work that he has to do. When we find that we have to deal with the question of debt redemption, or the question of affording easy finance for the purpose of small agriculturists and industrialists, we cannot do without the Co-operative Department. It may be said that the subordinate officers of the Land Revenue Department will be of great help for the successful working of the Co-operative Department. From my experience with the subordinates of the Revenue Department and their general dealings with ordinary public, I can say that most of our people, when they see a proverthicar are generally apt to run away rather than stand and talk to him on co-operation or kindred matters. It is not a fact that they are the type of people who are fit enough to carry the message of solace which co-operation gives to the people. The department has to be re-organised—I do not believe it is not possible—on efficient lines, for the proper working of it. The cancelation of societies and the showing of such figures can be done very easily. For that, the departmental head has simply to tour round

the country and inspect proverthi cutcherries. He can ascertain the necessary details. Sometimes he can ask the subordinates of the Co-operative Department to bring out a list of societies that have to be given a short shift. Without looking into the list and without asking any of his subordinates to explain the matter, he can electrocute any number of societies. That process is pretty simple. That may be very good work for purposes of statistics. Actually the results of such work might be disastrows in the long run. That may not be the kind of work necessary for the purpose of consolidating the movement with an eye for the future development of it in proper directions. Therefore, I think, Sir, that this is a movement on which a good deal of the energy of the ablest men of the State has been spent though it is now on evil days. Though it is full of defects at the present movement, when we consider the fact that we cannot get on without the proper development of this Department and the proper functioning of this Department we have to think, and to think seriously whether it is after all sufficient to allow this Department being run by a person who has his hands full of other work. The Department has to begin its work seriously with a single-minded devotion to see that the moment is made effective in this country. It is necessary that sufficient changes must be effected in the law regarding co-operative movement, giving to Government ample powers of control for the formation of societies, putting an end to societies whenever needed and so forth. But there must be a person who could give the whole of his time and employ his skill to see that societies are formed and done away with only in appropriate cases. It should not be done in a haphazard way. It is all very easy to say that all departments can be run together. That is not the kind of attitude to be taken in reorganising this Department. The Co-operative Department is a very important one. Agriculture cannot be organised without cheap credit. We see difficulties for granting of agricultural loans. The loans are issued by the Land Revenue Department. That was a very potent cause for the indebtness in the State. They have issued loans without knowing for what purpose it is going to be spent. Whether it was for a remunerative object that the ryots was spending the loan amount or not was never considered. The Co-operative Department and the Co-operative Societies alone cannot do it. The first thing to be noted is, for what purpose the loan is to be spent. The distribution of the money to the ryot population can only be through a Co-operative Society, because, that society alone knows who the individuals are that have borrowed money, and that very intimately. That society alone can guide and direct the people. That society alone can say under what circumstances money has to be given to a ryot and when money should

[Mr. Kottur Kunjukrishna Pillai.]

not be given to a ryot. Cheap credit does not mean indiscriminate credit. I saw many honourable members here and elsewhere condemning the credit activities of the Co-operative Department as if that is a very sinful activity. Credit is a very important matter in the development of agriculture. Even with all the defects, the co-operative societies have done good work in this direction. When we see a movement showing signs of failure it is easy to point the finger of scorn. But if we look at things impartially we can see that Co-operative Department, with all its defects, has done much to help the ryot. A lot of money has been given away by way of credit to the ryots. How many lakhs of rupees have been borrowed by the ryots from Co-operative societies, who would otherwise have gone to the money-lender and thus steeped themselves further down in indebtedness? Had it not been for the existence of the Co-operative societies, the indebtedness of the ryots would have been greater.

Mr. V. S. Arumukhom Pillai: Is the member aware of the high rate of interest that was charged by the Co-operative Societies ?

Mr. Kottoor Kunjukrishna Pillai: I know as much as the honourable member knows. I know that it is not the rates of interest charged by the co-operative societies, that are high, but added to the rate of interest the penalties charged by them that increased the burden. But he who paid in time had a lower rate of interest. It cannot be denied.

President: Please conclude your remarks soon.

Mr. Kottoor Kunjukrishna Pillai: But, all the same, I have to point out that it is a very shallow criticism to say that all credit activities of the department should be stopped. It is a very necessary act, a very helpful act, for a co-operative society to give cheap credit discriminately to the ryot, whenever he wants, and for purposes which are remunerative. No other organisation will be able to do it more efficiently than the Co-operative societies.

Mr. A. Esawara Pillia: Sir, this movement was started some thirty years ago with very best intentions. The authors of this movement assured the people of Travancore that this would act as a panacea for all their economic troubles. At the outset, the people took it enthusiastically and started more than 2000 societies. As time advanced, these mushroom institutions began to show signs of decay and degeneration. Now, the root of this movement has become rotten and the stem is also withering away. The present condition of this movement is very deplorable. This has caused considerable feud in the localities where these institutions

exist. Criminal misappropriation of the society fund and falsefication of accounts are very common in almost all societies. The rural indebtedness also has increased to an appalling extent. The Banking Enquiry Committee reported that that our indebtedness has increased to the extent of 25 lackhs on account of this movement. Ignorance of the principles of co-operation, want of effective propaganda, economic depression want of business acumen, and of business morality on the part of the people are some of the main causes of the deterioration of the movement. A reorganisation of this movement is very imperative, especially, on the eve of a new era of industrialisation of our country. We all know that Travancore is miserably laking in capital and initiative. Organised effort must be made in improving our economic conditions. I do believe that our economic condition can be improved only by means of co-operative efforts. For that purpose, we have to overhaul the whole department and re-organise it on modern lines. The co-operative movement is thriving everywhere else except in Travancore. We have read in papers that in Madras, Behar and in certain other Provinces of India, this movement is making rapid progress.

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi: May I know if the member is aware of the statement that distance lends enchantment to the view?

Mr. A. Easwara Pillai: Certainly not.

Mr. K. K. Kuruvilla: May I know, in which papers has the member read that?

Mr. A. Easwara Pillai: I do not remember the names and numbers of the papers. But my information is that the present ministry in Behar is taking very keen interest in the developmen of the co-operative mevement and I think they have taken steps to improve it.

President: An excellent handbook has been published by Dr. Sayed Ahmed, Minister, in Bihar on this topic.

Mr. A. Easwara Pillai: But the honourable members of this House will unanimously consent that this movement is very effective in its operations in European countries, such as Sweden, Denmark and England. Instead of the copying the modus o working these institutions in foreign countries, we should effect improvements, consistent with our local conditions. For this purpose, we have to conduct effective propaganda work in the country. The sole defect in the movement was that it was imposed on the people without sufficient propaganda. The people are under the impression that these are chitty schemes started by the secretaries of societies. Such impressions should be removed by effective propaganda,

[Mr. A. Eswara Pillai.]

Efficient and well-trained men should be appointed to work up the scheme. In this connection, I cannot agree with the opinion of my honourable friend Mr. Kottoor Kunjukrishna Pillai that credit societies have done considerable good to the rural development. On the other hand, it has been working considerable havoc. Their increase is the main cause of the ruin of this movement. I cannot agree with him in that matter.

The activities of the department should be concentrated to organise non-credit societies, as far as possible, and also by starting welfare societies, collective farming societies. If these societies are effectively and properly worked they will be a real help to the rural population for improving their economic condition.

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi: Sir, I support the Demand and in doing so I want to express my opinion regarding the head-ship of the department. It looks rather inconsistent that this House should take the view, that there should be a separate departmental head for the Co-operative Department when we are unanimously asking the Government to effect economies all round. After all the duties of the head of the Co-operative Department are not very onerous; very much of specialised knowledge is not required either for the head of the Co-operative Department. It is a department in which more or less general education is more required than any deep and intimate scientific knowledge. Nowhere is it said that every department must be under a separate departmental head. The proof of the pudding is in the eating of it. So long as the present Registrar does carry out his functions with ability, what is the necessity of asking for a separate departmental head. This House is well aware that the Registrar is amply served by a band of assistants who have had special training in Co-operation. I really congratulate the present Registrar because he has liquidated many of the Co-operative Societies. One of the fruitful sources of litigation and mischief in our country in the civil and criminal courts is the Co-operative Societies. Being an elected member I do not want to say much on that point. I would have done so but prudence dictates otherwise. Anyway I am glad that several societies have been ended. Certainly the surgeon's knife ought to be used more. From the point of view of co operation, I think the Registrar has done a service. Even one sound socity in a taluk is far better than a dozen bad or defunct societies. There is something like Grasham's law operating in the world of co-operation Bad societies will drive out the good societies. When steps are taken to stop a society all sorts of pressure is brought to bear upon, possibly the non-officials also, not to stop it. There are two

classes of people; people who are benefited by stopping and people who are benefited by the continuance of these societies. Between these two classes, occasions may arise when the non-official members have to come in. Therefore, if not for any other reason, at least for this reason, I congratulate the Co-operative Registrar for ending several societies. I trust that at this time next year when this House meets he will show a better record of closing the societies.

So far as the prestige of the head of the department is concerned, it means much. I do not mean any disparagement to the profession to which I belong nor to any member of the Government benches. There are many school masters, very distinguished products of Universities, who are as good, if not better than many of us. But would they carry the necessary weight or prestiage? Would the people have sufficient respect for them?

Mr. K. Kuruvilla: May I know how much Mr. Gokalai was getting?

Mr. Kochikkal P. Balakrishnan Tampi: He is an exception which proves the rule.

As a matter of fact, without invoking idealism or talking about nobility of certain professions, the fact is there. We pay greater respect for a high grade officer than a low grade officer. It is good that the Government effected considerable economy without at the same time allowing the interest of the department to suffer by abolishing one of the first grade offices in the State.

Whatever may be the fears of my esteemed friend Mr. Kottoor Kunjukrishna Pillai I know that to leave any scheme of local reconstruction to itself is doomed to failure. Therefore the help of this department is getting from the present head is something which cannot be neglected. I would certainly appeal to this House to continue the present arrangement keeping at the same time under the present head a number of trained men in co-operation because in certain matters when we do not know the exact requirments we will have to follow the pattern. We talk much of co operative credits and co-operative non-credit societies. These societies bring in lot of troubles and quarrels which eventually go to the Registrar's decision and then the fortunes are tried in courts of law. But I think by the careful administrations of the present Registrar things will improve.

Mr. Thomas Chandy Mukkadan: ഈ ഡിമാൻറിനെ ഞാൻ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു. ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൻെറ ഭരണവിഷയത്തിലുള്ള ദൂഷ്യംകൊണ്ടല്ല പ്രധാനമായി ഇതു അധഃപതിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതു്. അതിൻെറ രൂപീകരണത്തിൽത്തന്നെ സാരമായ ന്യൂനത സംഭവിച്ചി

[Mr. Thomas Chandy Mukkadan.]

ട്ടുണ്ടു്. ഏതെങ്കിലും ഒരു പ്രസ്ഥാനം ആരംഭിക്കുമ്പോൾ ജാതീയമായ മനഃസ്ഥിതിയോടും വർഗ്ഗീയവിദ്വേഷത്തോടുംകൂടി അതിനെ പുലർത്തിക്കൊണ്ടുപോകുക എന്നുള്ള ഒരു പതിവു ഇതിനുമുൻപും ഇവിടെ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നു. പരസ്പരസഹായസംഘങ്ങൾ സ്ഥാപിക്കുന്നതിനായി നിയോഗിക്കപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്ന ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ ജനങ്ങളുടെ മദ്ധ്യത്തിൽചെന്നു ഇതിന്റെ മൂലതത്വമെന്താണെന്നും ആദർശങ്ങളെന്താണെന്നും അവരെ പറഞ്ഞുമനസിലാക്കുന്നതിനുപകരം ജാതീയമായ മനഃസ്ഥിതിയോടുകൂടി പ്രസംഗിക്കുകയും അതിലേക്കുവേണ്ടിമാത്രം ഈ പ്രസ്ഥാനവുമായി സഹകരിക്കണമെന്നു ആവശ്യപ്പെടുകയും അതിനുള്ള ഒരഭിരുചി പ്രദർശിപ്പിക്കയും ചെയ്യുകയല്ലാതെ യഥാർത്ഥമായ സഹകരണചിന്തയോടും ഉൽകർഷേച്ഛയോടുംകൂടി ഇതിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടുന്നതിനു സാമാന്യജനങ്ങളെ ആദ്യകാലങ്ങളിൽ പ്രേരിപ്പിക്കയുണ്ടായിട്ടില്ല. ഒരു മോട്ടാർകാർ എത്രതന്നെ വിശിഷ്ടമാണെങ്കിലും അതിലെ ഡ്രൈവർ എത്രതന്നെ സമർത്ഥനായിരുന്നാലും അതു വെള്ളത്തിലിട്ടാൽ ഓടുകയില്ല. അതുപോലെ പരസ്പരസഹായസംഘത്തിന്റെ തത്വത്തേയൊ ആദർശത്തേയോ പററി യാതൊന്നും അറിയാത്ത ആളുകളാൽ രൂപവൽകരിക്കപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്ന ഈ പ്രസ്ഥാനം നാശോന്മുഖമായി പോകുന്നുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അത്ഭുതപ്പെടുവാനില്ല. ജനസാമാന്യം സഹകരണവാഞ്ഛയോടുകൂടിയിരിക്കുന്ന ഈ സന്ദർഭത്തിൽ ഈ പ്രസ്ഥാനത്തിന്റെ ശരിയായ തത്വമനുസരിച്ചു അതിനെ ഘടിപ്പിച്ചാൽ അഭിവൃദ്ധിപ്പെടുകതന്നെചെയ്യും. സാമ്പത്തികമായി വിഷമിക്കുന്ന ഈ സന്ദർഭത്തിൽ, ഒററയൊററയായി നിന്നു് പ്രവർത്തനങ്ങൾ നടത്തുവാൻ വളരെ വൈഷമ്യമുണ്ടെന്നു ജനങ്ങൾക്കുതന്നെ ബോദ്ധ്യം വന്നിട്ടുള്ള ഈ സന്ദർഭത്തിൽ, ഇതിന്റെ ആദർശങ്ങളെപ്പററി പറഞ്ഞാൽ അവരിൽ വലിയ ഫലമുണ്ടാകുമെന്നു എനിക്കഭിപ്രായമുണ്ടു്. മെസ്സേഴ്സ് കോട്ടൂർ കുഞ്ഞുകൃഷ്ണപിള്ളയും ആറുമുഖംപിള്ളയും പ്രസ്താവിച്ചതുപോലെ സാമ്പത്തികമായ അഭിവൃദ്ധിക്കു ഈ സംഘങ്ങൾ വളരെയധികം ഉപകരിക്കും. ഓരോസ്ഥലത്തുമുള്ള ആളുകളെ അവരുടെ തൊഴിലനുസരിച്ചു വിഭാഗപ്പെടുത്തി അതാതു തൊഴിലിനേയും പ്രോത്സാഹിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിലേക്കായി പ്രത്യേകസംഘങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതു കൂടുതൽ അഭിവൃദ്ധികരമായിരിക്കും എന്നു എനിക്കു തോന്നുന്നു. കുട്ടനാടൻ പ്രദേശങ്ങളെപ്പററിപറഞ്ഞാൽ, ഈ വിഷയത്തിൽ വളരെ പരിഷ്കാരങ്ങൾ ചെയ്യേണ്ടതായിട്ടുണ്ടു്. അവിടെയുള്ള സാധുക്കൾ പ്രത്യേകം പ്രത്യേകം തൊഴിലുകൾ ചെയ്യുന്നതായിട്ടാണു് കാണുന്നതു്. കക്കാവാരുന്നവർ ഒരു സം

ഘം, മത്സ്യംപിടിക്കുന്നവർ മറ്റൊരുസംഘം, ഇങ്ങിനെ വിവിധതരം തൊഴിൽചെയ്യുന്നവർക്കുവേണ്ടി പ്രത്യേകം സംഘങ്ങളേർപ്പെടുത്തുന്നപക്ഷം അതു ഗവമ്മെൻറിനും ഈ സംഘങ്ങൾക്കും വളരെ ഉപയോഗപ്രദമായിരിക്കും. ഗവമ്മെൻറു ഈ സംഘങ്ങൾക്കുമാത്രം ലൈസൻസുകൊടുക്കുവാൻ തയ്യാറായാൽ കാര്യക്ഷമവും ശക്തിമത്തും ആയ പ്രവൎത്തനങ്ങൾ ഈ സംഘങ്ങൾ മുഖേന നടത്തുവാൻ സാധിക്കും. ഗവമ്മെൻറിനു കൂടുതൽ ആദായമുണ്ടാകുകയുംചെയ്യും. ഇങ്ങിനെ കാർഷികവൃത്തിക്കും പ്രത്യേകം സംഘങ്ങളുണ്ടാക്കണം. ഇവയെല്ലാംകൂടി ഫെടിപ്പിച്ചു ഒരു യൂണിയൻ ഉണ്ടാക്കണമെന്നുള്ള കാര്യംകൂടി ഞാൻ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൻെറ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരുന്നു.

ഒരുകാര്യംകൂടി എനിക്കു പറയുവാനുണ്ട്. ഈ ശ്രമങ്ങളെല്ലാം കാർഷികവൃത്തിയെ ആശ്രയിച്ചാണ് നടത്തുന്നതെങ്കിൽ അതിനെ സംബന്ധിക്കുന്ന ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൻെറ അദ്ധ്യക്ഷൻതന്നെ ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൻെറയും അദ്ധ്യക്ഷനാകുന്നതു നല്ലതാണെന്നു എനിക്കു തോന്നുന്നു. കോഓപ്പറേറ്റീവ് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൻെറ ഇന്നത്തെ അദ്ധ്യക്ഷന് ഈ ജോലികൂടി നടത്തിക്കൊണ്ടുപോകുവാൻ സാധിക്കുകയില്ല. കൃഷിഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു അദ്ധ്യക്ഷനാകട്ടെ വളരെ ജോലിക്കുറവുള്ള ഒരാളാണ്. ഇന്നത്തെനിലയിൽ വളരെ ജോലിക്കുറവുള്ള ഒരു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറാണതു്. അദ്ദേഹത്തിനു മതിയായ ജോലിയില്ലെന്ന് അദ്ദേഹംതന്നെ പരാതിപ്പെട്ടുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നു. നാട്ടിലെ ജനങ്ങളുടെ യഥാൎത്ഥ സ്ഥിതിഗതികളെപ്പററി പലസ്ഥലത്തും നടന്നുമനസ്സിലാക്കുവാൻ അദ്ദേഹത്തിനു കൂടുതൽ സൌകര്യം ഉണ്ട്. അതുകൊണ്ടു കൃഷി ഡയറക്ടരുടെകീഴിൽ ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൻെറ ഭരണം വിട്ടുകൊടുക്കുന്നതാണു നല്ലതു്. വേണമെങ്കിൽ, ഫിഷറി ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൻെറ ഭരണത്തിന് ഒരു ഫിഷറിസൂപ്രണ്ട് ഉള്ളതുപോലെ ഇപ്പോഴുള്ള അസിസ്റ്റൻറു രജിസ്ട്രാറന്മാരിൽ ഒരാളെ കോഓപ്പറേറ്റീവുസൂപ്രണ്ടാക്കി നിയമിച്ചു കൃഷിഡയറക്ടരുടെ ഭരണത്തിലാക്കുന്നതു് കാര്യക്ഷമതക്കു വളരെ ഉപകരിക്കുന്നതാണെന്നാണു എൻെറ അഭിപ്രായം.

Mr. N. Krishna Aiyar: This department admittedly requires resuscitation and renovation. One of the Assistant Co-operative Registrars recently asked me whether it will be possible to link the working of the societies with the Credit Bank. He pointed out to me how the central Co-operative Bank is not functioning properly. Possibly it does not function in the way in which it ought to function. Loans granted are not collected and further loans are not granted. Whatever amounts the moffusil banks

[Mr. N. Krishna Aiyar.

collect, they are afraid of investing in the Central Bank since they are unable to get it back when they want it. In fact, there is a suggestion that if the Credit Bank could help the credit facilities of the Co-operative societies outside, then it will be a great thing. It is a matter which should be considered by the Credit Bank and the Government. Another officer of Department, I mean the Inspector of Co-operative Societies, who was in charge of the marketing Depot at Alleppey, also pointed out to me how considerable difficulty was being experienced by them in giving advances to those people who are willing to entrust all their produce for sale with the marketing depot. All those people who place their goods in the depot require small advances and unless a small advance is given, it will be quite difficult for them to carry on. It is a matter for the head of the Department to consider. Either the Central Co-operative Bank has to be reconstituted and improved so as to function properly or the Credit Bank may be asked to consider the possibility of extending its scope. The Registrar of Co-operative Societies may however, be asked to submit definite proposals on this matter.

Mr. V. Sankara Menon: Sir, most of the points which I wished to urge have been already spoken to by my honorable friend Mr. Balakrishnan Tampi. I have only very little to add to that. I may at the outset say that I am for tackling this Department not only with the Agricultural Department but also with the Industrial Department. So that all these departments may then be under the control of one development Commissioner as I have already stated in connection with the general discussion of the Budget. The present method is to make the system perfect by removing all tottering elements, and for this purpose the present arrangement is quite sufficient.

Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao: Sir, the life of the co-operative movement in the State from its inception up to the present day has been fully discussed by my honourable friends. It is not for me to enter into the details of its growth till now but I may say that the co-operative movement was pushed I belive, before the people before they had understood the advantages of the movement. I need not reiterate on the fact that too many credit societies had been rashly introduced into the several paats of the State. I need not reiterate on the fact that there were many communal societies out of which about 493 exist still There is one thing which this honourable House should understand and that is the responsibility of Government and the people in the matter of this Co-operative Department. The co-operative movement should emanate from the

people, its advance depends on the people. It is an accepted theory that the Government could do only propaganda work, guide and supervise the societies and have some general contol over them. Government should not and will not take up the internal administration of any society. That is the accepted principle throughout the world. The whole movement depends upon the character of the people and the character of the managing director whom people elect for each society. If they are of sound character and principle, the societies are bound to succeed and if the societies have fallen low, I am sure the action of the managing bodies should be responsible for it to a very large extent.

I took charge of this department about 10 months back. I found out the existing defects in the working of the societies. My aim was to cancel such of the credit societies as have bacome defunct or have not been functioning for two years. I am also trying to do propaganda work thoughout the State and made the people start new societies on non-credit basis, as far as possible.

As for my being in charge of this department, I have been here because Government have posted me here. The Government have made this arrangement as an experimental measure and there are about 3 months more for Government, either to take it from me or pursue any policy that they like. Whether I am in charge of this department or not I should be very glad to see that cultivation, production and selling of rice is done by co-operative societies. Similarly, every product of industry from its commencement to the last stage should be done by the co-operative societies. It is earnestly wished that the members of this honourable House will encourage in their respective constituencies this programme, as far as possible. More than this I do not wish to say.

The question that Government be granted a sum of Rs. 1,0-,144 under Demand No. XVII—Co-operative Department was put to vote and carried.

DEMAND NO. XVIII—UPLIFT OF BACKWARD COMMUNITIES.

Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan : Sir, I beg to move for a sum of Rs. 36,029 under Demand No. XVIII—Uplift of Backward Communities.

President : There are three honourable members to speak and eight minutes on the whole. Each member will therefore adjust the time accordingly.

Mr. Thomas Chandy Mukkadan : ഈ ഗ്രാൻറിനെ ഞാൻ പിൻതാങ്ങുന്നു. ഇതിനെക്കുറിച്ചു എനിക്കു വളരെയധികം പറയുവാനുണ്ടെങ്കിലും സമയച്ചുരുക്കംകൊണ്ട് ഞാൻ അതിനു മുതിരുന്നില്ല.

President: I have absolutely no objection to giving the honourable member eight minutes if the other honourable members would agree to it.

Mr. Thomas Chandy Mukkadan : ഗവമ്മെൻറിൽ നിന്നും സാധുജനങ്ങളുടെ ഉന്നമനത്തിനുവേണ്ടി ചെയ്യുന്ന പരിശ്രമങ്ങളിൽ ഞാൻ സന്തോഷിക്കയും ഗവമ്മെൻറിനെ അനുമോദിക്കയും ചെയ്യുന്നു. മററുള്ള സ്ഥലങ്ങളേക്കാറ്റം കുട്ടനാട്ടിലാണു ഈവിധപ്രവൃത്തികൾ കൂടുതലായി ചെയ്യേണ്ടതു. അവിടെ പുറക്കാട്ടു കരയിൽ കർഷകരുടെ ആശ്രയത്തിൽ കഴിഞ്ഞുകൂടുന്ന വേലക്കാർക്കു ഒരു കാളനി ഏർപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനു ഉദ്ദേശിക്കുന്നുണ്ടെന്നുള്ളതു വാസ്തവംതന്നെ. എന്നാൽ അനവധി കൂലിവേലക്കാർ അവിടെ താമസിക്കുന്നതിനു നിവൃത്തിയില്ലാതെയും മററും വിഷമിക്കുന്നു. നാലുവശവും വെള്ളത്താൽ ചുററപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്ന കുട്ടനാട്ടിൽ ഇനിമേൽ ഒരിഞ്ചുസ്ഥലംപോലും താമസയോഗ്യമായി എടുക്കുവാൻ നിവൃത്തി ഇല്ലെന്നു ആലോചിക്കുമ്പോൾ ഈ സാധുജനങ്ങൾ അവിടെ എത്രമാത്രം കഷ്ടപ്പെടുന്നുണ്ടെന്നുള്ളതു് നല്ലവണ്ണം വെളിപ്പെടുന്നതാണു്. ഗവമ്മെൻറു ഇങ്ങിനെയുള്ളവരെ താമസിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിലേക്കായി ഓരോ കരയിലും പ്രത്യേകം പ്രത്യേകം ൨൫ വീടുകൾവീതം വയ്ക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള സ്ഥലം സൗജന്യമായി ഉണ്ടാക്കിക്കൊടുത്താൽ അവരുടെ ചെലവിലൊ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ, അവരെ സഹായിക്കുവാനും മററും എപ്പോഴും തയ്യാറായിരിക്കുന്ന അവരുടെ യജമാനന്മാരുടെ ചെലവിലൊ വീടുകൾ വച്ചുകൊള്ളും. ഗവമ്മെൻറു ഈ കാര്യത്തിൽ വേണ്ടവണ്ണം ശ്രദ്ധിക്കണമെന്നപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നു.

Mr. V S. Arumugham Pillai : What are the communities coming up under backward communities ?

Mr. Thomas Chandy Mukkadan : ഗവമ്മെൻറു ഉദ്ദേശിക്കുന്നതുതന്നെയാണു് ഞാനും ഉദ്ദേശിക്കുന്നതു്.

Mr. T. K. Kittan : സർ, ഈ രാജ്യത്തു പിന്നോക്കസമുദായത്തിലുള്ളവരായി ഏകദേശം പത്തുലക്ഷം ജനങ്ങളോളമുണ്ടു. അവരെ സംരക്ഷിക്കാൻ ൩൫,൦൦൦ രൂപമാത്രമാണു് ഇപ്പോൾ അനുവദിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതു്. അതിൽ ൨൦൦൦ രൂപ ശമ്പളത്തിനുപോയാൽ ബാക്കി ൧൫,൦൦൦ രൂപയെ ഉള്ളു. രണ്ടു മന്നിട്ടുകൊണ്ടു ഒരു കാര്യവും പറയാൻ സാധിക്കയില്ല. അതിനാൽ ഒന്നും പറയാതെ ഈ ഡിമാൻറിനെ ഞാൻ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു.

Mr. M. K. Ananthasiva Aiyar: I support the demand. I do not understand how this Department comes within the purview of the University. It would be much better if it hand been handed over to the Revenue Department rather than to keep it under the University. Another thing that I have to say is, that we have got about 7 colonies distributed throughout the State. In many of these colonies the people have no work to do. They are situated in such places where they could not find work for the inmates of the colonies So far as the present colonies are concerned, I would urge upon the Government to ask the Public Works Department to give these people work. There is some communal feeling existing in some places where these colonies are situated. Supposing the backward communities are Hindus and the colony is situated in a Christian centre the Christian population would not give work to them. In the selection of sites for the colonies this fact should be borne in mind.

Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan: Sir, I have noted Mr. Thomas Chandy Mukhadan's suggestion regarding the granting of free house sites to the members of the backward communities in the Kuttanad area. It is one of the recognised items in the programme of work for the uplift of the backward communities that free house sites should wherever possible be granted to them. So long as the agricultural labourer comes under the protection of this Department over which I exercise supervision, I anticipate no difficulties in the matter of distributing free house sites to the members of that class.

Mr. T Krishna Pillai: May I know how long will it take for the complete elimination of these backward communities?

Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan: The problem is one of the gretest magnitude and complexity and importance, much more important than the problem of responsible government. It is not possible to fix the date for its complete solution.

Mr. M. Govindan (*Nominated*): May I know how the amount alloted for this Department has gone down from Rs. 40,000 to Rs. 35,000?

Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan: It was explained Sir, in another place the other day. As I said then, the Government are extremely sympathetic and considerate in this matter and if I should find that the grant for 1115 was insufficient, I feel sure I can come to this House with a supplementary demand. No doubt, this question of granting free house sites will be considered by the Advisory Committee of which the Land Revenue Commissioner is a member. I am very grateful to Mr Kittan for bringing to the notice of this House that the grant for this Department is too small.

With regard to Mr. Ananthasiva Aiyar's observations I may say, firstly, that the fact that this Department is attached to the University is an accident. This Department cannot be attached to

[Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan.]

any particular department as its activities relate to or impinge upon several other departments. That is why we have got an Advisory Board with the Land Revenue Commissioner, the Director of Agriculture the Director of Industries, and the Registrar of Co-operative Societies as members.

Mr. K. K. Kuruvilla: May I know how many times the Advisory Board has met?

Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan: It met twice during the course of the last two years.

President: Order, order. The time having elapsed for the grant, I have to put the motion to the vote of the House.

The question that a sum of Rs. 36,029 be granted under Demand XVIII—Uplift of Backward Communities was put to vote and carried.

As the time elapsed the following Demands were put to the vote of the House and carried:

Demand XIX Ayurveda Rs. 83,728.

Demand XX Forests 8,75,595.

Demand XXI Registration Rs. 3,24,970.

Demand XXII Stamps Rs. 88,368.

Demand XXIII Currency and Mint Rs. 6,219.

Demand XXIV Ports Rs. 27,764.

Demand XXV Jails Rs. 1,17,874.

Demand XXVI State Charities Rs. 9,541.

Demand XXVII Stationery and Printing Rs. 2,49,836.

Demand XXVIII Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments Rs. 91,110.

Demand XXIX Miscellaneous Charges Rs. 1,47,676.

Demand XXX Anchal Department Rs. 3,83,882.

Demand XXXI Capital Expenditure not charged to Revenue—Railways Rs. 36,580.

Demand XXXII Loans—Agricultural Loans Rs. 50,000.

Demand XXXIII Loans—Industrial Loans Rs. 10,000.

Demand XXXIV Loans—Other Loans and Advances Rs. 65,000.

Demand XXXV Loan to the Port Conservancy Board, Cochin, for Harbour Works etc. Rs. 2,00,000.

Demand XXXVI Debt Head—Advances Rs. 86,500.

Demand XXXVII Debt Head—Coinage Account Rs. 1,55,000.

President: The House will adjourn after finishing the elections which will take place presently, and meet again at 11 O' clock to-morrow.

The House adjourned at 5 P. M.

A. GUNAMONY,
Secretary, Sri Chitra State Council.

PROCEEDINGS

of

THE TRAVANCORE SRI CHITRA STATE COUNCIL.

(OFFICIAL REPORT.)

SECOND COUNCIL.

Volume XIV—Number 7.

FIFTH SESSION,
1939/1114.

Saturday, the 12th August 1939/27th Karkatakam 1114.

The Sri Chitra State Council met in the Legislative Chamber, at 11 of the clock with Sachivottama Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, K. C. I. E, Dewan-President, in the chair.

MEMBERS SWORN.

The following members took the oath and signed the rolls:—

1. Mr. A. Gopala Menon (*Director of Public Instruction.*)
2. Mr. M. P. Joseph (*Excise Commissioner.*)
3. Vaidyasastrakusala Dr. (Mrs.) Poonen Lukose (*Surgeon-General.*)

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Destitute beggars in the Trivandrum Town.

80. **Mr. T. Krishna Pillai** (*Kalkulam and Vilavancode* cum *Neyyattinkara*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the number of destitute beggars in the Trivandrum town; and

(*b*) where these beggars cook their food and sleep?

Mr. M. K. Nilakanta Aiyar (*Chief Secretary to Government*): (*a*) 237 as per the Census of 1112 conducted by the Municipality.

(*b*) A few of them reside at Chengal Choola, where they cook their food and sleep. Others manage to cook on the road-sides in various parts of the town and sleep in open available varandahs of buildings, as they have no permanent residence.

Mr. T. Krishna Pillai: May I know whether Government are aware that a large number of these beggars are suffering from contagious diseases and that their sleeping in the verandhas of public buildings is not highly dangerous to public health ?

Mr. M. K. Nilakanta Aiyar: Government are aware.

Mr. T. Krishna Pillai: May I know whether there is any proposal on the part of the Government to give a suitable habitation for these beggars ?

Mr. M. K Nilakanta Aiyar: There is.

Sahib Bahadur T. Mahomed Ismail (*Nominated*): May I know whether any steps are being taken to seggregate these beggars ?

Mr. M. K. Nilakanta Aiyar: Yes.

Sahib Bahadur T. Mahomed Ismail: May I know what those steps are ?

Mr. M. K. Nilakanta Aiyar: The question of a commodious isolation hospital is engaging the attention of the Government.

Sahib Bahadur T. Mahomed Ismail: Is it intented to house these people ?

Mr. M. K. Nilakanta Aiyar: Yes.

Sahib Bahadur T. Mahomed Ismail: May I know whether any estimate has been prepared regarding this ?

Mr. M. K. Nilakanta Aiyar: An estimate has been called for.

Sri Nilakanta Vilasom Vaidyasala at Mannanthalai.

81. * **Mr. T. Krishna Pillai**: With reference to the Sri Nilakanta Vilasom Vaidyasala at Mannanthalai, Trivandrum, will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether they have received petitions from Balakrishna Panikkar, the vaidyan of the dispensary praying for grant-in-aid to his vaidyasala ; if so, how many and the action taken thereon ;

(*b*) whether there was a grant-in-aid vaidyasala at Mannanthalai at any time in the past ;

(*c*) whether the inhabitants of the pakuthies of Karakulam, Chettivilakam, Oolloor and Ooliathra, memorialised Government for awarding grant-in-aid to this vaidyasala ;

(*d*) whether the Ayurveda Director recognising the indispensability of a vaidyasala in this locality included this place in the selected localities published in the Government Gazette of 26-2-1106 and later on in 1113, recommended to Government that grant-in-aid may be given to this vaidyasala ;

(*e*) whether the President of the Kerala Hindu Mission recommended to Government on 3-3-1113 and 4-8-1114 to award grant-in-aid to this vaidyasala;

(*f*) whether a deputation led by some of the members of the Legislature waited on the Chief Secretary to Government and urged the Government to sanction grant-in-aid to this deserving institution; and

(*g*) whether Government observe any principle in the matter of giving grant-in-aid to vaidyasalas; and if so, what?

Mr. P. Paramesvaran Pillai (*Secretary to Government*): (*a*) Yes; two petitions were received and they were forwarded to the Honorary Director of Ayurveda.

(*b*) No.

(*c*) Yes.

(*d*) No list was published on 26-2-1106. The recommendations made by departmental heads to Government are confidential.

(*e*) and (*f*) No.

(*g*) Yes. Grants are awarded generally to recognised vaidyasalas according to the needs of the locality and their usefulness and in consideration of the qualifications, standing, experience, efficiency and general repute of the Vaidyans concerned.

Mr. T. Krishna Pillai: Sir, may I know, with reference to answer to part (e) and (f), whether Government would be satisfied if a written statement is produced to the effect that the President of the Kerala Hindu Mission had recommended to the Government the sanctioning of the grant and that a deputation of some members of the Legislature also waited on the Government? Government have denied that these people have approached them.

Mr. P. Paramesvaran Pillai: Sir, so far as the information goes, no petition has been received by Government from the President of the Kerala Hindu Mission.

Mr. T. Krishna Pillai: Sir, May I know whether an affidavit from these personalities to the effect that they have approached Government would be sufficient to prove that a petition has been received?

President: How is that?

Mr. P. Paramesvaran Pillai: Sir, it is asked whether the President of the Kerala Hindu Mission had not sent a petition urging the need for giving grant-in-aid to this Vaidyasala and whether a deputation of members of the Legislature did not wait on the Chief Secretary. The answer is 'No'. The Honourable member says that he will produce an affidavit to show that such a petition has been sent to the Government.

Mr. T. Krishna Pillai: Sir, the President of the Kerala Hindu Mission himself went to the hospital and he actually sent a petition to the Government. How is it denied then ?

President : I suppose that there are certain appartenances in the Secretariat for filing letters, petitions and other documents received. Normally, every paper received in the Secretariat comes in its perambulations up to the Chief Secretary and in most cases up to the Dewan. The Secretary in charge says that he has not got the petition. What is the honourable member's suggestion ? If by any chance it is lost, another petition may be sent and that will be considered.

Mr. Kottoor Kunjukrishna Pillai (*Quilon* cum *Kunnathur*) : Sir, May I know from the Secretary whether it is a petition or a recommendation that the President of the Hindu Mission sent ?

Mr. P. Paramesvaran Pillai: Government have seen neither a petition nor any recommendation.

Mr. Kottoor Kunjukrishna Pillai: May I know whether it is a verbal recommendation ?

President : What has the President of the Kerala Hindu Mission got to do with the Vaidyasala at Mannanthalai, Trivandrum. What is the point ? I do not see.

Mr. P. Paramesvaran Pillai : Sir, petitions are received from hundreds of people urging the need for giving grants-in-aid to particular Vaidyasalas. Such petitions... ... ...

President: Is the honourable member who is now on his legs quite sure that no such petition has been received ?

Mr. P. Paramesvaran Pillai : Yes, Sir.

President : Very well.

Tanks in Vilavancode Taluk.

82. *** Sahib Bahadur M. Sultan Muhiadheen** (*Trivandrum and Nedumangad* cum *Chirayinkil*) : Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a list of irrigation tanks improved during the current year in Vilavankod taluk ?

Mr. S. Sesha Aiyar (*Deputy Chief Engineer*) : The required list is laid on the table.

Chimney at the Government Ceramic Factory at Kundara.

83. *** Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar** (*Parur, Kunnatnad and Muvattupuzha* cum *Devicolam*) : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) whether it is a fact that there are cracks in the chimney put up at the Government Ceramic Factory at Kundara ; if so, who was in charge of the construction of the chimney ;

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* *Vide* Appendix I page 492.

(*b*) whether any design was invited for the construction of that chimney ; if so did anybody supply any design ;

(*c*) how long is it since the chimney was constructed ; and

(*d*) what was the total cost of constructing the same ?

Mr. S. Sesha Aiyar : (*a*) Yes. The masonry work of the chimney except the fire brick lining was done at first by the P. W. D. under the supervision of the Sub-Division Officer, Quilon and Section Officer, Ceramic Special Section and subsequently by the Ceramic Expert.

(*b*) No.

(*c*) Nearly seven months.

(*d*) Rs. 11,344.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar : Sir, with reference to part (a), may I know how these cracks occured ?

Mr. S. Sesha Aiyar : This happened because of the excessive heat.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar : May I know whether the cracks have been repaired ?

Mr. S. Sesha Aiyar : Yes.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar : May I know the cost of repairing ?

Mr. S. Sesha Aiyar It is about Rs. 1,500.

Cocoanut Deputation.

84. ***Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar**: (1) Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the total amounts given if any to the cocoanut deputations in the years 1112 and 1113 by the Government ?

(2) Will they be pleased to state whether the deputationists are bound to submit accounts for the amounts received and spent, if so, whether any accounts were submitted by the deputationists of the expenses incurred by them ?

Mr. M. Govinda Pillai (*Financial Secretary to Government*) : (1) 1112—Nil.

1113—Rs 3,676-1-9.

(2) The amount comprises a lump sum grant of B. Rs. 2,000 (S. Rs. 2,035-20-0) for the travelling expenses of the two non-official members and the travelling allowance of Rs. 1,640-9-9 to the official member admissible under the rules of the Travancore Service Regulations.

Grazing grounds.

85. ***Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar** : Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing :

(*a*) the various places in the State where there are grazing grounds set apart by the Government ; and

(*b*) the area of each of the grazing grounds ?

Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income-Tax Commissioner*): (*a*) and (*b*) A *statement furnishing the information is laid on the table.

Kayankulam-Muttom Road.

86. ***Mr. K. M. Kesavan** (*Karunagapally, Kartikapalli and Ambalapuzha* cum *Shertallai*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether there is a road from Kayankulam to Muttom;

(*b*) whether it is being encroached upon in many places by the owners of adjoining properties;

(*c*) whether the wooden bridge on it at Pathiyoor to the west of the Pathiyoor temple fell into ruins several years ago;

(*d*) whether there is the need of a bridge there at present;

(*e*) whether there is a canal running across this road near the temple at Evoor;

(*f*) whether the absence of a bridge here makes the road useless, in the rains, even for pedestrians; and

(*g*) whether the road if broadened and repaired will be of immense benefit to the ryots of the locality?

Mr. S. Sesha Aiyar: (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Yes. Steps bave been taken to remove the encroachments wherever they exist.

(*c*) Yes. No trace of it exists now.

(*d*) Yes.

(*e*) Yes.

(*f*) Yes.

(*g*) The road, if improved, will be of use to the inhabitants

Mr. K. M. Kesavan: Sir, In respect of part (*c*), may I know what the honourable member means by saying that no trace of it exists. Is it implied that there is no necessity of a bridge being built there?

Mr. S. Sesha Aiyar: It does not mean that there is necessity for a bridge.

Grants to Libraries and Reading Rooms.

87. ***Mr. K. M. Kesavan**: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the maximum annual grant now awarded to Libraries and Reading Rooms;

(*b*) whether grant is awarded in quarterly instalments;

(*c*) how the relative merit of each library is ascertained;

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* *Vide* Appendix II Page 493.

(*d*) who it is that inspects the Libraries and Reading Rooms;

(*e*) how many times in a year that officer visits each of these institutions :

(*f*) whether the Inspecting Officers have any special qualification for the work ;

(*g*) whether they will consider the feasibility of appointing a special officer for the supervision and inspection of the Libraries and Reading Rooms of the State ; and

(*h*) whether the G. O. of the 27th March 1928 with regard to libraries is still in force ?

Mr. A. Gopala Menon (*Director of Public Instruction*) :

(*a*) Rs. 200.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) On the basis of the report of the Inspecting Officers.

(*d*) The Division Inspector or Assistant Inspecting Officer.

(*e*) If the institution applies for grant in a year it will be visited for that purpose during that year. Otherwise visits will be made by Inspecting officers as often as convenient.

(*f*) The Inspecting Officers have the necessary qualifications for the work entrusted to them.

(*g*) It is not deemed necessary.

(*h*) Yes ; with slight changes.

Mr. K. M. Kesavan : Sir, with reference to answer to part (*e*) may I point out that this is not the custom and that the answer is not quite correct.

Mr. A. Gopala Menon : This answer represents what is actually taking place in the Department?

Mr. K. M. Kesavan: Is the member aware that unless an application is made for grant-in-aid, such libraries are not visited by any officer ?

Mr. A. Gopala Menon: That is why I said that if there is an application the institution will be visited and inspected by the officer concerned.

Mr. K. M. Kesavan : Is the honourable member aware that it is made an almost compulsory affair that if a library has grant-in-aid, it has to renew its application every year?

Mr. A. Gopala Menon : Quite so. The practice is to inspect a library once at least every year.

Mr. K. M. Kesavan : In respect of part (*h*) may I know what are the changes that have been brought about in the G. O.?

Mr. A. Gopala Menon : The main change is that the inspection of these libraries has been handed over to Assistant Inspecting officers.

Hospital at Haripad.

88. ***Mr. K. M. Kesavan** : Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether the dispensary at Haripad is housed in a rented building;

(*b*) if so, what its annual rent is;

(*c*) whether the Government have acquired a site at Haripad for the construction of a hospital there;

(*d*) if so, when it was acquired;

(*e*) what amount was spent for the acquisition of the site;

(*f*) whether the Government get any income from the site; and

(*g*) when the Government intend to build the proposed hospital or dispensary at Haripad?

Vaidyasastrakusala Mrs. M. Poonen Lukose (*Surgeon General*): (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Rs. 300.

(*c*) Yes.

(*d*) In the year 1095.

(*e*) Rs. 18,560-14-0.

(*f*) Yes, the Kuthakapattom lease amount for the current year 1114 is Rs. 171-16-0.

(*g*) When funds become available.

Mr. K. M. Kesavan: In respect of answer to part (*g*), may I ask the honourable member concerned whether it was not a foolish policy to spend such a large sum of money on the acquisition of the site without finding funds to build the hospital?

Vaidyasastrakusala Mrs. M. Poonen Lukose: That is a matter of opinion. The site was acquired many years ago.

Cemetery attached to the Roman Catholic Church at Poovar.

89. ***Mr. James Fletcher** (*Kalculam and Vilavankod cum Neyyattinkara*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether the Government have prohibited the burial of dead bodies in the cemetery attached to the Roman Catholic Church at Poovar;

(*b*) the number of Roman Catholics living in Poovar;

(*c*) how long the cemetery was used as a burial ground by the Roman Catholics;

(*d*) have the Government given the Roman Catholics any other land to be used as a cemetery in lieu of the old one; and

(*e*) how long are the Roman Catholics of Poovar without a cemetery for the burial of their dead?

Mr. M. K. Nilakanta Aiyar: (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) 1,700.

(*c*) Nearly 200 years.

(*d*) No. Land acquisition proceedings are in progress for a suitable site for the cemetery.

(*e*) From 19th Makarom 1114. But they are burying their dead in the cemeteries attached to the neighbouring churches.

Mr. James Fletcher: With reference to answer to part (*e*), may I know whether there are neighbouring churches and what their distances from the Poovar Roman Catholic Church are?

Mr. M. K. Nilakanta Aiyar: Information is not available, Sir.

Mr. James Fletcher: May I know whether the honourable member thinks that the cemetery is an urgent necessity and whether it will be available in a short time?

Mr. M. K. Nilakanta Aiyar: Yes.

Police Inspector Mr. P. Vaidyanatha Aiyar.

90. ***Sahib Bahadur M. Sultan Muhiadheen**: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether the services of one Mr. P. Vaidyanatha Aiyar, ex-Inspector of Police, have been dispensed with before 1110;

(*b*) if so, the reasons for the same;

(*c*) whether he was re-entertained in service:

(*d*) if so whether his services have been dispensed with since 1111 also; and

(*e*) if so, the reasons for the same?

Khan Bahadur G. Saiyid Abdul Karim Sahib Suhrawardy (*Inspector General of Police*): (*a*) His probation period was terminated.

(*b*) For certain irregularities.

(*c*) Yes.

(*d*) Yes.

(*e*) He was found unfit for the Police Department.

Improvement of road from Nagercoil to Trivandrum.

91. ***Mr. James Fletcher**: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether the work for the improvement of Nagercoil-Trivandrum road is given on contract.

(*b*) whether the improvement of the road includes the work of straightening the Nagercoil-Thuckalai section of the road;

(*c*) the length of the road from Nagercoil to Thuckalai as it now exists and as it will be if the road is straightened up; and

[Mr. James Fletcher.]

(*d*) whether there will be broadening of the road at the bends?

Mr. S. Sesha Aiyar: (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) The existing length of the road from Nagercoil to Thuckalai is 10 miles. Length after straightening is not known at present.

(*d*) Yes.

Women and Children's Hospital, Trivandrum.

92. ***Mr. James Fletcher**: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the number of surgical operations performed in the Women and Children's Hospital, Trivandrum, during the years 1112, 1113 and 1114;

(*b*) the number of major operations in each of those years; and

(*c*) whether there is a decline in the number of major operations in the hospital during the last six months of 1114?

Vaidyasastrakusala Mrs. M. Poonen Lukose:

(*a*) 1112 5836
1113 5317
1114 (till 13-12-1114) 5177

(*b*) 1112 824
1113 777
1114 (till 13-12-1114) 677

(*c*) There is no appreciable decrease in the number of operations performed.

Taxation in different parts of the State.

93. ***Mr. James Fletcher**: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the number of acres of wet land and garden land registered in favour of private individuals in each taluk of the State;

(*b*) the average land tax per acre of wet land and of garden land in each taluk; and

(*c*) whether the Government have taken any action to remove the disparity in the amount of land tax in the various taluks of the State?

Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao: (*a*) and (*b*) A *statement showing the required particulars as on 1-1-1114 is laid on the table.

(*c*) No. Action in this direction is possible only at the next general Revenue Settlement of the State.

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*Vide Appendix III page. 495.

Mr. V. S. Arumugham Pillai (*Thovala* cum *Agastiswaram*): Sir, with reference to answer to part (*b*) may I know from the Land Revenue Commissioner, whether he is aware of any place in the whole of India where such a rate of taxation is available ?

Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao: I cannot say if it is so.

Mr. V. S. Arumukhom Pillai . May I know whether he is aware of the fact that it is Rs. 5 in excess of the tax per acre in the taluks of Madras Presidency ?

Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao: May be so.

Repatriation in Ceylon.

94. ***Mr. K. M. Kesavan**: Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) the number of Travancoreans now residing in Ceylon;

(*b*) whether they are subject to any disabilities by the Government of Ceylon ;

(*c*) whether a scheme of repatriation has been passed by the Government of Ceylon for the eviction of Indians including Travancoreans from Ceylon ; and

(*d*) if so, what action has been taken by the Government of Travancore to protect the Travancoreans there ?

Mr. M. K. Nilakanta Aiyar: (*a*) Government have no definite information.

(*b*) and (*c*) Yes.

(*d*) This Government have forwarded their views to the Government of India and sought to impress upon them the necessity to take effective measures for counteracting the policy adopted by the Government of Ceylon which this Government recognise affects prejudicially a large number of Travancoreans. Other steps are also in contemplation.

Convenience of Sabarimala pilgrims.

95. ***Mr. K. M. Kesavan**: Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) the approximate number of pilgrims that gathered at Erumeli and Sabarimala during the last "Makara Samkramum" festival;

(*b*) whether sufficient drinking water was available to the pilgrims in both places ; and

(*c*) whether there were sufficient number of latrines for the use of pilgrims?

Mr. P. Parameswaran Pillai : (*a*) About 30,000.

(*b*) Not to the extent desired. The available sources of water supply were rendered safe for drinking purposes by chlorination. A few temporary wells were also dug.

(*c*) Yes.

Mr. T. Krishna Pillai : Sir, may I know with reference to answer to part (*b*) whether Government have taken any steps to supply water?

Mr. P. Paramesvaran Pillai : Yes, Sir. Government are considering the means of providing an unfailing source of water supply at Sabarimala and they are under investigation.

Padanayarkulangara—Aalumkadavu road.

96. ***Mr. K. M. Kesavan** : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) whether they have allotted any amount for the maintenance of the village or ryots' roads of Karunagapalli taluk during the current year ;

(*b*) whether they have spent any sum during the current year for the maintenance or repair of the Aulumkadavu-Padanayarkulangara road ; and

(*c*) whether this road connects the backwater with the main road?

Mr. S. Sesha Aiyar : (*a*) Yes Rs. 447.

(*b*) There is no road by the name Padanayarkulangara—Aalumkadavu road.

(*c*) Does not arise in view of the answer to part (*b*).

Mr. K. M. Kesavan : In respect of part (*b*), may I know whether there is any pathway or ryots road or any communication from Padanayarkulangara to Aulumkadavu?

Mr. S. Sesha Aiyar ; I believe that the honourable member means the Karunagapally-Maruthukulangara road.

Mr. K. M. Kesavan : Sir, it ends in Aulumkadavu and this place is the terminus of that road or that pathway.

Mr. S. Sesha Aiyar : To that the answer is that we have spent Rs. 246 within the maintenance grant of Rs. 300.

Mr. K. M. Kesavan ; May I know in the light of that answer, whether the honourable member is aware that there are certain culverts in that road that have fallen into ruin and await speedy improvements?

Mr. S. Sesha Aiyar : No reports have been received.

Ryots' roads in Kulasekharapuram pakuthi.

97. ***Mr. K. M. Kesavan** : Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether they have received any representation from the people of Kulasekharapuram pakuthi, in Karunagapally taluk, surrendering a road which they had opened on their own lands free of compensation ;

(*b*) whether a deputation including three members of the Legislature waited on the Dewan and the Chief Engineer for this purpose ;

(*c*) whether the road has been taken possession of by the P. W. D. ; and

(*d*) if not, why it was not ;

Mr. S. Sesha Aiyar : (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) A deputation was received by the Dewan.

(*c*) No.

(*d*) The lands required for the road have not yet been handed over to the P. W. D.

Bhagavathipadikkal Keerikad road.

98. ***Mr. K. M. Kesavan** : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) whether there is a cross road from Bhagavathipadikkal on the Kayenkulam—Thattarampalam road to Keerikad (*via* Pathiyoor) on the Kayenkulam-Nangiarkulangara road, connecting them both ;

(*b*) if so, have they repaired the rain damages on the same in the last two years ;

(*c*) whether at present certain parts of the road to the west of the Pathiyoor temple are under water ; and

(*d*) whether owing to want of a bridge across the canal to the west of the temple, people cannot use the road without a boat in the rainy season ;

Mr. S. Sesha Aiyar : (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) No.

(*d*) A *vallam* is needed to cross the stream during the rainy season.

Mr. K. M. Kesavan : With reference to the answer to part (*b*), may I inform the honourable member that this road has not been repaired during the last six months ?

Mr. S. Sesha Aiyar : A report will be called for, on the matter, from the Division Officer.

Mr. K. M. Kesavan : With reference to part (*d*), may I know whether Government will be pleased to make arrangements for a ferry in that place ?

Mr. S. Sesha Aiyar : That will be considered.

Promotions among the ministerial staff of the High Court.

99. ***Mr. A. Easwara Pillai** (*Kottarakara and Pattanapuram cum Shencottah*) : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) whether the High Court strictly adheres to the provisions of the G. O. R.O.C. No. 680/35/11/Genl., dated the 16th April 1935, regarding promotions to graduates, in preference to undergraduates in the ratio of 3 : 1 ;

(*b*) the total number of vacancies of clerks in various grades that occured in the department in 1113 and 1114 and the number of graduates and undergraduates promoted in each grade and ;

(*c*) whether the High Court treats the entire department as one unit for promotion, or the High Court and subordinate courts separately ?

Mr. Puthupally S. Krishna Pillai (*Legal Remembrancer to Government*) : (*a*) The standardisation G. O. is strictly adhered to in respect of the subordinate courts, except in the case of Sheristadars of District Courts, the posts whereof are ordinarily reserved for B. Ls.

In the High Court, the promotions are governed by the following rules :—

(i) The post on Rs. 100-125 grade to be exclusively reserved for Law Graduates ;

(ii) In the grade of Rs. 75-100, there should ordinarily be three B. Ls., one non-law-Graduate and two non-graduates.

(iii) In the Grade of Rs. 40-70, there should ordinarily be six law-graduates, three graduates and three non-graduates ; and

(iv) In the case of graduates and non graduates, only those who have qualified themselves by passing the departmental tests should be considered for promotion to the grades of Rs. 75-100 and Rs. 40-70.

(*b*) A *statement containing the information required is laid on the table.

(*c*) The High Court and the subordinate Courts are treated as separate units, but this does not preclude the transfer of clerks from one cadre to another when required in the interests of service or for other reasons.

Mr. V. Sankara Menon (*Trivandrum and Nedumangad cum Chirayinkil*) : Is any special preference shown to non-graduates who have passed the pleadership examination ?

Mr. Puthupalli S. Krishna Pillai : Yes, Sir ; the pleadership examination as well as the departmental test is taken into consideration in giving promotions to the ministerial staff.

**Vide* Appendix IV. page. 496.

Representations from the people of Kunnathur and Kottarakara.

100. ***Mr. A. Easwara Pillai**: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) whether they have received representations from the people of Kunnattur and Kottarakara regarding the construction of a bridge at the Kunnattur crossing of the Kallada river at the 8th mile of the Kottarakara-Sastamcotta road; and

(b) how many accidents occurred at the crossing during the last five years?

Mr. Sesha Aiyar: (a) Yes

(b) One, on 20-11-1935.

Mr. A. Easwara Pillai: Have the Government taken any step for the construction of the bridge?

Mr. S. Sesha Aiyar: No, Sir; it will be a very costly bridge, and the importance of that road does not warrant such heavy expenditure on a bridge there.

Mr. Kottoor Kunjukrishna Pillai: What is the estimated cost of the bridge?

Mr. S. Sesha Aiyar: A regular estimate has not been prepared.

Mr. Kottur Kunjukrishna Pillai: Then, how does the member say that it would be a very costly bridge?

Mr. S. Sesha Aiyar: The approximate cost of it will be about a lakh of rupees.

Mr. Kottur Kunjukrishna Pillai: Has the possibility of cheaper bridges been investigated?

Mr. S. Sesha Aiyar: A bridge made of ascu-treated timber may cost about Rs. 70,000, approximately.

Mr. Kottur Kunjukrishna Pillai: What is the approximate cost of the roads on either side of the stream?

Mr. S. Sesha Aiyar: I have no information now.

Mr. Kottur Kunjukrishna Pillai: Is the honourable member aware that those roads are absolutely useless without a bridge there?

Mr. S. Sesha Aiyar: I do not think so; there is a ferry and a junghar there.

Mr. Kottur Kunjukrishna Pillai: Is the honourable member aware that it is a very dangerous stream, and accidents are very common.

Mr. S. Sesha Aiyar: During the last five years one accident has been reported; I cannot say accidents are very common.

Alleppey—Thanneermukkam road.

101. ***Mr. K. M. Kesavan**: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) when the construction of the Alleppey-Thanneermukkam road was begun;

(*b*) the length of the road constructed;

(*c*) the length that yet remains to be constructed; and

(*d*) the cause of this delay?

Mr. S. Sesha Aiyar: (*a*) 1110 M. E.

(*b*) 6 miles and 3 furlongs.

(*c*) 7 miles and 3 furlongs.

(*d*) want of funds.

Decisions on petitions relating to matters of non-judicial nature.

102. ***Mr. E. K. Kuripe** (*Parur, Kunnatnad and Muvattupuzha* cum *Devicolam*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether it is not provided in the rules that the decisions on petitions submitted by the people relating to matters of non-judicial nature be communicated to them;

(*b*) whether it is being done so; and

(*c*) if not, whether they will enforce that the final decision on such matters should be communicated to the party concerned?

Mr. Puthupally S. Krishna Pillai: (*a*) there are no such rules as adverted to by the member.

(*b*) and (*c*) do not arise in the light of the answer to (*a*).

Mr. E. K. Kuripe: ഇങ്ങനെ ഒരു റൂൾ ഇല്ലാ എങ്കിൽ കക്ഷികൾ അവർ കൊടുത്തിട്ടുള്ള പെററിഷൻെറ തീരുമാനം അറിയുന്നതെങ്ങിനെ ?

Mr. Puthupally S. Krishna Pillai: ഇങ്ങനെ റൂൾ ഉണ്ടോ എന്നു മെംബർ ചോദിച്ചതിനു മറുപടി പറഞ്ഞു എന്നേയുള്ളു. സാധാരണയായി കക്ഷികൾക്ക് എൻഡാഴ്സ്മെൻറു കൊടുക്കാറുണ്ട്.

103. ***Miss. Thresia Korah** (*Todupuzha* cum *Minachil*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the total number of applications for loans from Land Mortgage Bank received from Minachil taluk in 1113;

(*b*) the number of such applications sanctioned and the total amount granted; and

(*c*) the number rejected?

Mr. M. Govinda Pillai : (*a*) One

(*b*) Nil.

(*c*) One.

Toddy Shops.

104. ***Mr. E. K. Kuripe**: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) at what distance from institutions such as schools, temples, etc., shall toddy shops be opened under the rules; and

(*b*) whether any action has been taken on the complaints made by the public in regard to the shifting of certain shops in the Kothamangalam Range in view of their proximity to schools?

Mr. M. P. Joseph (*Excise Commissioner*): (*a*) The member's attention is drawn to the notification of Government dated 26-7-1907 published on page 616 of Volume II of the Acts and Proclamations of Travancore. This has been amplified and supplemented by departmental circular to the effect that wherever practicable no arrack and toddy shop will be located within two furlongs of a market, school house, places of public worship, hospital, factory, public place, railway lines and similar places of public resort.

(*b*) The matter was dropped after enquiry.

Tobacco cultivation in this State.

105. ***Mr. E. K. Kuripe**: Will the Government be pleased to state;

(*a*) whether special permission is given for tobacco cultivation in this State; and

(*b*) if so, the total extent of land in respect of which permission was given for cultivation?

Mr. M. P. Joseph: (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) (i) The tobacco Plantations at Edacode in the Chirayinkil taluk—5 acres.

(ii) The Gracy Estate at Kanjirapalli—7 acres.

(iii) Tobacco Plantations at Pathanapuram—6 acres.

Sahib Bahadur T. Mohamed Ismail: May I know whether permission was refused in the case of any applicant?

Mr. M. P. Joseph: No, Sir; we got three applications, and they were all granted.

Mr. Kochikkal P. Balakrishnan Tampi (*Karunagapalli, Kartikapalli and Ambalapuzha cum Shertallai*): Will the honourable member be pleased to enlighten us regarding the quality of the tobacco produced in these new plantations?

Mr. M. P. Joseph: At Kanjirapally, they are growing two varieties of tobacco corresponding to the Coimbatore and the Jaffna variety. In the Gracy Estate they have got down an Expert from

Jaffna. Tobacco is now being cured and will be ready in about 2 months. It is not possible now to say how it will compare with the tobacco imported from Jaffna.

At Edacode, they have been able to sell only a few pounds of tobacco.

Mr Kochikkal P. Balakrishnan Tampi; May I know where the tobacco exhibited at the entrance to this Chamber was grown ?

Mr. M. P. Joseph: That was grown by the Department of Agriculture in the Demonstration Farm at Puliyara.

Admission of students in classes in Malayalam schools.

106. ***Mr. E. K. Kuripe**: Will the Government be pleased to state whether in many of the Malayalam schools, each division of a class contains more than the sanctioned number of peoples ?

Mr. A. Gopala Menon: Yes.

Mr. E. K. Kuripe: ചട്ടത്തിനു വിപരീതമായി കൂടുതൽ കുട്ടികളെ ചേർക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള കാരണമെന്താണ്?

Mr. A. Gopala Menon. സ്ഥലക്കുറവാണെന്നു പറയുവാനേ നിവർത്തിയുള്ളു.

Mr. E. K. Kuripe: ഈ വിഷയത്തിൽ പ്രൈവറ്റ് സ്കൂളുകളും ഗവണ്മെൻറു സ്കൂളുകളും ഒന്നുപോലെയാണോ പ്രവർത്തിക്കുന്നതു്?

Mr. A. Gopala Menon: അല്ല.

Mr. E. K. Kuripe: അതിന്റെ കാരണം എന്താണ്?

Mr. A. Gopala Menon: ഗവണ്മെൻറു സ്കൂളുകളിൽ വരുന്ന കുട്ടികളെ ചേർക്കുകയില്ലാ എന്നു പറയുവാൻ നിർവാഹമില്ല. പ്രൈവറ്റ് സ്കൂളുകളിൽ കുട്ടികളെ ചേർക്കാൻ നിവർത്തിയില്ല എന്നു പറയാറുണ്ടു്.

Mr. T. Krishna Pillai: May I know the reasons which prompted the Director of Public Instruction to fix the maximum strength for each class ?

Mr. A. Gopala Menon: That was first done in the interests of efficient instruction to pupils. But the maximum has been increased from time to time, and it has now come up to 50 ; it may have to be raised to 60 later on.

Mr. T. Krishna Pillai: Will not efficiency of teaching be impaired in that case ?

Mr. A. Gopala Menon: It may be. But I find that even in more advanced countries they allow a large number of pupils in the lower classes,

Mr. T. Krishna Pillai : In that case, may I know why any maximum was fixed at all?

Mr. A. Gopala Menon : We start with certain ideals; then practical difficulties arise, and we cut our coats according to our cloth.

Mr. K. K. Kuruvilla (*Mavelikara and Tiruvalla cum Pattanamtitta*) : May I know whether, in foreign countries, they admit 60 or 70 in a class, in the way they are being admitted here?

Mr. A. Gopala Menon : I cannot answer the latter part of the question, namely whether, in the West, they do it in the same way we are doing it; but I have figures with me to show that, in America, Germany, Austria, England and even France, the number of pupils in certain classes goes up to 70 or 80.

Mrs. Abernam Gnanasikamony (*Nominated*): Is that the case with regard to the primary classes also?

Mr. A. Gopala Menon : Unfortunately, it is so.

Irregular execution of work by Nagercoil P. W. D. Division Officer.

107. * ***Sahib Bahadur M. Sultan Muhiadheen*** : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) whether there is any practice in the Nagercoil Division Office of issuing orders for executing work for which there is no previous budget estimate;

(*b*) if so, whether such practice entails delay of payment to the contractors;

(*c*) when was the order issued by the Division Officer to the contractor for executing the surplus sluice work in Pottakulam bearing S. No. 1647 of Aloor pakuthi;

(*d*) when was that work completed;

(*e*) whether the final bill for the work has been prepared and sanctioned;

(*f*) whether the contractor has been paid as per that bill; and

(*g*) if not, the reason for the delay?

Mr. S. Sesha Aiyar : (*a*) No.

(*b*) It does not arise in view of the answer to part (*a*).

(*c*) On 18th June 1939. The work was arranged by the Sub-Division Officer, Nagercoil.

(*d*) The question is not clear.

(*e*) Yes.

(*f*) The contractor has been notified to receive payment.

(*g*) This does not arise in view of the answer to part (*f*).

Appendix I.

Vide Answer to Question No. 82.

List of tanks improved in the Vilavancode taluk.

1.	Improvements to Mullaserikulam in Palungal pakuthi	Completed.
2.	Improvements to Thamarakulam in Arumana pakuthi	do.
3.	Do. Makizhakulam in Palungal pakuthi	do.
4.	Do. Parapparakulam in Arumana pakuthi	do.
5.	Do. Parakkottukulam, Palungal pakuthi	Almost completed.
6.	Do. Erathayoorchirakulam in Vilavancode pakuthi	do.
7.	Thattarakulam in Edacode pakuthi	do.
8.	Venganamkottukulam in Pacode pakuthi	Work started.
9.	Improvements to Kattukulam in Vilavancode taluk	Almost completed.
10.	Kurakottukulam in Pacode pakuthi	do.
11.	Vikramonkulam in Pacode pakuthi	do.
12.	Nedumkulam in Arumana pakuthi	do.
13.	Thengilkulam in Vilavancode pakuthi	Work started.
14.	Kamblikulam in Arumana pakuthi	Work in progress.
15.	Melurkulam in Methukummel pakuthi	Completed.
16.	Thazhakulam in Pacode pakuthi	Work in progress.
17.	Kallikottukulam in Methukummel pakuthi	Completed.
18.	Muthuvalloorkulam in Vilavancode pakuthi	do.
19.	Thottiyankattuparakulam in Pacode pakuthi	Work in progress.
20.	Kurakottukulam in Edakode pakuthi	Completed.
21.	Chakranalloor tank in Kaliel pakuthi	do.
22.	Improving Amsikulam S. No. 864 Painkulam pakuthi	Works in progress.
23.	Do. Pudukulam S. No. 4105 Nattalam pakuthi	do.
24.	Do. Kaithakulam S. No. 566 do.	do.
25.	Do. Mannankuzhikulam in S. No. 529 of Killiyoor pakuthi	do.
26.	Do. Erayankottukulam S. No. 4932/A Nattalam pakuthi	do.
27.	Do. Eluppakulam S. No. 199/2 in Midalam pakuthi	Completed.
28.	Do. Mannankulam S. No. 133 in Midalam pakuthi	do.
29.	Do. Allenkulam in S. No. 1636 in Killiyoor pakuthi	In progress.

Appendix II.

Vide Answer to Question No. 85.

Statement furnishing details of the places where there are grazing grounds in Travancore with their extent.

No.	Taluk.	Pakuthy.	Extent. Acre.	Cent.
1	Agastiswaram	Vadasseri	12	25
		Therur	5	45
		Thengumputhur	1	31
2	Kalkulam	Kalkulam	95	5
		Do.	109	12
3	Quilon	Nedumpana	182	...
4	Ambalapuzha	Pracaud and Thakazhi	325	...
5	Kunnathur	Pallikkal	117	...
	Do.	Sooranad and Poruvazhi	154	43
	Do.	Kodumon	115	...
	Do.	Poruvazhi	204	...
	Do.	Pallikkal	280	...
6	Mavelikara	Thamaracolam	7	37
7	Pathanapuram	Anchal	207	69
		Edamulakkal	107	50
		Punalur	35	...
8	Pathanamthitta	Elanthur	30	72
		Omallur	51	85
		Pathanamthita	50	73
		Cherukole	16	12
		Vallicode	148	02
		Mallapuzhasseri	18	11
9	Shencottah	Atchenpudur	356	22
		Ayicudi	228	91
10	Sherthallai	Kokothamangalam	31	55
11	Thiruvalla	Pandalam Vadakkekara	55	14
12	Kottarakara	Melila	100	...
		Vettikavala	237	87
		Kottarakara	187	03
		Kulakkada	137	45
		Ezhukone	252	04
		Veliyam	189	61
		Oommannur	219	70
		Velinallur	447	88
		Chadayamangalam	321	...

APPENDIX II—(*contd.*)

No.	Taluk.	Pakuthy.	Extent. Acre.	Extent. Cent.
13	Kottayam	Vijayapuram	30	6
14	Muvattupuzha	Mulavur	171	97
		Kothamangalam	144	99
		Eramallur	200	...
		Piravom	7	92
		Enanaliur	75	19
		Ramangalam	58	71
		Varapetty	9	50
15	Thodupuzha	Manakad	196	17
16	Kunnathunad	Vengur	612	17
		Cheranallur	235	50
		Permbavur	100	11
		Vengola	266	16
		Asamannur	353	85
		Rayamangalam	351	74
		Mazhuvannur	345	97
		Chemmanad	135	39
		Kunnathunad	54	74
		Kazhukambalam	183	89
		Manickamangalam	74	01
		Kothakulangara	319	33
		Alwaye	150	34
		Thrikkakara	281	82
17	Vaikom	Vadayar	69	95
		Thalayazham	456	73
18	Parur	Varapuzha	42	92
		Puthenvelikara	110	27
		Kadungallur	32	54
		Chengamanad	32	81
		Parakadavu	69	61
		Aiyroor	49	93
19	Peermade		506	90 Arudai.
			2191	86 Pasupara
			100	... Amaravathi.

Appendix III.

Vide Answer to Question No. 93

Statement showing particulars of area under registry, land tax etc

Name of Taluk.	Area under wet cultivation		Area under dry cultivation.		Average land tax per acre of wet land.			Average land tax per acre of dry land.		
	A.	C.	A.	C.	Rs.	Ch.	C.	Rs.	Ch.	C.
Thovala	12283	21	15883	3	11	2	9	...	8	14
Agasteeswaram	14085	65	39910	17	11		10	...	18	8
Kalkulam	15533	87	66746	75	6	1	7	...	17	8
Vilavancode	8493	70	60791	19	5	2	12	...	20	10
Neyyattinkara	14777	16	95226	39	3	2	3	...	18	12
Trivandrum	10961	51	43002	21	3	2	1	...	21	1
Nedumangad	14455	66	100879	29	3	1	12	...	21	5
Chirayinkil	10275	16	49962	74	3	21	15	...	21	5
Quilon	14684	95	59758	88	2	6	2	1	1	6
Karunagapally	21183	35	27560	64	2	22	12	2	26	7
Karthigapally	24447	5	14151	39	2	26	1	3	8	14
Kunnathoor	14283	5	60535	64	2	16	15	..	22	4
Kottarakara	16789	42	86161	94	3	4	1	...	21	1
Ambalapuzha	51230	52	23795	18	1	22	14	2	16	0
Mavelikara	21971	97	44690	28	2	22	0	1	4	14
Thiruvalla	31395	4	74274	3	2	9	10	...	22	14
Pathanamthitta	6589	12	90392	2	2	22	12	...	24	7
Pathanapuram	9797	15	54387	78	2	22	4	...	25	12
Shencottah	8447	42	25956	95	7	23	5	...	22	3
Changanachery	26138	59	105865	60	1	27	8	...	22	11
Kottayam	43816	26	77806	9	2	1	9	...	22	13
Sherthalai	22572	26	36703	12	2	0	8	2	10	12
Vaikom	30676	81	44110	26	3	26	6	1	5	6
Meenachil	8627	95	116960	97	1	26	8	...	24	13
Moovattupuzha	36927	63	105011	4	1	18	11	..	21	11
Thodupuzha	9636	83	74025	1	1	23	5	..	23	7
Kunnathunad	61096	59	87126	12	1	10	1	...	17	1
Parur	31159	83	29399	69	2	9	2	2	7	6
Devicolam	3471	65	139367	28	2	24	3	1	0	4
Peermade	421	84	68494	51	1	7	0	1	13	6

Appendix IV.

***Vide* Answer to Question No. 99.**

Statement showing the total number of vacancies in the various grades that occurred in the Judicial Department in 1113 and 1114 and the number of Graduates and Under-graduates promoted in each grade.

Various grades in the ministerial service.	Total vacancies.	Promotion given to Graduates.	Promotion given to Under-graduates.	Remarks.
	Number.	*Number.*	*Number.*	
Rs. 25-40	68	35	33	
Rs. 40-70	20	12	8	
Rs. 75-100	8	7	1	
Rs. 100-125	4	4	0	

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Amount sanctioned for the Kottayam Road.

1. **Mr. K. K. Kuruvilla:** Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) what amount of money was sanctioned in the budget this year for the Kottayam road; and

(*b*) what proportion of money was availed of for the purpose?

Mr. S. Sesha Aiyar: (*a*) and (*b*). It cannot be known what road is meant and so no answer can be given.

Schools within a radius of two and a half miles.

2. **Mr. K. K. Kuruvilla:** Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether there is any circular in force that new schools will not be sanctioned within a radius of two and a half miles from an existing school;

(*b*) whether the department has made any exception to this rule; and

(*c*) if so, under what conditions and in how many instances the exceptions have been made?

Mr. A. Gopala Menon: (*a*) No.

(*b*) Does not arise in the light of the above answer.

(*c*) Do. Do.

Schools in the Municipal areas of Trivandrum, Quilon, Alleppey and Kottayam.

3. **Mr. K. K. Kuruvilla:** Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) how many English and Vernacular middle and high schools have been in existence in the municipal areas of Trivandrum, Quilon, Alleppey and Kottayam; and

(*b*) how many new schools have been sanctioned since 1936?

Mr. A. Gopala Menon: A *statement furnishing the details asked for is placed on the table.

Irrigation canal from Muthalakuzhi to Kollakadavu river.

4. **Mr. K. K. Kuruvilla:** Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether they have received any petition from the owners of wet lands in Keecherry padom for the widening and deepening of the irrigation canal from Muthalakuzhi to Kollakadavu river; and

(*b*) whether they are aware that the present condition of the canal makes it almost difficult for the farmers to cultivate their lands and that the owners of the paddy fields have expressed their willingness to meet half the cost?

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* *Vide* Appendix I page 504.

Mr. S. Sesha Aiyar: (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Yes. The ryots have expressed their willingness only very recently.

School Final trained teachers.

5. **Mr. K. K. Kuruvilla**: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) how many of the 65 School Final trained teachers who were selected to positions in Government schools as notified in Government Gazette on the 4th Kumbhom 1113 have been so appointed; and

(*b*) if not, why no action has yet been taken in this matter?

Mr. A. Gopala Menon: (*a*) Seven advised but not appointed.

(*b*) Some of the estimated vacancies had been filled otherwise?

Co-operative Central Bank.

6. **Mr. K. K. Kuruvilla**: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether the Co-operative Central Bank has earned any net profit during the last five years; and

(*b*) if not, out of what fund are its current expenses met?

Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao (*Registrar of Co-operative Societies*): (*a*) No.

(*b*) Current expenses of the Bank are met out of the interest collected.

Prisoners in the Central Jail.

7. **Mr. K. K. Kuruvilla**: Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement, regarding the general health of the prisoners in the Centrl Jail under the following heads:

(*a*) how many suffer from the disease:

(i) of the generative system;

(ii) of the digestive system such as dysentery, diarrhoea; and

(iii) of the skin such as scabies, ring-worm etc., and

(*b*) how many have lost weight since their incarceration?

Mr. M. K. Nilakanta Aiyar: The *statement is laid on the table.

Road connecting Haripad with Edathua.

8. **Mr. K. K. Kuruvilla**: Will the Government be pleased to state whether any survey has been made for the construction of a road connecting Haripad with Edathua via Vijayapuram?

Mr. S. Sesha Aiyar: Yes.

**Vide* Appendix No. II, page 504.

Siltingup of the Thalavadi-Edathua section of the Pamba river.

9. **Mr. K. K. Kuruvilla**: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether the Thalavady-Edathua section of the Pamba river is being silted up and that therefore it cannot be used for agricultural and navigation purposes;

(*b*) whether the Irrigation Department submitted a scheme known as Chakulam cutting to meet the above difficulty; and

(*c*) whether the scheme has been approved; if not why?

Mr. S. Sesha Aiyar: (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) No.

(*c*) This does not arise in view of answer to part (*b*).

Deepening of the Ayroor Valiathodu.

10. **Mr. K. K. Kuruvilla**: Will the Government be pleased to state whether the agriculturists of Ayroor have requested the Government to widen and deepen the Ayroor Valiathodu so that it may be used for Agricultural purposes even before the inception of the Irrigation Department?

Mr. S. Sesha Aiyar: Yes.

Revision of the Education Code.

11. **Mr. A. Easwara Pillai**: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether an officer was appointed for revision of Education Code; and

(*b*) whether the compilation of the Code is over; and if not why?

Mr. A. Gopala Menon: (*a*) No. A temporary staff consisting of a Superintendent, a clerk and a typist was appointed.

(*b*) No. Due to the prospective changes in the educational system consequent on the inauguration of the Travancore University.

Kottapuram to Pulipparamukku Alu cart track.

12. **Mr. A. Easwara Pillai**: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether the Kottapuram to Pulipparamukku Alu cart track in Kottarakara taluk is under P. W. D. maintenance;

(*b*) whether this track joins any public road;

(*c*) whether there is a pathway, joining this cart track to Kottarakara railway station to the Palace road;

(*d*) what is the distance of this pathway; and

(*e*) whether it is maintained by the P. W. D.?

Mr. S. Sesha Aiyar: (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) Yes.

(*d*) 1,650 Rft.

(*e*) No.

Tank in Survey No. 902 A and C.

13. **Mrs. Abernam Gnanasikamony**: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether they are in receipt of a petition from G. Simha Raj and others of Neendakara pakuthi for the improvement of the tank No. 902 A and C;

(*b*) whether any action has been taken;

(*c*) whether the tank is encroached;

(*d*) if so how many cents are encroached; and

(*e*) whether any action is taken on that?

Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao: (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Action is being taken.

(*c*) & (*d*) The information will be available only after survey.

(*e*) Action, if necessary, will be taken when the survey is completed.

State Transport.

14. **Mrs. Abernam Gnanasikamony**: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether there is a rule in the Travancore State Transport prohibiting smoking in the buses;

(*b*) if so, is it strictly enforced; and

(*c*) if not, is there no necessity for such prohibition?

Khan Bahadur G. Saiyid Abdul Karim Sahib Suhrawardy: (*a*) No.

(*b*) Does not arise in view of answer to part (*a*).

(*e*) It has not so far been found to be necessary.

Area under wet and dry cultivation.

15. **Mrs. Abernam Gnanasikamony**: Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing:

(*a*) the area under wet and dry cultivation in each taluk in the State; and

(*b*) the revenue collected in each taluk under the heads?

Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao: (*a*) and (*b*). The *statement required is laid on the table.

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* *Vide* Appendix III, page 505.

Ramavarmapuram-Punnakkattuvila road.

16. **Mrs. Abernam Gnanasikamony** : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) whether the Ramavarmapuram-Punnakkattuvila road in the Nagercoil town is in a very neglected condition;

(*b*) whether an allotment had been made in 1112, but it lapsed ;

(*c*) whether they have any idea of metalling it ; and

(*d*) if so, when do they propose to do it ?

Mr. S. Sesha Aiyar : (*a*) No.

(*b*) No ; funds were provided in 1113 for metalling, but it lapsed as the contractor failed ;

(*c*) Yes.

(*d*) Early next year.

Number of Syrian Catholic Secretaries, Assistant Secretaries and Superintendents.

17. **Mr. Thomas Chandy Mukkadan** : (*Nominated*): Will the Government be pleased to state the number of Syrian Catholics amongst the Secretaries, Assistant Secretaries and Superintendents in the Huzur Office ?

Mr. M. K. Nilakanta Aiyar : Nil.

Catholic Tahsildars.

18. **Mr. Thomas Chandy Mukkadan** : Will the Government be pleased to state the number of Syrian Catholics among the Tahsildars ?

Mr. M. K. Nilakanta Aiyar : Nil.

Kari lands in Thottapalli.

19. **Mr. Thomas Chandy Mukkadan** : Will the Government be pleased to state the total extent of *kari* lands in Thottapalli that has been assigned in favour of the backward communities ?

Mr. M. Rama chandra Rao : 35 acres and 25 cents.

Lands earmarked for the backward communities.

20. **Mr. Thomas Chandy Mukkadan** : Will the Government be pleased to state whether any land earmarked for the backward communities and improved and occupied by them has been either encroached upon by or assigned in favour of any one else ?

Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao : Yes : in two cases. In one, registry was ordered on account of correction of patta, while in the other eviction of the encroachment has been ordered.

Departmental English Schools in Kuttanad.

21. **Mr. Thomas Chandy Mukkadan**: Will the Government be pleased to state the number of departmental English Schools in Kuttanad?

Mr. A. Gopala Menon: Three.

Land assigned to Backward Communities.

22. **Mr. Thomas Chandy Mukkadan**: Will the Government be pleased to state the total extent of land assigned to backward communities in 1114?

Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao: 373 acres and 4·945 cents upto the end of Mithunam 1114

Alleppey-Changanacherry Canal.

23. **Mr. Thomas Chandy Mukkadan**: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) how long it is since the work of the Alleppey-Changanacherry canal has begun;

(*b*) the amount required for its completion; and

(*c*) the reasons for not continuing the said work till now;

Mr. S. Sesha Aiyar: (*a*) 11 years.

(*b*) Rs. 28,300.

(*c*) The general economic depression and the unwillingness of the people to surrender the required lands free of cost.

Kayal Reclamations.

24. **Mr. Thomas Chandy Mukkadan**: Will the Government be pleased to state whether it has been brought to their notice that kayal reclamations of the same *tharam* are assessed differently;

Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao: Lands of the same *tharam* are not assessed differently. A reduction of the original assessment in respect of R block was however allowed for special reasons.

Compounders in the Medical Department.

25. **Mr. James Fletcher**: (1) Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the list of compounders recruited by the Public Service Commissioner in the Medical Department from 1936 with their caste or community, date of appointment and date of relief?

(2) Will they be pleased to furnish a list, by caste, of those compounders who have been confirmed after 1936?

(3) Will they be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether any of those compounders have been confirmed;

(*b*) whether subsequently recruited candidates were given preference over those who were recruited earlier in giving acting appointments by the head of the department ;

(*c*) whether the Surgeon-General has given acting appointments to those compounders who were not selected by the Public Service Commissioner ; and

(*d*) the number of compounders who have got their names re-registered from 1937 and after and the length of time they had been waiting for further recruitment?

Vaidyasastra Kusala Mrs. M. Poonen Lukose:
(1) The *statement required is placed on the table.
(2) The †list is placed on the table.
(3) (*a*) Vide answer to part (2).
(*b*) Yes.
(*c*) Yes ; in vacancies of one month and less.
(*d*) 21. A ‡statement containing the information asked for is placed on the table.

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* *Vide* Appendix IV (*a*) page 506.
† *Vide* Appendix IV (*b*) page 508.
‡ *Vide* Appendix IV (*c*) page 509.

Appendix I.

Vide Answer to Question No. 3.

(a)

	English High Schools.	English Middle Schools.	Malayalam High Schools.	Malayalam Middle Schools.
Trivandrum ...	9	5	2	4
Quilon ...	4	1	1	3
Alleppey ...	4	1	...	1
Kottayam ...	7	3	1	3
(b)				
Quilon ...	1	...	...	...
Kottayam ...	1	...	1	1

Appendix II.

Vide Answer to Question No. 7.

Statement showing the general health of the prisoners in the Central Prison.

(a)

(i) Number of prisoners suffering from the disease of the generative system ... 2

(ii) Do. of the digestive system ... 10

(iii) Do. of the skin ... 34

(b) 146 out of 755.

Appendix III.

Vide Answer to Question No. 15.

Statement showing the area under wet and dry cultivation and the revenue as on 1-1-1114

Name of Taluk.	Area under wet cultivation.		Demand.			Area under dry cultivation.		Demand.		
	Acre.	Cent.	Rs.	Chs.	C.	Acre.	Cent.	Rs.	Chs.	C.
Thovala	12289	21	1,46,326	21	7	15883	3	7,811	1	13
Agastiswaram	14085	65	1,59,297	22	1	39910	17	26,405	27	2
Kalkulam	15533	87	10,176	9	11	66346	75	41,456	4	0
Vilavancode	8493	70	49,669	22	0	60791	19	44,815	5	7
Neyyattinkara	14777	16	55,517	9	5	95225	39	63,932	20	6
Trivandrum	10961	51	42,307	11	10	43002	21	32,349	19	15
Nedumangad	14455	66	44,798	21	11	100879	29	76,863	15	0
Chirayinkil	10275	16	38,888	0	0	49962	74	38,031	6	7
Quilon	14684	95	32,573	2	8	59758	88	62,729	25	8
Karunagapally	21183	35	59,611	86	1	27560	64	81,144	2	15
Karthigapally	24447	5	71,640	26	4	14151	39	46,969	10	1
Kunnathoor	14283	5	37,226	0	2	60535	64	48,206	22	11
Kottarakara	16789	42	52,801	24	4	86161	94	64,763	12	11
Ambalapuzha	54230	52	98,860	16	9	23795	18	61,199	14	1
Mavelikarai	21971	97	61,222	21	1	44690	28	56,789	15	3
Thiruvella	31395	4	73,635	0	8	74274	3	60,679	18	10
Pathanamthitta	6589	12	18,541	11	3	90392	2	79,036	25	2
Pathanapuram	9797	15	27,326	2	15	54287	78	50,051	5	4
Shencottah	8447	42	66,170	10	4	25956	95	20,612	26	6
Changanacherry	26138	59	51,864	25	14	105865	60	85,852	4	0
Kottayam	43816	26	90,161	21	4	77806	9	63,479	6	7
Shertalla	22572	26	45,551	1	6	26703	12	7,5240	6	8
Vaikom	20676	81	56,035	26	8	44110	26	852,64	7	15
Meenachil	8627	95	16,792	25	11	116960	97	1,03,872	19	14
Moovattupuzha	36927	63	61,620	9	9	105011	4	81,512	22	7
Thodupuzha	9636	83	17,661	17	13	74025	1	62,158	22	0
Kunnathunad	61096	59	83,102	17	10	78126	12	53,151	27	15
Parur	31159	83	72,492	5	10	92399	69	66,584	21	13
Devicolam	3471	65	9,940	25	2	139367	28	1,40,642	10	14
Peermade	421	54	526	18	6	68494	51	1,01,193	5	6

Appendix IV (*a*).

Vide Answer to Question No. 25

Statement of compounders recruited by the Public Service Commissioner from 1936 with caste, date of appointment and date of relief.

Sl No.	Name.	Nomination No. and date of P. S. C.	Caste.	Date of appointment after recruitment by the P. S. C.	Date of relief.
	MALES.				
1	A. Padmanabha Pillai	154/C/36/3-11-1936	Nair	22-3-1112	Still continuing.
2	K. Subramoniam	Do.	Other Hindu	24-3-1112	Do.
3	K. Gopala Panicker	1652/C/36/10-11-1936	Nair	8-4-1112	Confirmed.
4	K. J. Varkey	Do.	Marthomite	Do.	29-4-1112
5	K. P. Philip	2417/C/39/22-12-1936	Jacobite	Nominated while	in service.
6	Y. Yohannan	Do.	Other Christian	Do.	Do.
7	K. T. Joseph	73/C/37/6-1-1937	Marthomite	1-6-1112	30-7-1112
8	A. Raziah Pillai	Do.	Latin Catholic	30-5-1112	4-8-1112
9	V. K. Chacko	489/C/37/26-1-1937	Other Christian	25-6-1112	29-6-1112
10	T. Kumaravelu	Do.	Other Hindu	Do.	24-8-1112
11	C. K. Sivarajan	Do.	Ezhava	Nominated while	in service.
12	K. M. Purushothaman	Do.	Do.	5-7-1112	5-11-1112
13	R. Sivasubramonia Iyer	1320/C/37/4-3-1937	Brahmin	18-8-1112	Still continuing.
14	S. Rama Iyer	Do.	Do.	7-8-1112	Confirmed.
15	M. Bhaskaran Nair	Do	Nair	19-8-1112	18-6-1113
16	A. K. Sadanandan	Do	Ezhava	12-9-1112	30-2-1113
17	P. K. Madhavan Nair	2583/C/37/21-5-1937	Nair	10-10-1112	Still continuing.
18	R. Vasudevan	Do.	Ezhava	16-10-1112	3-11-1112
19	[illegible]. Padmanabhan	Do.	Do.	14-11-1112	6-12-1112
20	P. Arumukam	Do.	Other Hindu	15-11-1112	30-11-1112
21	S. Sankarasubba Iyer	4630/C/37/18-8-1937	Brahmin	11-1-1113	Still continuing.
22	G. Narayana Pillai	Do.	Nair	19-2-1113	30-3-1114
23	V. Gamaliel	4630/C/37/of 18-8-1937	S. I. U. C.	2-3-1113	16-6-1113
24	Joseph Lazar Gomes	Do.	Latin Catholic.	25-2-1113	31-8-1113

APPENDIX IV (*a*)—(*contd.*)

Sl No.	Name.	Nomination No. and date of P. S. C.	Caste.	Date of appointment after recruitment by the P. S. C.	Date of relief.
25	S. Sridhara Kaimal	5229/C/37 of 24-9-1937	Nair	4-3-1113	2-9-1113
26	M. Narayana Panicker	Do.	Do.	5-3-1113	Still continuing.
27	M. M. Gheevarghese	Do.	Jacobite	11-5-1113	5-11-1113
28	John Chacko	Do.	Do.	19-5-1113	16-2-1114
29	K. R. Parameswaran Pillai	979/C/38 of 4-3-1938	Nair	Confirmed on	1-3-1113
30	P. T. Mathew	Do.	Marthomite	4-8-1113	Absconded
31	S. Sivasubramoniam	Do.	Other Hindu	11-8-1113	Still continuing
32	C. Kochummini Kaimal	Do.	Do	15-9-1113	32-12-1113
33	M. Viswasam	Do.	Other Christian	Not reported	for duty.
34	P. K. Ramaswami Pillai	Do.	Other Hindu	6-10-1113	32-12-1113
35	Oommen C. Oommen	Do.	Syriac Catholic	5-7-1114	Still continuing.
36	V. C. Oommen	1635/C/38 of 5-5-1938	Marthomite	1-8-1114	Do.
37	D. James	Do.	S. I. U. C.	8-8-1114	Do.
38	A. R. Kesavan	Do.	Ezhava	25-8-1114	Do.
39	K. N. Nair	Do	Other Hindu	31-11-1114	Do.
40	P. K. Padmanabhan	Do.	Ezhava	32-11-1114	Do.
	FEMALES.				
1	T. Regina Augustine	1652/C/36 of 10-11-1936	Latin Catholic	31-1-1112	14-6-1112
2	P. M. Mariam	1780/C/36 of 20-11-1936	Jacobite	13-4-1112	24-5-1112
3	Louisa Paul	1552/C/37 of 18-3-1937	Latin Catholic	10-8-1112	10-1-1113
4	Aisha Bobi Sahiba Begum	1600/C/37 of 19-3-1937	Muslim	11-8-1112	10-10-1112
5	K. Lekshmi Amma	1946/C/37 of 7-4-1937	Ezhava	8-9-1112	23-9-1112
6	Martha Jeevamony	5229/C/37 of 24-9-1937	S. I. U. C	25-2-1113	19-4-1113
7	Kunjunjamma Varghese	Do.	Marthomite	Not reported	for duty
8	Amminy Abraham	1635/C/38 of 5-5-1938	Do.	Nomination with	held by P. S. C.
9	K. Kamalamma	456/C/39 of 9-2-1939	Nair	15-11-1114	Still continuing.

Appendix IV. (*b*)

Vide **Answer to Question No. 25.**

Caste-war statement of Compounders who are confirmed after 1936.

I. HINDU.			
	1. Brahmin	...	1
	2. Nayar	...	2
	3. Kammala	...	...
	4. Nadar	...	...
	5. Ezhava	...	4
	6. Cheramar (Pulaya)	...	...
	7. Other Hindu	...	1
II MUSLIM.			
III CHRISTIAN.			
	1. Jacobite	...	1
	2. Marthomite	...	2
	3. Syriac Catholic	...	...
	4. Latin Catholic	...	...
	5. S. I. U. C.	...	2
	6. Other Christain	...	...

Appendix IV. (*c*)

Vide Answer to Question No. 25

Statement showing the length of time, the compounders who have got their names re-registered from 1937 and after, have been waiting for further recruitment.

No.	From.	To.
1	19-3-1937	5-5-1938
2	23-3-1937	27-7-1939
3	13-4-1937	27-7-1939
4	20-5-1937	27-7-1939
5	18-6-1937	Till date.
6	21-7-1937	As above.
7	26-7-1937	Do.
8	26-8-1937	Do.
9	9-9-1937	Do.
10	11-9-1937	Do.
11	26 11-1937	Do.
12	11-2-1938	Do.
13	22-4-1938	Do.
14	26-4-1938	Do.
15	7-6-1938	Do
16	14-7-1938	Do.
17	19-8-1938	Do.
18	20-8-1938	Do.
19	22-11-1938	Do.
20	27-1-1939	Do.
21	4-5-1939	Do.

RESULTS OF ELECTIONS TO THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE, THE FINANCE COMMITTEE, AND THE P. W. D. ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

President: The following are the results of the elections held last evening:—

Public Accounts Committee.

Mr. N. Krishna Aiyar secured 13 votes, and Mr. T. Mahomed Ismail 12; Mr. N. Krishna Aiyar is declared duly elected.

The Standing Finance Committee.

Mr. Kallur Narayana Pillai having secured the largest number of votes is declared duly elected.

The P. W. D. Advisory Committee.

Messrs. A. Easwara Pillai, Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi and M. Govindan secured 22, 17 and 10 votes respectively.

Messrs. Easwara Pillai and Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi are declared duly elected.

LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS.

The Travancore Krishnanvaka Marumakkathayee Bill.

Mr. James Fletcher: Sir, I beg to move that the verbal amendments to the Bill be taken into consideration.

Mr. Kottur Kunjukrishna Pillai: I second it.

Mr. A. Easwara Pillai (Co-opted): I oppose the motion.

President: I just want to know whether the honourable member opposes the substitution of the words 'by' for the word 'as', whether he really prefers the present ungrammatical language. Because, at the present stage, except such verbal amendments, nothing else is possible with regard to the Bill.

Mr. A. Easwara Pillai (Co-opted): Sir, the Bill was dealt with by the Sri Mulam Assembly on the 4th July. Only a very short space of time has elapsed since then, and the proceedings of the Assembly have not yet been made available to us. Therefore, I move, that the further consideration of the Bill be postponed till the proceedings of the Sri Mulam Assembly are placed before us.

President: I overrule that objection on the ground that the amendments now proposed are mere verbal amendments intended to correct small mistakes committed by that well known agency or personage called the printer's devil. In those circumstances, that the honourable member should require the proceedings of the Assembly to be placed before him so that he may consider these verbal amendments, is a request so unreasonable that I overrule it.

The amendments were put to vote and carried.

Mr. James Fletcher : I move that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

Mr. Kottur Kunjukrishna Pillai: I second it.

The motion was put to vote and carried.

The Bill was passed.

The Travancore Hindu Gains of Learning Bill.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar : Sir, I beg leave to introduce the Travancore Hindu Gains of Learning Bill.

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi : I second it.

The motion was put to vote and carried.

RESOLUTIONS ON MATTERS OF GENERAL PUBLIC INTERESTS.

COMPULSORY PRIMARY EDUCATION.

Mr. K. M. Kesavan : Sir, I beg to move the following resolution :

"This Council recommends to Government that early steps be taken to introduce compulsory primary education in the State."

Sir, it is the practice here and elsewhere when such resolutions are moved, for the member concerned to seek the aid of figures, statistics. It cannot be said that that is a useless practice. But, educated members as we are, and knowing the condition of education in Travancore as we do, I do not think statstics are needed for bringing in a resolution like the present one. Comparatively, the percentage of literacy in Travancore is not low ; it is about 30 per cent. while, in British India it is only about 10 per cent. This high percentage has been achieved on account of the wise and generous policy of the Travancore Government in giving free primary education. Sir, when that step was taken by Government, our educationists gave us the definite assurance that we will be able to achieve complete literacy in a few years. We are disappointed. We have not been able to reach that Utopian ideal.

Hence it is that I have found it necessary that such a resolution as this should be moved and that, with the hearty co-operation of those interested in this problem and interested in welfare of the country, the matter might be taken up.

Sir, when I move such a resolution as this, I do realise the financial difficulty underlying such a problem, when it is to be worked. We have already found that we have only a revenue of about Rs 263 lakhs for the next year. The able Financial Secretary in his instructive and interesting and, from a literary point of

view, very fine speech, has convinced us that he has bestowed his best thoughts for each item of revenue and expenditure, so much so that he has not been able to allot more money even though he desires it. That was why my speech during the general discussion of the Budget was to a certain extent devoted to suggest measures for the raising of revenue. No useful additional programme can be taken up and worked if we are not prepared to meet the financial demand that might arise in its wake. Hence it is that I have in my speech pointed out certain programmes by which we would be able to raise our revenue. I need not reiterate what they are. Honourable members can remember them and so without calling forth the statistics from other countries to point out the benefits that those countries have derived from compulsory primary education, I would request the House to support this resolution and to pass it and devise measures for raising the revenue by which it will be able to implement this resolution.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar: May I know Sir, what will be the approixmate amount that will be necessary if the scheme is sanctioned?

Mr. K. M. Kesavan: To some extent I have already alluded to the percentage of leteracy that we have among us. To begin with we must first decide the question as to whether we should take up adult education as well or whether compulsory primary education should be made available only to children of school going age. Without determining that, I am not he in a position to answer the questian put by the honourable member

Mr. M. Govindan (*Nominated*): Sir, I support the resolution, and in doing so, I fully realise the financial implications involved. I was glad to hear from the Director of Public Instruction in answer to the suggestions for the introduction of compulsory education coupled with suggestions for reduction of school fees, the reply that nobody can entertain both these suggestions together and that they are both brought forward in one breath without realising the difficulties of the situation. His suggestion which was put in an interrogatory fashion was whether it would not be more advisable that he brings forward a scheme, coupling it with a little educational cess, to be spread over a number of years. If I remember right, that was what he said. I fully agree with the Director of Public Instruction on this point. I do admit that it will involve considerable expenditure to introduce compulsory education all at once throughout the State. But what I would suggest is that in the scheme which the Director has in mind he might consider the question of introducing it first in the municipal

areas of the State, taking the municipal towns alone, and then, spreading it over a number of years to encompass the whole State. That the problem is a very urgent one being recognised by the Government and by the department, I do not propose to take up the time of the House by going into the details with regard to the urgency for the scheme.

I may just point out one or two figures for your information. Now we say that in the matter of education we are not behind any other part of India. I would just take two communities as an illustration. According to the population of the Nair Community the total number of illiterates, according to the latest figures, will be five lakhs and odd. That is a little more than half the population. Then, among the Ezhavas who number nine lakhs having almost the same population as the Nairs, the total number of illiterates will be about seven lakhs. What about the Pulaya, the Paraya and the other lower classes? With this large mass of illiteracy we cannot claim even the value of enlightened labour which attracted the capital from outside the State, as was pointed out by the Dewan-President the other day. It may be that if we fall behind in literacy, that reputation which we have may also go. The intelligence of the labourer depends to a large extent upon the literacy also. So, in regard to this compulsory education, it may be necessary to introduce a Bill. Twenty-four years ago, a friend of mine Mr. P. K. Kesava Pillai introduced a measure for compulsory education in the then Legislative Council which had perhaps an official majority. It was ably supported by the late Mr. K. G. Sesha Aiyar, than whom nobody knew Travancore conditions better. But the Bill contained a serious omission and there was unwillingness on the part of the mover and the supporter to subject Travancore to a mild educational cess. There was no provision made for finance and the Government of the day did not find it possible to shoulder the burden of introducing compulsory education. But much water has flown under the bridge since then and what was not possible then must be possible now not that the principle of the Bill was not acceptable to the House then. It was acceptable but it was on the sole ground of finance pointed out by the officer in charge of education at that time that the Bill had to be dropped.

Commencing from the famous reign of Her Highness Rani Gowri Bai in 992 more than a hundred years of effort have been spent in the direction of education. It was fully realised even then "that the State"—I am quoting—"should defray the entire cost of the education of the people in order that there may be no backwardness in the spread of enlightenment among them, that by diffusion of education they might become better subjects and public

[Mr. M. Govindan

servants and that the reputation of the State might be enhanced thereby". These objects are still kept in view and the large mass of illiteracy even amongst the forward communities in the State is appalling. I would therefore appeal to this House to accept this resolution and to the Government to adopt early measures for introducing a measure of compulsion spread over a number of years.

Mr. Kottur Kunjukrishna Pillai : Sir, I wish to say a word regarding this resolution. Sir, the resolution asks Government to take steps for the introduction of compulsory primary education in the State. Although the mover of the resolution said that figures are not very necessary, I think it is somewhat necessary to make out a case for Government to take up the matter.

Sir, education in Travancore, so far as primary education is concerned, though it has not been compulsory, has been free for a very long time. From 1906 onwards, in Baroda primary education has been made compulsory. Although primary education has been made compulsory in Baroda from 1906, the percentage of male literacy there is only 33 and the percentage of female literacy is only 8 per cent whereas Travancore, without the compulsion, has 41 per cent male literacy and 17 per cent female literacy. Sir, when we compare Travancore with Mysore the difference is still greater. In Mysore the male literacy is only 17 per cent and the female literacy is only 3 per cent. The Provinces of India have from 9 to 19 per cent of male literacy and from less than one to three per cent female literacy. Therefore it can be said without any shadow of doubt - and we can legitimately take pride of the fact — that Travancore has made the greatest advance when we consider the conditions in India whether of Provinces or of States. If we take the position of China or even that of Egypt where you have got compulsory education from 1923 onwords the position of Travancore is better. But if we compare our conditions with those in Europe where compulsory primary education has been going on for a very long time in States like Germany, United States, the United Kingdom, Italy and other places they have succeeded in liquidating illiteracy, I admit, Sir, that there is no reason for us to rest content with our present position. Therefore, what I have to point out is that the problem is very serious but it cannot be met unless we are prepared to pay the price for it and that price we must be willing to pay. I think the whole of Travancore will be willing to pay the price when Government makes the demand and then we will not be lagging behind as our predecessors have done once before.

Mr. K. K. Kuruvilla. Sir, I also wish to speak a few words on this resolution. It seems to me that the desire for edu-

cation in Travancore has become so universal that even if compulsion is introduced there will be no difficulty. The only problem that face most people is the question of finance.

The introduction of a new cess has been suggested here. I doubt very much how far any new tax on the people will be appreciated. Therefore, I want to make a suggestion and that is, Government now spend about Rs. 8 lakhs on secondary education. There are many people and even certain communities who will be glad to take up the work of secondary education. In fact I have sometimes felt that if opportunities are given to certain progressive communities in the State to start educational institutions as and when they desire, then our communal differences could also be overcome. Therfore, I suggest that secondary education in the State should be handed over to private agencies and release the money that is available for it for purposes of primary education. In that case, I think a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs could be secured for primary duction. With this money, at least, compulsory education could be started in Municipalities. If the Municipalities think of introducing any new tax for the purpose of education, this amount of Rs. 5 lakhs could be given over to rural areas to start as many primary schools as possible. Therefore, the quession of finance atleast can be solved. By handing over secondary education as far as possible to private agencies, at least 5 lakhs of more maney could be made available for introducing compulsory primary education,

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar: Is not the secondary system of education self-supporting?

Mr. K. K Kuruvilla: It is not. But money is somehow found by Government for it. I understand, that about Rs. 3 to 4 lakhs is got by Government as fees from secondary schools. But they spend about Rs. 8 lakhs towards that. Anyhow, money is found for secondary education, and if my suggestion is accepted that money could be utilised for primary education.

Sahib Bahadur T. Mahomed Ismail: It is true from the point of view of enlightenment and general education, our State is more advanced when compared with the rest of the States and Provinces in India, but, at the same time, it is poor consolation to compare our state with far off China.

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi: May I know the percentage of literacy in that part of China called Canton?

Sahib Bhahadur T. Mahomad Ismail: I do not know that. But, we are in a far better position than some of the other States and Provinces. We may not be fully aware of the steps taken to banish illiteracy in certain parts of India for the past two or three years. But, as I said two days ago, if we want to keep pace with

[Sahib Bahadur Mahomed Ismail.]

our progress, it is our duty to introduce compulsory primary education in the land. The financial problem, no doubt is staring us. That problem has to be tackled anyhow, in spite of the very serious nature of it. To me, it appears that more than intensifying agriculture and industrialisation of the country, most important is primary education. That will be paying in the long run though it is true that lakhs and lakhs of rupees will be necessary for it. When I say so, it should not be understood that what is spent for industrialisation is unneccessary. It is absolutely necessary for the progress of the State. Side by side with that, we must see that our people are educated, especially at a time when the adult franchise reform is the burning topic of the day. Though I do not think it may materialise in the near future, it has to come. Before it materialises, it is very necessary that our people get themselves educated. To achieve that end, an element of compulsion becomes necessary in the matter of education. We know that it is not feasible to introduce compulsory primary education throughout the State immediately. But we may soon be having village panchayats instituted in rural parts of the State which correspond to district boards and allied institutions of other parts of India. Village panchayats could help in the spread of primary education so far as rural parts are concerned. If Government can sanction small grants as allowances to village panchayats, municipalities etc., they will take up the question of primary education. If institutions are started for the spread of primary education in different localities of the country as outlined by me, the evil resulting from lack of education could be eradicated in a short time. No elaborate argument is necessary to bring home to the Government the necessity to take steps in this direction. Education will prove a great blessing to the poorer classes, as stated by my friend Mr. Govindan. Only when there is an element of compulsion, Pulayas, Parayas, and other backward communities, will go in for education. Therefore, I support the resolution as stated by the mover. What it states is, that Government should take up the initiative in the matter. It is high time that a scheme for the introduction of compulsory primary education is devised by Government as early as possible.

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi: Sir, I support the principle of the resolution. But, I am afraid, the possibility of having free primary education, and compulsory education, at that, is a little remote. I do not want to be accused of talking with the tongue in my cheek, when I support the principle.

As far as I can see, the problem in Travancore is not one of so much of want of compulsion but of want of facilities. As far as I am aware, there is no communal question either. If at all, there is

any other question, it is only a question of the community of economic interests. Members of the rich people and well-to-do classes like Mr. Govindan were having education early enough. But poor people of the different parts of the country had not the facility a few years ago, to go in for education. But thanks to the kind policy of Government in establishing schools.

Mr. M. Govindan: May I know whether the member is aware of the fact that community to which M. Govindan belongs and other communities like Pulayas, Parayas, Kuravas, were denied admission to the schools until about 30 yesrs ago?

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi: Sir, I am not a student of antiquities, archeology or ancient history.

President: 30 years is not such a period.

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi: But, by the time I emerged from childhood and went to school, I found Mr. K. M. Kesavan sitting by my side. I am not one who believes in the Law of Moses that the sins of grandfathers should be visited upon their grandchildren.

Mr. K. K. Kuruvila: Is that a correct interpetation?

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi: My friend is surely a better authortty on theology.

Any way Sir, the one problem that must be kept in mind by Government is to afford greater facilities for education for the poorer and backward classes, by giving them clothes or midday meal and not one of compulsory education. But when we introduce compulsion in a practically poor State like Travancore, honourable members do not take into consideration the unnecessary cost involved in running an agency for enforcing, attendance for prosecuting the offenders and so forth, for supervising it. If half the sum that Government have to spend for establishing such agencies is spent for providing midday meal, clothes and text books for the poor children, that will be a very great thing done to the poor in our land. I am inclined also to question the utility of having free education all along. It was a good enough stunt a few years ago. Now, we are asking for a more equitable distribution in taxation, and the burdens of taxation. Is it not worth while re-examining the whole question? Is it equitable that the son of a rich man and that of a poor man should be treated alike by the State. Is it not proper to ask the people who are capable and economically better, to pay, so that people of the poorer classes may be given not only the nominal education that is being given now in schools but also something more. The poor class people have first of all to be given that fitness, that physical fitness, to receive the education that is given free in our schools. It is certainly an irony of fate that this problem of introducing compulsory

[Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi]

primary education should be asked to be tackled by Government immediately after the question relating to the granting of additional facilities in elementary schools was answered by the Director of Public Instruction. It was only this morning, the Director had to cite European authorities for the proposition that sixty or seventy children could be crowded in the infant classes. That takes us to a situation in the finances of this country. When we look into the budget, we find that a large part of the gross income of the State is spent for education. That really forms a greater percentage than the amount spent in any other State or Province in India. I ask, is it possible for Government to spend more on education alone when we ask for more hospitals, more roads and bridges, more for nation-building activities and all the rest of it. Of course, there is a justification to ask for it. I am myself inclined to requestion the soundness of this proposition. So long as there is this Government, constituted as it is, it is ours to ask, because, there is not, at any rate, the immediate chance of our being asked to do it ourselves. Therefore my suggestion is, if at all Government wish to have compulsory free education, it must be done, as my friend Mr. Govindan suggested, in Municipal areas at the first instance. We must also take care that not a pie from the general tax-payer goes to the education of the city child at all, for, a city child is situated by his birth, in a much better position than the child in rural areas. A town child gets education free in that, educational factors, consciously or unconsciously, are at work in city life. Therefore, a city child is better placed for receiving education. Certainly the enlightened Municipalities which are for local self-Government must find the money for educating the children. Whatever funds are available from Government for educational purposes must be devoted for giving midday meal and the purchase of text books to the poor children. I am not very ambitious when I say that we must have better buildings than some existing school buildings which look not better than those houses in which the four-footed creatures are housed Some ascu treated bamboo is the submit of ambition with which furniture in schools could be made. Therefore without going in for more ambitious things let us put right the things we already have. Let us give something to the poor school masters who get Rs. 4 of Rs. 5 and sometimes nothing at all. Let us give them some grants. Grant is denied to a large number of trained teachers. Half a rupee cut was made in their pay by an iniquitous Director of Public Instruction. Before we find funds for these things it may be very idle to think of primary compulsory education. Any way as an aspiration Mr. Kesavan's proposition will commend itself to all right-thinking people.

Mr. Thomas Chandy Mukkadan: സർ, ഈ പ്രമേയത്തിൽ പ്രാഥമിക നിർബന്ധിത വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം എന്നു പറയുന്നുണ്ടെങ്കിലും വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം ഇല്ലാത്ത ജനങ്ങൾക്കു പ്രാഥമിക വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം നൽകുകയാണോ, അതോ, പ്രാഥമിക സ്കൂളുകളിൽ പഠിപ്പിക്കത്തക്ക പ്രായത്തിലുള്ളവക്കു നിർബന്ധിത വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം കൊടുക്കുകയാണോ ഏതാണ് ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതെന്ന് വിശദമല്ല. രാജ്യത്തിന്റെ അഭിവൃദ്ധിക്കു എല്ലാവക്കും അക്ഷരജ്ഞാനം ഉണ്ടാകണമെന്നുള്ള ആദർശം സ്വീകാര്യയോഗ്യമാണ്. ആദർശത്തിൽ എന്റെ മാന്യസ്നേഹിതൻ മി. തമ്പിയും ഞാനുമായി വളരെ അടുത്തുവരുന്നു. അദ്ദേഹം പറയുന്നു, ചില പ്രായോഗിക വൈഷമ്യങ്ങൾകൊണ്ടാണ് ഇവിടെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം വേണ്ടിടത്തോളം പ്രചരിപ്പിക്കാൻ കഴിയാത്തത് എന്ന്.

Sahib Bahadur T. Mahomed Ismail: വിഷമങ്ങളെല്ലാം തീർന്ന് ഒരു കാര്യം നടക്കുമോ?

Mr. Thomas Chandy Mukkadan: അതുതന്നെയാണ് ഞാനും പറയുന്നത്.

മി. എം. ഗോവിന്ദൻ സംസാരിക്കയുണ്ടായി, ആദ്യകാലങ്ങളിൽ ചില സമുദായങ്ങൾക്കു വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം ചെയ്യുന്നതിനു ചില സാങ്കേതിക തടസ്സങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നുവെന്നും അതുകൊണ്ട് ഇപ്പോൾ ആ വിഷയത്തിൽ അവക്കു പല ന്യൂനതകളുണ്ടെന്നും. അങ്ങനെ നോക്കുമ്പോൾ താഴ്ന്നു നിന്നിരുന്ന ചില സമുദായങ്ങൾക്കു വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം കുറവായതു ഈ കാരണങ്ങളാലാണെന്നുള്ളതു സമ്മതിക്കേണ്ട ഒരുപരമാർത്ഥമാണ്. നിർബന്ധിത വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം ഏർപ്പെടുത്തിയാൽ അതു് ഇവക്കു തന്നെയും വിഷമകരമായ ഒന്നായിരിക്കും. മി. തമ്പി പറയുന്നതുപോലെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിനുള്ള പ്രായോഗിക വൈഷമ്യം എന്താണെന്നു ആരും വേണ്ടവണ്ണം മനസ്സിലാക്കീട്ടില്ല. വളരെക്കാലമായി വിദ്യാലയങ്ങളിൽ പ്രവേശനം അനുവദിക്കാതെ അവരെ പുറത്താക്കപ്പെട്ടിരുന്നു, എന്നുമാത്രമല്ല.

Mr. C. N. Thuppan Namboodiri (*Travancore Jemies*): ഈ രാജ്യത്തു് അക്ഷരജ്ഞാനമില്ലാത്ത ആളുകൾ എത്ര ശതമാനമുണ്ട്?

Mr. Thomas Chandy Mukkadan: അതിനു പ്രത്യേകം പ്രത്യേകം കണക്കുകൾ ഉണ്ട്.

ഫീസ്സൗജന്യവും മററു സൗകര്യങ്ങളും ഏർപ്പെടുത്തി ജനങ്ങൾക്കു വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം കൊടുക്കുവാൻ ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട ഗവണ്മെൻറ് സന്നദ്ധത പ്രദർശിപ്പിച്ചിട്ടും ഇനിയും ഇവിടെ വേണ്ടിടത്തോളം അക്ഷരജ്ഞാനമു

[Mr. Thomas Chandy Mukkadan]

ണ്ടായിട്ടില്ല. പ്രാഥമിക വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം ഏററവും നിർബന്ധിതമാക്കിയാലും അതു് പ്രായോഗികമാകയില്ലെന്നു ഇന്നത്തെ പരിതഃസ്ഥിതികൊണ്ടു് ഊഹിക്കുവാൻ കഴിയും. ഉൾനാട്ടുകളിൽ കടന്നു നോക്കിയാൽ ൬ മുതൽ ൰ വരെ വയസ്സു പ്രായമുള്ള കുട്ടികൾകൂടി കൂലിവേലക്കുപോയി കാലക്ഷേപം കഴിക്കുന്നതു് ധാരാളമായി കാണാൻ കഴിയും. പ്രാഥമിക വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം പ്രായോഗികമാക്കുന്നതിനു പണസംബന്ധമായ വിഷമമാണുള്ളതെന്നു ഇവിടെ ചിലർ പറഞ്ഞു. പണസംബന്ധമായ വിഷമം എന്നു പറയുമ്പോൾ, സ്കൂൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കുവാൻ, ഫീസുകൊടുക്കുവാൻ, പുസ്തകങ്ങൾ വാങ്ങുവാൻ എന്നിങ്ങനെയുള്ള വിഷമങ്ങളാണു് സാധാരണ എല്ലാവരുടേയും മനസ്സിൽ പതിയുന്നതു്. എന്നാൽ ഇവിടത്തെ ഭൂരിഭാഗം ജനങ്ങളും ഇപ്പോൾ കാലക്ഷേപത്തിനു തന്നെ വളരെ വിഷമിക്കുന്നുണ്ടു്. അവർക്കു അവരുടെ കുട്ടികളെ വേലക്കു കൊണ്ടുപോയി അതിൽനിന്നും കിട്ടുന്ന കൂലികൂടി ലഭിച്ചെങ്കിൽമാത്രമെ ജീവിക്കുവാൻ നിവൃത്തിയുള്ളു എന്ന നിലയിലായിട്ടുണ്ടു്. അതുകൊണ്ടു്, ആദ്യമായി അതിനൊരു പരിഹാരം ഉണ്ടാക്കിയെങ്കിൽമാത്രമേ പ്രാഥമികവിദ്യാഭ്യാസം ഇവിടെ നിർബന്ധിതമാക്കിയാലും ഫലമുണ്ടാകയുള്ളു. കൗൺസിലിൽവച്ചും പ്ലാററ്ഫാറങ്ങളിൽനിന്നും പ്രസംഗിക്കുന്ന ചിലർ അവരുടെ പ്രസംഗത്തിൽ കാണിക്കുന്ന മനോഭാവം അവരുടെ വീടുകളിൽചെന്നു് പ്രവൃത്തിയിൽ കാണിച്ചിരുന്നുവെങ്കിൽ ഇവിടത്തെ അക്ഷരജ്ഞാനം ഇതിലുമുപരി വർദ്ധിച്ച ഒരു നിലയെ പ്രാപിക്കുമായിരുന്നു. ഇവരുടെ കുട്ടികൾക്കു് ട്യൂഷൻകൊടുക്കുമ്പോൾ തങ്ങളുടെ വീടുകളിൽ നിൽക്കുന്നവേലക്കാരെക്കൂടി പഠിപ്പിക്കുവാൻ ഏർപ്പാടു ചെയ്താൽ മതിയാകുമായിരുന്നു.

നിർബന്ധിത വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം മുനിസിപ്പാലിററികളിൽ ആദ്യമായി ഏർപ്പെടുത്തണമെന്നു് ചിലർ അഭിപ്രായപ്പെടുകയുണ്ടായി. ഉൾനാട്ടുകളെ അപേക്ഷിച്ചു് മുനിസിപ്പാലിററി അതൃത്തികളിലാണു് സാക്ഷരസംഖ്യ കൂടുതലായി നിൽക്കുന്നതു്. അവിടെയുള്ളവർക്കുതന്നെ നിർബന്ധിതവിദ്യാഭ്യാസം കൊടുക്കണമെന്നു പറയുന്നതിന്റെ അർത്ഥം ഉൾനാട്ടുകളിലുള്ളവർ ഇനിയും അക്ഷരജ്ഞാനമില്ലാതെ കുറേനാൾകൂടി നിൽക്കണമെന്നാണു്. ആ നയം ശരിയാണെന്നു എനിക്കു തോന്നുന്നില്ല.

വോട്ടിനുവേണ്ടി നിർബന്ധിത വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം ഏർപ്പെടുത്തണമെന്നു എന്റെ സ്നേഹിതൻ മി. ഗോവിന്ദൻ പറയുന്നതിനോടു ഞാൻ യോജിക്കുന്നില്ല. വോട്ടിനുവേണ്ടിയല്ല, ജ്ഞാനത്തിനും ഉൽകൃഷ്ടചിന്തക്കും രാജ്യ

ത്തിൻെറ അഭിവൃദ്ധിക്കുംവേണ്ടിയുമാണ് നിർബന്ധിതവിദ്യാഭ്യാസമേർപ്പെടുത്തേണ്ടതു്. പട്ടണങ്ങളെ അപേക്ഷിച്ചു് ഇവിടത്തെ ജനസാമാന്യം കൂടുതലായി അധിവസിക്കുന്നതു് ഉൾനാട്ടുകളിലായിരിക്കുന്നതിനാലും വിദ്യാഭ്യാസസംബന്ധമായി കൂടുതൽ വിഷമിക്കുന്നതു് അവിടെയുള്ളവരായിരിക്കുന്നതിനാലും അക്ഷരജ്ഞാനാഭിവൃദ്ധിക്കു് ഇതു് അത്യന്താപേക്ഷിതമാണെന്നുള്ളതിനാലും നിർബന്ധിതവിദ്യാഭ്യാസം ഏർപ്പെടുത്തണമെന്നുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അതു് ഉൾനാട്ടുകളിൽത്തന്നെയാണേർപ്പെടുത്തേണ്ടതു്. ഏതായിരുന്നാലും, ഏതു ജാതിയിൽപെട്ടവനായിരുന്നാലും ശരി, മതത്തിൽ പെട്ടവനായിരുന്നാലും ശരി, നമ്മുടെ രാജ്യത്തെ ലോകത്തിൻെറ മുന്നണിയിൽ ഉൽകൃഷ്ടചിന്താപദ്ധതികളോടും പ്രവർത്തിപദ്ധതികളോടും കൂടി കൊണ്ടുവരുന്നതിനും ജ്ഞാനാഭിവൃദ്ധിയെ ശരിയായി പ്രകടിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനും ഇതുപകരിക്കുമെങ്കിൽ അങ്ങിനെ ഉപകരിച്ചുകൊള്ളട്ടെ എന്നുള്ള വിചാരത്തോടുകൂടി ഞാൻ ഈ പ്രമേയത്തെ പിൻതാങ്ങുന്നു.

Mr. M. Govindan : ഒരു പരിഷ്കാരം ഏർപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനു അതിനെ ഏർപ്പെടുത്തുവാനുള്ള സൗകര്യംകൂടി ഒരു പ്രേരകമല്ലയോ?

Mr. Thomas Chandy Mukkadan : സൗകര്യത്തേക്കാൾ ആവശ്യമാണു നോക്കേണ്ടതു്.

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi : ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട മെമ്പർ മി. ഗോവിന്ദൻ വോട്ടിനു വേണ്ടി പ്രാഥമികവിദ്യാഭ്യാസം ഏർപ്പെടുത്തണമെന്നു പറഞ്ഞതു അദ്ദേഹത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചിടത്തോളം ശരിയാവണമെന്നില്ലല്ലോ ?

Mr. Thomas Chandy Mukkadan : അങ്ങിനെ വന്നാൽ കൊള്ളാമെന്നുള്ള വിചാരംകൊണ്ടു് അദ്ദേഹം അതു പറഞ്ഞുവെന്നേയുള്ളു.

Mr. V. S. Arumukhnam Pillai : After hearing the honourable members I wish to speak a few words on the subject. The idea of compulsory primary education is very good. But as responsible citizens we ought to realise our responsibility in the matter, particularly the financial implications involved in the scheme. Unfortunately, the learned mover has not given us any idea as to the financial implications and and as to how this scheme is to be worked out. Anyhow in considering the measure we have to see whether that is expedient and wise at this juncture. We have just now started the Travancore University and the University has commenced its business. We require a large amcunt of

[Mr. V. S. Arumukham Pillai.]
money to work it out. Further, honourable member Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai has given us an idea with facts and figures as to how literacy in this State stands favourably when compared to other States. The honourable member Mr. Ismail would say that it is poor consolation to compare our State with other States. Let us compare our State with other States and British Indian Provinces in the matter of literacy. It is a matter of gratification and we have to congratulate our enlightened Government for the high degree of literacy that we have attained when compared with other Indian States and British Indian Provinces.

Mr. Kuruvilla has pointed out that 50 per cent. of the expenses may be.........

Mr. M. Govindan: May I know from the membe whether we are ahead of Burma or Ceylon in the matter of literacy?

Mr. V. S. Arumukham Pillai: I have not got figures with me. But so far as I know we are ahead of British Indian Provinces and other Indian States in the matter of literacy. So what I submit that Mr. Ismail's contention is not correct.

With regard to the financial implications, Mr. Kuruvilla has said that in the matter of secondary education some progressive communities may be entrusted with that work.

Mr. K. K. Kuruvilla: On a point of personal explanation I did not say 50 per cent. I said only 5 lakhs.

Mr. V. S. Arumukham Pillai: What I understood was that 50 per cent. of the actual amount now spent on secondary education must be made available in the hands of some progressive communities or agencies. I know how secondary schools are progressing in the hands of some progressive communities. I do not want to enter into details as to how private schools are managed because it is not within the province of this subject. But I have to state that it is very dangerous and unsafe for other communities and espicially minor and unprogressive communities to entrust the secondary education in the hands of private agencies and especially in the hands of progressive communities. By progressive communities I do not know what all communities is meant by my friend. I gather that he means those communities which are now conducting private institutions.

Mr. K. K. Kuruvilla: Sir, on a personal explanation It has no reference to my own community. I feel that my community has been subjected to much criticism for being responsible to a large extent for the spread of education in the country.

Mr. V. S. Arumukham Pillai: Sir, I am not referring to any particular community. But all the same it is a well known fact that the Christian Missionaries are responsible for primary education in South Travancore as well as in North Travancore where they conduct a large number of private schools. Of course we are thankful to them for the spread of literacy. I am not casting any aspersions on that community. But in any case I have to protest against the idea of entrusting any particular community with primary education.

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakishnan Tampi: Has the member any objection in extending that privilege to non-denominational, non-sectarian private agencies?

Mr. V. S. Arumukham Pillai: I don't know whether it will be good. But I think it is better to leave that matter entirely in the hands of Government.

Mr. Thomas Chandy Mukkadan: ചില സമുദായങ്ങളെ ഉപ്പെട്ടുത്തുവാനുള്ള വിഷമംകൊണ്ടാണോ മെംബർ ഇങ്ങനെ അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ടതു്?

(At this stage the President vacated the chair which was then occupied by Mr. Kottoor Kunjukrishna Pillai, one of the Panel of Chirmen).

Mr. V. S. Arumukham Pillai: It is not only that. There are many things to be considered. I don't want to bring in all these details here. It is not the question of difficulty to the students or the people. But there are other factors to be considered, *viz.*, social, political and economical. I don't wish to refer these things now. But I simply protest against the idea of entrusting this to private agencies. How these private schools are managed is shown in the report of Mr. Statham.

Mr. M. Govindan: May I know from the honourable member whether there are more boys and girls attending in aided schools and private institutions than in Government schools?

Mr. V. S. Arumukham Pillai: I have not got the figures here to make a comparative statement. But I know as a matter of fact that the strength in Government schools is far more than in private schools.

Mr. Thomas Chandy Mukkadan: സാധാരണ ക്രസ്ത്യാനികൾ നടത്തുന്ന സ്ക്കൂളുകളിൽ മററു ജാതിക്കാൎക്കും ഫീസ ഇളവും മററു സൌജന്യങ്ങളും ചെയ്തുകൊടുക്കുന്നതായി മെമ്പൎക്കറിയാമോ?

Mr. V. S. Arumukham Pillai: I know that facilities for education are given to all the students alike,

Chairman: The honourable member has exceeded his time limit of 10 minutes.

Mr. V. S. Arumukham Pillai: Sir, I have been a student of a private institution also. With regard to education that I got there I had nothing to complain of. But I was made to attend to Bible class there for half an hour daily.

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi: May I know whether in the Scott Christian College at Nagercoil it was compulsary ?

Mr. V. S. Arumukham Pillai: The honourable member knows better than myself about this Whatever that be, it is not a question of the quality of education that one got from these private institutions or the facilities or inconveniences of students but there are other factors to be looked into. Now, Sir, as I said we have many schemes before us and we want money to carry out those schemes. More over we have also started a University. We are not wanting in the percentage of literacy here. In that respect we are far ahead of other provinces in British India and the Indian States. But on account of financial considerations it is not expedient at this juncture to make this venture. Further we need not despair of the illiteracy of our masses. In 1900 in Europe and America the peasants and agriculturists were not so literate. The degree of literacy obtained there then was not so high as is obtained in India now.

Mr. A. Easwara Pillai: May I know the percentage of literacy obtained in America in 1900 ?

Mr. V. S Arumukham Pillai: The percentage obtained in America or Europe in 1900 was the same as the percentage which is obtained in India now. Therefore, I say, that in course of time our peasants and villagers will also attain to a high degree of literacy.

Chairman: Your time is up.

Mr. V. S. Arumukham Pillai: With these few words I oppose the resolution.

Sahib Bahadur T. Muhammad Ismail: Sir, may I point out by a few figures that......

Chairman: No. The honourable member cannot do that now.

Mr. James Fletcher: For the eradication of illiteracy compulsory education is necessary. I do not agree with some of my friends who said that compulsory primary education is not necessary for that purpose. I feel that compulsory primary education alone can eradicate illiteracy. I am supported in this view by the Census Report that has been prepared in Travancore a decad ago,

Mr. M. K. Ananthasiva Aiyar (*Nominated*) : May I know whether we have not advanced much further than the time of the last census ?

Mr. James Fletcher : So far as this matter is concerned, we have not advanced much. I shall explain my statement. There is a desire for education in the families of advanced communities. But take the case of the families of the depressed class communities. What is their ideal ? The parents think that as soon as the boy or girl is of sufficient age they will be of some help to them in the matter of earning their livelihood. They have no money or desire to send those children to school. But if there is compulsion, they are sure to send their children to school. Therefore, with reference to depressed communities and the backward communities compulsory education alone will help them to eradicate illiteracy.

I would also submit that the ideal of our State ought to be the eradication of illiteracy. The Travancore State has been in the vanguard with reference to literacy. (*hear, hear*). It is a pride for every member of this House. Sir, though we have been to a large extent literate, let us be on our guard lest we fall behind. Other provinces are forging ahead in the matter of education. In British Indian provinces there is a great move for the eradication of illiteracy and when they are speeding ahead, we should not sleep. We who have had the advantage of the start should go as fast as we can so as to keep the vantage position. Lack of funds seems to be the only objection raised against the introduction of compulsory education. Sir, I am proud of our Financial Secretary and I am sure he will be able to find sufficient funds for the introduction of this very ambitious scheme.

Mr. M. Govindan : May I know whether the member would favour the idea of levying a local cess for this ?

Mr. James Fletcher : Sir, I have the least objection to such a levy. A local cess or for that matter any other kind of cess will not be too much for this.

Mr. M. K. Ananthasiva Aiyar: May I know whether the matter cannot be deferred until the coming census is over ?

Mr. James Fletcher : A consideration of the question now in all its aspects can not in any way obstruct the next census operations.

Mr. Thomas Chandy Mukkadan : കരം ഏർപ്പെടുത്തണമെന്നു പറഞ്ഞു് പാടിക്കുന്നവരിൽ നിന്നാണോ അതോ കരം ഏർപ്പെടുത്താൻ ശക്തിയുള്ളവരിൽ നിന്നാണോ?

Mr. James Fletcher: The rich people have to pay for the poor people. Then I may be permitted to suggest one or two sources of income for helping this compulsory primary education. For, funds, I would suggest that there is very good source of income in the State which could be utilised to the best advantage *viz.*, by nationalising the salt industry. The industry at present is conducted by private individuals. And if it is taken over by the Government, a very large profit will come out of it into the exchequer of the State and that can be utilised very well for this very important nation building scheme namely compulsory primary education. I hope the Financial Secretary would look into the question and see whether it is not practicable and possible.

Mr. M. Govindan: May I know whether the salt licensees are not given licensees on fixed terms? And will not the acquisition and taking over of the industry involve considerable amounts by way of compensation?

Mr. James Fletcher: I know Sir, that compensation will have to be paid. So far as the Colachel Allom is concerned compensation was given when it was taken from the original licensees to be handed over to the new lessee. And the original licence for that Allom was given on a permanent tenure. So far as the other alloms are concerned the licenses were given on a temporary basis.

Mr. V. S. Arumukham Pillai: May I know whether the member is aware that the licensees have invested large sums of money in those alloms for converting them into pans?

Mr. James Fletcher: But they can be given reasonable compensations for their investments.

Mr. V. S. Arumukhom Pillai: May I know whether the member is aware that the licenses are in some cases for 350 years?

Mr. James Fletcher: I am not aware of that Sir. But even then Government can give them compensation.

Mr. V. S. Arumukham Pillai: May I know whether the member has got any idea of the amount invested in these alloms for converting them into pans?

Mr. James Fletcher: I have got full data. Sir, in the case of the taking over of the bus traffic from Nagercoil to Trivandrum by the State, the Government offered compensation.

Sahib Bahadur T. Muhammed Ismail: May I know whether the member is aware that the Government have power to cancel any license at any time if they wish to do so?

Mr. James Fletcher: Yes, I am aware of that,

Mr. Thomas Chandy Mukkadan: ഈ വക ചോദ്യങ്ങളും ഈ സബ്ജക്ററുമായിട്ടു എങ്ങിനെ സംബന്ധപ്പെടുന്നു എന്നറിഞ്ഞാൽ കൊള്ളാം.

Chairman: The Chair will take care of the relevancy.

Mr. James Fletcher; That is a matter of detail and the Financial Secretary will consider that.

There is another point which I wish to bring to the consideration of the Director. The Director himself suggested that the under-graduates should not be allowed to take the Degree unless and until they had undergone some training in social work for a few months among the villages. Sir, these under-graduates could be utilised every year for teaching the villagers and introducing compulsory primary education among the people.

Chairman ; Time is up.

Mr. T. K. Kittan (*Vaikam, Kottayam and Changanacherry cum Peermade*): സർ, ഈ പ്രമേയത്തിന്റെ തത്വത്തോടു ഞാൻ യോജിക്കുന്നു. ഈ പ്രമേയം നടപ്പിൽ വരുത്തുന്നതിനു വല്ല പണച്ചിലവുമുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അതിനെ എതിർക്കാതെ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. ഇന്നത്തെ നിലയ്ക്കു വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിനായി ഇതിൽ കൂടുതൽ പണം ചിലവിടുവാൻ രാജ്യത്തിനു സൌകര്യമല്ലെന്നാണു എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം. സൌകര്യമുള്ളപ്പോൾ നിർബന്ധവിദ്യാഭ്യാസം രാജ്യമൊട്ടാകെ നടപ്പാക്കുകയല്ലാതെ മുനിസിപ്പാലിററിക്കകത്തുമാത്രം നടപ്പാക്കുക എന്നു പറയുന്നതു് ഇന്നു മററുവിഷയങ്ങളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചിടത്തോളം തെക്കൻ തിരുവിതാംകൂറും വടക്കൻ തിരുവിതാംകൂറും തമ്മിൽ ചില കാര്യങ്ങൾക്കു തർക്കിക്കുന്നതുപോലെയിരിക്കുന്നു.

ഇന്നു തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ നടപ്പിലിരിക്കുന്ന വിദ്യാഭ്യാസരീതി തന്നെ ഒരുവക നിർബന്ധിത വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ സമ്പ്രദായമാണ്; നിർബന്ധിതം എന്ന വാക്കുപയോഗിച്ചിട്ടില്ലെന്നേയുള്ളു. നാലാം ക്ലാസുവരെ പഠിക്കുന്നതിനു സകല സൌകര്യവും ഇപ്പോൾ ഏർപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ടു്. പള്ളിക്കൂടങ്ങൾ എത്രതന്നെ സ്ഥാപിച്ചാലും കുട്ടികളെ പള്ളിക്കൂടത്തിൽ പറഞ്ഞയക്കേണ്ട ചുമതല രക്ഷകർത്താക്കൾക്കുള്ളതാണ്. അവർ ആ ചുമതല നിർവഹിക്കുന്നില്ലെങ്കിൽ അതിനു മററാരെയും കുററപ്പെടുത്തുവാനില്ല. എന്നാൽ നിർബന്ധിത വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം ഗവൺമെൻറു നടപ്പിൽ വരുത്തുവാൻ ആലോചിക്കുന്നു എന്നും കുട്ടികളെ പള്ളിക്കൂടത്തിലയച്ചില്ലെങ്കിൽ രക്ഷകർത്താക്കളെ പിടിച്ചു ജയിലിലാക്കുമെന്നും ഉള്ള ഒരു ശ്രുതി നാട്ടിൽ പരന്നാൽ കുട്ടികളെ രക്ഷകർത്താക്കൾ തന്നെത്താനെ പള്ളിക്കൂ

[Mr. T. K. Kittan]
ടത്തിൽ അയച്ചുകൊള്ളും. എനിക്കു ഇന്നത്തെ നിലക്കു ഈ പ്രമേയത്തെ അനുകൂലിക്കയോ പ്രതികൂലിക്കയോ ചെയ്യുന്നതിനു നിവൃത്തിയില്ല.

Mr. A. Easwara Pillai: Sir, our immediate goal should be to make the people of our country completely literate. I think that this is the object of our Government also. The only impediment is the lack of funds. Just to obviate this difficulty, I wish to make one or two suggestions. Burma, at present, stands first in point of literacy in India. I think that they have achieved this not by the help of their Government, not by establishing innumerable schools all over the country by the Government, not by spending the major portion of their revenue, but my information is that they have attained this height of literacy, by the ceaseless efforts of the monks of the monastries. They took up the cause themselves and imparted free education in their religious institutions. We can also imitate Burma in this matter. We have got innumerable temples, churches and mosques They have got funds also. If they want they could take up the work and impart instruction to the children in their institutions. Sir, before the organisation of this department, primary education was carried on by a set of persons called "Ezhuthu Asans". It was really sucessful and it was being worked very satisfactorily. We have got over so many duly qualified hands. Vast majority of the V. S. L. C. and E. S. L. C. certificate holders are now without employment. If they are given free licenses to start schools in villages they will conduct schools on the model of the old "Ezhuthu Pallikudam". The people will maintain these schools at their cost. The department need only to supervise these institutions. If these views are not feasible, then Government should impose an education cess and the people should not grudge over it. This is the only way we can get rid of illiteracy in our country.

Mr. P. I. Simon (*Municipal Councils*) : Sir, the resolution is worded in very general terms. I take it that the mover wants to bring into its compass only school-going children between the ages of five and ten. He does not want to bring within the ambit of the resolution, I am sure, all those who are now without primary education. He does not want to compel all those who are now illitrate to take to primary education irrespective of their age. He means that the school-going children of age between 5 and 10 should be compelled to go to school. Now, the present situation here may be worth consideration. According to the latest statistics, about 75 per cent of the boys between the ages of 5 and 10 and 50 per cent of the girls do attend the primary schools, so that without any sort of compulsion, voluntarily, about 75 per cent of our male children

and 50 per cent of our female children are now attending the primary schools. Every parent feels it a duty, a sort of moral compulsion, to send his boy or girl to the school and educate the child in the primary classes. If people are not sending their children to the schools it must be in the backward communities such as among the Pulayas and the Kuravas. Perhaps, no children are being sent to the school from those communities. Therefore, to make our literacy greater, it would be best to do propaganda among the backward communities and it may be well to ask the Protector of backward communities to do the needful in this matter.

Mr. M. Govindan : May I know from the honourable member the percentage of literacy in Travancore ?

Mr. P. I. Simon : Sir, I have a rough idea. It is about 50 per cent but I do not know whether it is correct.

Mr. M. Govindan : May I correct the honourable member. It is 28·9 per cent.

Mr. P. I. Simon : It may be that. I only say that my honourable friend Mr. Govindan is not aware of the minimum amount of instruction required to confer literacy on a person. It is not learning in one or two classes in a primary school that would confer the title of literacy to a person. The minimum number of classes that a person should attend before he is declared to be literate is the 1st five classes of the vernacular school. To learn up to the fourth class and leave it there will be to lapse into illiteracy. My honourable friend Mr. Govindan is not aware of that definition of literacy.

Mr. M. Govindan : Sir, a word of personal explanation. When I was talking on the question of compulsory education in connection with the general discussion of the budget, I definitely stated that it must be five years only and my friend was away on other business and did not hear it. Now, he is accusing me of ignorance of that elementary principle.

Mr. P. I. Simon : I would emphatically say that there is no relation between literacy and compulsory primary education. Compulsory primary education would not make the land more literate than it is at present. Because, literacy is something more than primary education as it is understood in this resolution. Therefore to say that the percentage of literacy is low because primary education is not compulsory is wrong. I would therefore say that compulsion in the matter of education will be misplaced in this land, where all parents do feel a sort of moral compulsion that their children should be educated. In response to that moral compulsion most of the communities do send their children to the school. It is only in the very backward communities, viz. the pulayas and the Kuravas that the children are not sent to the school. That is what has caused the illiteracy seen in this land. I would, therefore, oppose the resolution.

Mr. E. K. Kuripe: സർ, ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തിന്റെ തത്വത്തോടുമാത്രം ഞാൻ യോജിക്കുന്നു. ഈ രാജ്യത്തെ ഇന്നത്തെ പരിതസ്ഥിതിക്കു നിർബന്ധവിദ്യാഭ്യാസം ഇപ്പോൾ നടപ്പാക്കുന്നതു വളരെ ദോഷകരമാണു്. പ്രൈമറി എഡ്യുക്കേഷൻ ഗവണ്മെന്റു സവിപ്രധാനമായി പരിഗണിച്ചു അതു സാർവത്രികമാക്കുന്നതിനു വേണ്ട പരിശ്രമങ്ങൾ ചെയ്യുന്നുണ്ടു്. നമ്മുടെ രാജ്യത്തെ മുതലെടുപ്പിൽ അഞ്ചിലൊരു ഭാഗം ഇതിലേയ്ക്കുവേണ്ടി ചിലവാക്കുന്നതായിട്ടാണ് എന്റെ അറിവു്. പ്രൈമറി വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം നിർബന്ധിതമായി ഏർപ്പെടുത്തണമെങ്കിൽ ചുരുങ്ങിയതു് ഒരു അമ്പതുലക്ഷം രൂപായെങ്കിലും ഉടനടി ചിലവാക്കേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. നമ്മുടെ രാജ്യത്തിലെ ജനങ്ങൾ ഒരു പട്ടണത്തിലോ ഒരു താലൂക്കിലോ പ്രത്യേകമായി തിങ്ങി താമസിക്കാതെ രാജ്യത്തിന്റെ നാനാഭാഗങ്ങളിലും മലകളിൽപോലും താമസിച്ചു് ജീവിക്കുന്നവരാകുന്നു. അവരുടെയെല്ലാം ആവശ്യത്തിന് വിദ്യാലയങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കണമെങ്കിൽ ഒരു മൈലിനിടക്ക് ഒരു സ്കൂൾ സ്ഥാപിക്കേണ്ടതായിവരും. ഈ കണക്കു നോക്കിയാൽ ചുരുങ്ങിയതു് ൭൦൦൦ സ്കൂളെങ്കിലും ഇവിടെ ഏർപ്പെടുത്തേണ്ടതായി വന്നേക്കും.

Mr. C. N. Thuppan Nambudirippad: ഇപ്പോൾ ഈ രാജ്യത്തു് എത്ര ചതുരശ്രമൈലിനകത്തു് ഒരു വിദ്യാലയംവീതം ഉണ്ടെന്നുള്ളതു് മെമ്പർക്കു് അറിയാമോ?

Mr. E. K. Kuripe: കൃത്യമായിട്ടു് നിശ്ചയമില്ല.

Mr. Thomas Chandy Mukkadan: മെമ്പർ കൂടുതൽ പണം ചിലവിടേണ്ടിവരുമെന്നു പറഞ്ഞതു വിഷമമുള്ള കുട്ടികൾക്കു ഭക്ഷണം കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള ചിലവുകൂടി ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തിയാണോ?

Mr. E. K. Kuripe: എല്ലാംകൂടി ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തിയാണു്.

Mr. P. I. Simon: ൨ ചതുരശ്രമൈലിനു് ഒരു പ്രൈമറി സ്കൂൾവീതമെങ്കിലും ഉണ്ടോ?

Mr. E. K. Kuripe: എനിക്കു കൃത്യമായി അറിഞ്ഞുകൂടാ.

Mr. K. K. Kuruvilla: കുട്ടികൾക്കു വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിനു് സ്കൂളുകൾ ആവശ്യമാണു് എന്നു പറഞ്ഞാൽ അതിലേക്കാവശ്യമുള്ള സ്കൂളുകൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കിക്കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതല്ലേ?

Mr. E. K. Kuripe: ആവശ്യമാണു് എന്നു കണ്ടാൽ പണമുണ്ടാകുമ്പോൾ സ്കൂളുകൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കിക്കൊടുക്കാം.

Mr. M. Govindan: ൨ മൈൽ ഇൻഹാബിറ്റഡ് ഏരിയാക്കുള്ളിൽ ഒരു സ്കൂൾവീതം ഉണ്ടോ എന്നു് മെമ്പർക്കു് അറിയാമോ?

Mr. E. K. Kuripe : നിർബന്ധവിദ്യാഭ്യാസം നടപ്പാക്കത്തക്കവണ്ണം ആവശ്യമുള്ളിടത്തോളമുള്ള സ്കൂളുകൾ ഇവിടെ ഇല്ലാ എന്നാണ് ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞതു്.

നിർബന്ധവിദ്യാഭ്യാസം നടപ്പാക്കണമെങ്കിൽ ഒരു അയ്യായിരം സ്കൂളുകളെങ്കിലും ഇവിടെ സ്ഥാപിക്കേണ്ടതായിട്ടു വന്നേക്കും. മഴ ധാരാളമുള്ള ഒരു രാജ്യമാകയാൽ വിദ്യാലയങ്ങൾക്കു അകത്തു് വെള്ളം കേറാതെ ഇരിക്കുന്നതിനുവേണ്ടി കുറഞ്ഞതു് ഒരു സ്കൂളിനു് ൫൦൦ രൂപായെങ്കിലും ചിലവാക്കേണ്ടതായിവരും. അയ്യായിരം സ്കൂളുകൾക്കു ഈ കണക്കിനു് രണ്ടരലക്ഷം രൂപായിൽ കൂടുതൽ ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടേയ്ക്കും. ഇതു കൂടാതെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം നിർബന്ധിതമാക്കുന്നപക്ഷം വീട്ടുചിലവിനു പോലും നിവൃത്തിയില്ലാത്ത ചില രക്ഷാകർത്താക്കന്മാർക്കു് അവരുടെ കുട്ടികളെ പള്ളിക്കൂടത്തിൽ അയക്കാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ലാതെ വന്നേയ്ക്കും. പള്ളിക്കൂടത്തിൽ പോകുന്നതിനു് വഴിയില്ലാത്ത സ്ഥലങ്ങൾ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ ധാരാളമുണ്ടു്. ചില കുട്ടികളെ സ്കൂളിൽ കൊണ്ടുചെന്നാക്കുന്നതിനു് വേറെ ഒരാളിനെക്കൂടി ഏർപ്പെടുത്തേണ്ടതായിവന്നേയ്ക്കും. ആ ആളിനും ഗവന്മെന്റിൽനിന്നുതന്നെ പണം കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതായിവന്നേക്കും. ഇതെല്ലാംകൂടി കണക്കുകൾ നോക്കുമ്പോൾ ൫ ലക്ഷം രൂപായിൽ കൂടുതൽ വേണ്ടിവന്നേക്കുമെന്നാണു് എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം. ഗവന്മെന്റു പല പദ്ധതികളിലും ഏർപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്ന ഇക്കാലത്തു് ഉടനെ ഈ തുക ചിലവുചെയ്യണമെന്നു് പറയുന്നതു് അത്ര ശരിയായിരിക്കുമെന്നു് എനിക്കു തോന്നുന്നില്ല. ഗവന്മെന്റ് ഇപ്പോൾ ഏർപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്ന പദ്ധതികളിൽനിന്നു് വലിയ സംഖ്യ ലാഭംകിട്ടി രാജ്യത്തെ സാമ്പത്തിക സ്ഥിതി നന്നായിത്തീരുന്നകാലത്തു് നിർബന്ധവിദ്യാഭ്യാസം നടപ്പാക്കുന്നതു നന്നായിരിക്കും എന്നാണു് എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം.

Mr. M. K. Ananthasiva Aiyar : Sir, I think honourable members are under a misconception that Travancore has not far advanced in the matter of literacy, since the last census. Now, if you travel along the M. C. road, you will find a primary school for almost every furlong. At the time of the last census there were not so many schools in the country.

Mr. M. Govindan : Does the honourable member take into account the increase in population also, since the last census?

Mr. M. K. Ananthasiva Aiyar : Yes, Sir. I have had occasion to mingle with the backward communities and I find that they are now far better in point of literacy than they used to be

some years ago. I do not think there are many among them who have not had primary education.—I am not talking of the older generation ; I am referring to the younger generation ; more than 95 per cent. of the younger generation among backward communities are literate.

Mr. M. Govindan: Which part of Travancore is the honourable member referring to ?

Mr. M. K. Ananthasiva Aiyar: Those parts where the members of the backward communities live in large numbers.

Mr. A. Easwara Pillai: Has that place no name ?

Mr. M. K. Ananthasiva Aiyar: I am referring to the Kuttanad area where tens of thousands of these people come during the harvest time, in the months of Meenam and Medam. I have put questions to their children, and many of them are able to answer such questions more intelligently than any of us.

Sahib Bahadur Abdul Tayeb Shaikh Kaderbhoy (*Commerce and Industry, South*): May I know to whom the honourable member was referring when he said 'any of us' ?

Mr. M. K. Ananthasiva Aiyar: I was referring to myself. (*Laughter.*)

Chairman: Was the answering of questions, put by the honourable member, a proof of their intelligence, or literacy ?

Mr. M. K. Ananthasiva Aiyar: Sir, I am a manager of a school ; I know almost all the lessons in the text-books prescribed for the I, II, III and IV classes. To satisfy my curiosity, I used to put these school children questions in arithmetic, geography and other subjects ; in fact, I am giving tuition to a number of children.

Mr. A. Easwara Pillai: Is the manager entitled to put questions to school-children during school hours ?

Mr. M. K. Ananthasiva Aiyar: He is, in his school.

Mr. K. M. Kesavan: Is that not against accepted principles ?

Mr. M. K. Ananthasiva Aiyar: It is not.

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi: Does it not involve the risk of recognition being withdrawn ?

Mr. M. K. Ananthasiva Aiyar: No ; I am only testing the efficiency of teaching there.

Mr. Thomas Chandy Mukkadan: മെമ്പർ ഉദ്ദേശിക്കുന്ന സ്കൂളുകളിൽ വരുന്ന കുട്ടികൾക്കു ഉച്ചഭക്ഷണം കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതാവശ്യം മെമ്പർക്കു് അനുഭവപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുണ്ടോ ?

Mr. M. K. Ananthasiva Aiyar : ഞാൻ പരിക്ഷിച്ച ഗോക്കായതിൽ പഞ്ചമപ്പള്ളി കുട്ടികൾ ഉച്ചഭക്ഷണം ഇല്ലാതെയിരിക്കുന്നതായി കണ്ടു. അവർക്കു ഉച്ചക്കു കഞ്ഞികൊടുക്കാൻ ഏർപ്പാടുചെയ്തപ്പോൾ ആ പള്ളിക്കൂടത്തിലുള്ള കുട്ടികളെല്ലാം തന്നെ ഉച്ചഭക്ഷണത്തിനു നിവൃത്തിയില്ലാത്തവരായിത്തീർന്നു. അതുകൊണ്ടു ആ ഏർപ്പാടു നിറുത്തേണ്ടതായിവന്നു.

That is the difficulty in Travancore. I have found, Sir, that almost all the boys and girls belonging to the backward communities answer questions most brilliantly. Certainly, I know they were not so well of at the time of the last census and before. I am therefore quite sure that there are not many children in the country who do not attend the primary schools. I do not think there is any need to introduce compulsory primary education at this juncture. If honourable members will wait till the next census, I am sure they will find that the percentage of literacy is now very high.

Further, the figures of the last census are not free from mistakes. There are every so many *Ezhuthu Palli* institutions in the country which, I think, have not been included in the census figure. The attention of the Director of Public Instruction would not have been drawn to these village institutions.

Chairman : Does the member know the basis on which the census authorities calculate the percentage of literacy ?

Mr. M. K. Ananthasiva Aiyar : From the records of the Education Department.

Chairman : No.

Mr. M. Govindan : Do not the Census Enumerators who go from house to house ask questions about the literacy of the inmates ?

Mr. M. K. Ananthasiva Aiyar : So far as I am aware, they ask somebody in the house ; and in most cases it is some old woman that gives some information ; it is such information that is recorded by the Enumerators.

Further, many of the Nambutiri children do not go to school. That does not mean they are illiterate. They have their own schools in their houses. These figures do not go into the census records.

Mr. M. Govindan : May I ask how my friend proposes to eliminate the contingency of old women giving information to the Enumerators, at the next Census ?

Mr. M. K. Ananthasiva Aiyar : Now that the point has been placed before the House, Government will make the necessary arrangements for proper recording of figures.

Mr. P. R. Godavarma Raja (*Edavagai*): Sir, I oppose this resolution not on the ground of cost alone, but on principle. I hold that it is unwise to resort to compulsion in such matters. It is up to us to educate the people and to persuade them to send their children to schools. Compulsion is the method adopted by modern Germany; we need not have it.

There is also another ground on which I oppose the resolution. Already we are spending a substantial percentage of our revenues towards education. It will be taxing the resources of Government too much if we introduce compulsory education throughout the State.

Mr. T. K. Kittan: മി. കുറിപ്പിന്റെ പ്രസംഗത്തിൽ ഒരു പള്ളിക്കൂടത്തിന് ൫൦൦ രൂപാവീതം അയ്യായിരം പള്ളിക്കൂടങ്ങൾക്ക് ൨൫ ലക്ഷംരൂപാ ചിലവുവരുമെന്ന് ഒരു കണക്കു പറഞ്ഞു. ആ കണക്ക് തെററാണ്. അതു് ൫ ലക്ഷം രൂപാ വരുന്നുണ്ട്.

Mr. E. K. Kuripe: ഞാൻ ൫ ലക്ഷംരൂപയിൽ കൂടുതൽ വേണ്ടിവരും എന്നു പറഞ്ഞതേയുള്ളു.

Mr. P. R. Godavarma Raja: Further, compulsory primary education will necessarily have to be followed by compulsory secondary education also. On the whole, the cost involved would be absolutely disproportionate to the advantage that might be gained.

There is a lot of scope for improving the quality of education that is being imparted now, so that any more money that may become available might better be utilised for that purpose rather than for compulsory primary education. People should be given the incentive and also facilities to send their children to school. A new orientation of our educational policy will, I am sure, give that kind of incentive to the people which will serve the purpose of compulsory education.

The House rose for lunch at 1 P. M. and re-assembled at 2 P.M. with Mr. Kottoor Kunjukrishna Pillai, one of the Panel of Chairman in the Chair.

Mr. P. R. Godavarma Raja: I was saying that a new re-orientation of the educational policy of the Government will serve as a fillip of incentive to the people to send their children to school. I mean that the education should be so remodelled as to make the children earn a living after they pass their school-going age. Our University is tackling the problem of industrialisation and so many other allied subjects. A system which does not tackle the problem of primary education also is not bound to be fruitful. Therefore it is that I say that a new method of primary education should be introduced. That is what I mean when I say that the quality of the education should be improved. However

much the Government may try, it is not possible to introduce universal compulsory education, because the resources are very limited. It is with the co-operation of the people and the public at large that illiteracy should be removed from us. My friend Mr. Govindan will accuse me of having no sympathy for the illiterate backward classes. Far from it. I am always sympethetic towards the backward classes and interested in ameliorating their economic condition as well as their educational attainments. What I want to emphasise is that first of all their mouths should be fed rather than their brains. Without food it is not possible to develop the brain. What we have to tackle therefore is with regard to their food ; and when the economic problem is solved the food problem is solved.

Chairman : The honourable member has already taken ten minutes.

Mr. P. R. Godavarma Raja: I have to tell the House that the resources of Government are limited and that it is for the public to take up this task of driving out illiteracy from us and make the land happy and enlightened. That is all I have to say on this resolution.

Mr. G. N. Thuppan Namboodiri : ഈ പ്രമേയത്തിൽ അടങ്ങിയിട്ടുള്ള തത്വത്തോട് ഞാൻ പൂർണ്ണമായി യോജിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു. ഈ അവസരത്തിൽ എനിക്കു ചില പ്രധാന സംഗതികൾകൂടെ പറയാനുണ്ട്. സെൻസസ് റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ അക്ഷരജ്ഞാനമില്ലാത്തവർ നൂറു ശതമാനത്തിന്മേൽ ഉണ്ടെന്നു കാണുന്നു. നമ്മുടെ രാജ്യത്ത് അക്ഷരജ്ഞാനമില്ലാത്തവർ അത്രതന്നെ ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കാൻ പാടില്ല എന്നുള്ള അഭിപ്രായക്കാരനാണ് ഞാൻ. (ഹിയർ, ഹിയർ) അതിലേക്ക് ചില അഭിപ്രായവ്യത്യാസങ്ങളും ഉള്ളതായി എനിക്കറിയാൻ ഇടയായിട്ടുണ്ട്. അതായതു നിർബന്ധമായ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം ഏർപ്പെടുത്തുക എന്നു വരുമ്പോൾ സാധുക്കളായ കുട്ടികൾക്കു ഭക്ഷണത്തിന് അസൌകര്യം ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതാണ് എന്നാണ്. അതുകൊണ്ടു സാധുക്കളായ കുട്ടികൾക്ക് ഭക്ഷണത്തിനുള്ള സൌകര്യംകൂടി ചെയ്തു നിർബന്ധവിദ്യാഭ്യാസം ഏർപ്പെടുത്തുകയാണെങ്കിൽ അതു വളരെ നന്നായിരിക്കും. അതു എതുപോലെ എന്നാൽ തീവണ്ടിയുടെ പുറകിൽ ഒരു ഇഞ്ചിൻകൂടി ഘടിപ്പിച്ചാൽ വളരെ വേഗം യാത്രചെയ്യുന്നതാണ്. എന്നാൽ പുറകിൽ ഇഞ്ചിൻ ഘടിപ്പിച്ചില്ലെങ്കിലും സാവധാനത്തിൽ അതിന്റെ പ്രാപ്യസ്ഥാനത്തു എത്തുകതന്നെ ചെയ്യും. ഭക്ഷണസൌകര്യംകൂടി ചെയ്തില്ലെങ്കിലും സാവകാശമായി വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം അതിന്റെ സ്ഥാനത്തു എത്തിച്ചേരുന്നതാണ്. ഏതായാലും വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം രാജ്യത്തിലുള്ള എല്ലാവർക്കും ഉണ്ടാകേണ്ടതു അത്യാവശ്യമാണ്. ഇന്നു നമ്മുടെ രാജ്യത്തു നിലവിലിരിക്കു

[Mr. C. N. Thuppan Namboodiri].

ന്ന വിദ്യാഭ്യാസരീതി പരിഷ്കൃതരാജ്യങ്ങളെന്നഭിമാനിക്കുന്ന യൂറോപ്പുമുതലായ രാജ്യങ്ങളിൽ നടപ്പിലായിട്ടുള്ളതാണ്. മനുഷ്യന്റെ ബുദ്ധിയെ എത്രത്തോളം അഭിവൃദ്ധിപ്പെടുത്താൻ കഴിയുമോ അത്രത്തോളം ഇന്നത്തെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിൽ അവർ അടക്കിവച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. എന്നാൽ ഹൃദയം എന്നുള്ള സംഗതി, അറിയാൻ സാധിക്കാത്തതുകൊണ്ടോ എന്നറിയുന്നില്ലാ ഇന്നത്തെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസരീതിയിലില്ല. മനുഷ്യന്റെ ഹൃദയത്തെ ചുരുക്കുന്ന ഒരു വിദ്യാഭ്യാസരീതിയാണ് ഇപ്പോഴുള്ളത്. അതുകൊണ്ടു തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസപദ്ധതി മാററുന്നതിനുള്ള സൗകര്യം വരുമ്പോൾ ഹൃദയത്തേയും ബുദ്ധിയേയും ഒരുപോലെ അഭിവൃദ്ധിപ്പെടുത്തത്തക്ക ഒരു പദ്ധതി ഉണ്ടാക്കേണ്ടതു് അത്യാവശ്യമാണ്. അതാണ് നമുക്കു ക്ഷേമവും സമാധാനവും ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതു്. ഇവിടത്തെ ദാരിദ്ര്യത്തേയും ചുരുക്കാൻ അതുകൊണ്ടു് സാധിക്കുന്നതാണ്. അതുകൊണ്ടു് നിർബന്ധവിദ്യാഭ്യാസം പ്രായോഗികമാക്കുന്നതിന് ആരംഭിക്കുന്നപക്ഷം ഈ അഭിപ്രായങ്ങൾകൂടി ഗവണ്മെൻറിന്റെ ആലോചനക്കു വിഷയമാക്കണമെന്നുദ്ദേശിച്ചാണ് ഞാൻ ഈ പ്രമേയത്തെ അനുകൂലിച്ചു സംസാരിക്കുന്നതു്. ഈ ആശയത്തെ പ്രകടിപ്പിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു് ഈ റസല്യൂഷനെ അനുകൂലിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

Mr. A. Gopala Menon: Sir, it has been aptly said that it requires an educated nation to appreciate the value of education. This question is nearly 25 ar 30 years old and has been gathering strength with age and it is not surprising that in this country it should be so.

Sir, the resolution, as it stands, requires some clarification. My honourable friend Mr. Govindan argued on the basis of the large percentage of illiteracy that compulsory eduction should be started. As has been argued by some of the other honourable members, there is a differenece between rooting out illiteracy and embarking upon compulsory primary education. In compulsory primary education we are concerned mostly with juveniles of school going age. The compaign against illiteracy envisages not only the juveniles but also people of advanced age. This aspect of the question, the training of people of advanced age in the art of writing, reading and arithmetic should be undertaken through other agencies and what is called adult education is advocated for the purpose. The ordinary institutions of adult education, such as, libraries, reading rooms and night schools, have been introduced within the last few years in the State, and their effect has yet to be measured before we can deplore the growing or stationary illiteracy in the country.

Sir, it has been mentioned that the progress of education in this country is not satisfactory. But I would invite the attention of the House to the figures given in the report of the Education Department. The total number of pupils reading in the first four classes of primary schools in 1113 was 6,21,850. Sir, it is something to be proud of that out of a total population of about 54 lakhs more than one-ninth is in the primary schools, although the juveniles form a large percentage of the population. It has also been questioned whether there has been any progress since the last census in the matter of education. In the report of the Department for the year 1107 the total number of pupils under instruction is given as 5,43,329. There has thus been an increase of about one lakh of pupils. Of course, population has increased; and I do not ignore that fact. What I say is, that the school-going-population is not stationary. Even during the years 1112 and 1113 there has been an appreciable increase in the number of schools and in the number of children attending schools. The Department is therefore doing what it can and the people are also coming forward to do what they can, to keep the idea of education in the forefront and give every encouragement in the matter. 65 percent, as I said the other day, of the total population of juveniles is attending schools. Baroda with its comparatively earlier start and its compulsory education has attained only 81·7 per cent as seen from the last year's report. Consequently a difference of 16·7 per cent is all that compulsory education in Baroda has achived in the course of the last twenty years. Voluntary effort therefore has not been found wanting for the progress of education in the State. But the vital problem, as I said, of removing illiteracy requires work not only at the bottom but also at the top. In the latter direction we are doing something but more may be done in the near future. As against compulsion therefore, we can still swear by the principle of voluntary effort, because voluntary effort has not failed us. Within the last three or four years, however, there has been a setback in the growth of the number of schools and consequently in the growth of the numbers of the school-going population. That is due, Sir, to the paucity of funds for the encouragement of private effort and for the opening of new departmental schools. That has been the main cause of the set-back. Otherwise, there would have been a growing percentage of school-going children and an increase in the number of schools.

An important aspect of compulsion is not only that children should be compelled to attend school, but all that it implies as for example, legislative enactments, vexatious agencies to bring

[Mr. A. Gopala Menon].

pressure to bear upon the guardians to send children to the schools, reports about unwillingness on the part of guardians, punishments and penalties in that connection ; and in addition, the need for compulsion to keep children in school until they have passed a certain stage of instruction. That is to say, the idea is not only to compel children to go to school, but compel guardians also to keep them in school for a comparatively long period until they receive the necessary amount of instruction. There, we are up against all sorts of difficulties.

(At this stage the President took the chair) The poverty of the guardians is an important aspect of the matter. Sir, I was at Nedumangad the day before yesterday. In the Nedumangad Malayalam Middle school I enquired about the condition of school children. I was considerably horrified to learn that about a third of the pupils attending the schools come without any food at all in the morning. Apart from the question of having noon-day meal, and want of text books, there is this appalling fact. It is not an unusual thing in some of the schools in rural areas. The conclusion therefore is that if we introduce compulsion now, we will be going too far. We will be undertaking a much larger responsibility than merely asking the guardians to send children to school. We have to feed them ; we have to clothe them; we have to provide them with books, and also offer all things necessary for proper instruction ; and this arrangement may have to continue, not only for four classes, but for a much longer period, for such time as the authorities decide education to continue to prevent lapsing into illiteracy. That is another aspect of primary education and illiteracy to which I invite the attention of the House. We may say that four years of instruction is the minimum requirement or say even five years. These are the two prominent schools we have. But neither of them can guarantee that there would be a continuous contact with learning when the children leave schools. The lapsing into illiteracy is a great danger against which we have to provide before we pride ourselves that the scheme of compulsory education will lead necessarily to the abolition of illiteracy in the country. Provision of agencies for such continuous contact, for such attention to study on the part of the children after they leave school is a more difficult matter than the provision of mere schools and classes for them. This aspect of question has not received the necessary emphasis at the hands of honourable members.

A scheme of adult education, of rural libraries and such other thing have not produced the necessary results. So far as I can see in looking through the list of persons attending rural libraries

and borrowing books from them within recent months, I observe that the children who have left after the fourth class do not go anywhere near it at all. It is grown-up people who are asking for books, who gather in the library to read newspapers, and discuss local affairs. But the idea that lapsing into illiteracy will be prevented by the inauguration of rural libraries has not received much encouragement from the illustrations I have examined.

Sir, I grant that the ideal of universal primary education is to be adopted by every advanced Government and this Government is certainly amenable to that ideal and it is prepared to accept it as such. But honourable members will concede that although universal primary education is an important aspect of the progress of a nation, the fundamental economic aspect has to be cared for, before we can embark upon costly schemes of universal education. The honourable members are aware that there are very many schemes which have been inaugurated by Government, the results of which will necessarily be to raise the standard of life in the country, and the close association of the standard of life with the standard of literacy will I hope not be forgotten in the discussion of this question.

The most important obstacle in the way of compulsory education in the State has been recognised by many honourable members and, that is, the financial difficulty. The financial difficulty has been made light of by some of the honourable members. But some others have given it its due importance. Various measures have been suggested as to how the question may be taken up. In regard to the introduction of compulsory education in Municipal areas, to what extent the Municipalities can come to the aid of Government has yet to be investigated. Experiments in educational fields by Municipalities have not been a success. Again, it has been suggested that secondary education may be handed over to private agencies and a sum of Rs. five lakhs saved thereby. Rs. five lakhs, Sir, no doubt, is a great saving. But at what sacrifice it is to be done, that is a matter for the honourable members to say and the people of the country to approve. Whether the handing over of secondary education completely to private agencies is a matter that will meet with universal approval has to be ascertained before the question can be finally decided.

Another suggestion is, the nationalisation of the salt industry about which much has been said in this House on another occasion. The one thing that emerged from the discussion is that the difficulties in its way are immense. And again, there has been a suggestion that religious bodies should undertake primary education as in Burma without any contribution from the State. Religious bodies are of various kinds in this country and whether all of them will

[Mr. A. Gopala Menon.]

come forward and offer to educate their children without any kind of help from the State is a point for further investigation.

An educational cess has been suggested and as my friend Mr. Kittan correctly said and Mr. Kuruvilla also pointed out, there would not be much chance of an educational cess being welcomed even for the realisation of such a great and noble ideal as 'universal primary education' at this period of economic depression. Ten years hence, if all the great ideas that we have before us fructify, it may be possible to do so. It has also been suggested that in some rural areas permission may be granted to private agencies like Kudi-Asans to take care of education, and that educated and qualified persons also may be allowed to start schools of their own and impart education, without any restriction or aid. That is also a reasonable suggestion which might receive due consideration. Consequently, I might say that all the solutions offered to get over this financial difficulty appear to be worthy of deep and long consideration before we can accept or reject their feasibility and practicability, and in many of these cases, the solution is not one which can be immediately accepted and put into practice. What the department can now do is, to take the first step according to the principle of the resolution. The first step would be to improve and expand the facilities that already exist, in the matter of primary education. With one or two lakhs of rupees the Education Department will be able to provide benches for pupils to sit on, provide sufficient accommodation to relieve congestion and improve the efficiency of teaching. Now there are from 60 to 80 pupils attending classes in primary schools. That is more or less the present minimum in some of the schools and every attempt is being made to reduce the figure to 50 so that what education is imparted might prove useful. That brings me to the contents of primary education. What we have to teach how long we have to teach, what should be provided to prevent lapsing into illiteracy—all these are matters which deserve very anxious consideration and decision to which the department will address itself in the near future. The first step as I said, will be taken in the direction of improving and expanding the facilities that already exists which would necessarily involve a few lakhs of rupees by way of expenditure. I hope that with this assurance and with the schemes that have been explained, the honourable member will be satisfied.

Mr. Kochickal P. Balakrishnan Tampi: May I know in the light of the discussion that has taken place, will the Government be pleased to give mid-day meal to school children in some selected areas at least?

Mr. A. Gopala Menon: The question will be investigated.

President : It has been under consideration for some time.

Mr. Kottur Kunjukrishna Pillai: May I know whether the Director thinks that it is possible to have universal primary education at any time without resorting to a system of compulsory education ?

Mr. A. Gopala Menon : It is my hope that it may be possible.

President : It will not be for thirty years, because there are certain communities in which even boys of very tender years are treated as part of the working population in the family. Therefore, unless you are able to detach those boys and girls from their family avocations and put them into school and at the same time satisfy the demand of the parents' in several directions such as attending to the feeding and clothing of the children such a thing is not possible. It is not possible to take their children away from them without dislocating the financial equilibrium. That is the real problem. Without compulsion it is not possible to achieve it. There are a large number of such communities in whom an element of compulsion is necessary to be applied. There is the Krishnanvaka community where each boy and girl has a definite item of work to do either in the matter of cleaning the house or some other work.

Mr. A Gopala Menon : It may be possible to anticipate a stage when compulsory education may be introduced. But at the present stage it is not practicable. I have assured the House that first steps will be investigated by Government.

President : Even in schools that are functioning in the Madras Presidency, in the afternoon, the boys and girls are not able to devote any attention to their studies because of semi starvation. Even the education that is now imparted to them may have to be supplemented by some kind of giving help in the direction of feeding. That is a very big problem.

Mr. A. Gopala Menon : I trust that the mover will be satisfied with all that I have said and not press the resolution.

Mr. K. M. Kesavan : Sir, I have been listening closely to the arguments advanced, both for and against the resolution that I have moved.

I have also closely listened to the very instructive and sympathetic reply advanced by the honourable member, the Director of Public Instruction. It was pointed out that there are considerable difficulties to enforce compulsory primary education. The first

[Mr. K. M. Kesavn.]

difficulty that confronts the Government if such a policy is to be pursued is want of funds. Reference was made as to the methods by which funds could be raised. But whether the whole of that amount can be devoted for this purpose alone, remains to be seen and also as to how much amount we will be able to raise. We can now only imagine as to the amount that could be raised. One very great difficulty that we experience in educational institutions is the noon meal of the poor pupils. As the President rightly observed many of them do not have their mid-day meal and consequently are not able to atten to what is going on in their classes. I had been the headmaster of a school for one or two years. I did not receive anything as salary but only something like an honorarium. A greater part of it was devoted to the feeding of the poor pupils of that school. It has been, for the last ten years, my attempt to prevent the people of my village from lapsing into illiteracy. I may inform this honourable House that I have been the founder and president of one of the—not one of the—the only-circulating library in this State and it has been working very satisfactorily for the last ten years. (Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi Hear. hear.) Even now, though out of the educational institution, I am doing some kind of social work, I may say so, without any kind of boasting. I am also in my own way giving noon meal to a few poor children who are attending the school close to my house. I may inform the honourable members of this House that within a radius of about half a mile of my house there is not a single boy or girl................

Mr. V. Sankara Menon: May I know where this circulating library is situated ?

Mr. K. M. Kesavan: At Evoor (in Karthikapalli taluk) my own village.

There is not a single boy or girl of the school going age in my village who does not attend a school. I need not speak at length as to what we should do to enforce compulsory primary education. Reference was made that in Western countries in spite of compulsory education having been enforced, they have not attained complete literacy. Some hounarable member was speaking about the United Kingdom having adopted universal compulsory education long ago. I do not think that that observation is quite correct. If I remember correct, in England it was only after the Great War that Dr. Fisher, the Director of Education, took up the question of compulsory education.

President: It was a little earlier, because it was in 1901 that the Act of the Mid-day meal was passed in England: Is it not so, Mr. Gopala menon ?

Mr. A. Gopala Menon: I am not sure, Sir.

Mr. K. M. Kesavan: During the Great war or at about that time.

So, in the light of the assurance given by the Government that an enlightened policy is being pursued with a view to attain cent per cent literacy in the State, I do not desire to press this resolution.

The resolution, by leave, was withdrawn.

TAMIL AS OPTIONAL SUBJECT IN CLASSES V TO IX OF THE VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.

Mr. Kallur Narayana Pillai (*Mavelikara and Tiruvella cum Pattanamtitta*): Sir I beg to move the following resolution:

"This Council recommends to the Government that Tamil be made an Optional subject in classes V to IX of the Vernacular Schools".

Mr. M. K. Ananthasiva Aiyar: May I know whether the member has any objection to add the words 'wherever found necessary' after the words 'Vernacular Schools'?

Mr. Kallur Narayana Pillai: I have no objection.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar: Sir I rise to a point of order. There is a circular that the word 'Vernacular' should not be used in Government records. In the light of that Circular, I wish to know whether the resolution is in order.

Mr. M. K. Nilakanta Aiyar: The member who sent up the resolution is responsible for that.

Mr. Kottur Kunjukrishna Pillai: But for the heading member is not responsible.

President: It is noted that the word 'Vernacular' is used which should not have been used.

Mr. Kallur Narayana Pillai: തമിഴ്ഭാഷ മലയാളത്തോടുകൂടി ഒരു ഐച്ഛികവിഷയമായി പഠിപ്പിക്കേണ്ടതിന്റെ ആവശ്യകതയെ ഞാൻ ഇവിടെ ചൂണ്ടിക്കാണിക്കാം. തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ ൫൦ ലക്ഷം ജനങ്ങളുള്ളതിൽ തമിഴ് സംസാരിക്കുന്നവരായി ൫ ലക്ഷം ആളുകൾ ഉള്ളതായി കാണുന്നു. നാഞ്ചിനാട്ടു പ്രദേശവും ചെങ്കോട്ടതാലൂക്ക് മുഴുവനും തമിഴ്ഭാഷയാണു സംസാരിക്കുന്നതു്. തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലുള്ള പ്രജാവിഭാഗങ്ങളിൽ അവർ ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്ന ഭാഷകൾക്കുള്ള യോജിപ്പില്ലായ്മകൊണ്ടു് പലർക്കും പല വൈഷമ്യങ്ങളും നേരിട്ടിട്ടുണ്ടു്. തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ മലയാളഭാഷ പരിചയമില്ലാത്ത തമിഴരെ മലയാളം സംസാരിക്കുന്ന താലൂക്കുകളിൽ ജുഡീഷ്യൽ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരായി നിയമിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു് പല വിഷമങ്ങളും നേരിട്ടുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നു.

Mr. A. Easwara Pillai : ചെങ്കോട്ടയിലും തെക്കൻ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലുമുള്ള സ്കൂളുകളിൽ തമിഴ് മാത്രമെ പഠിപ്പിക്കുന്നുള്ളു എന്നു മെംബർക്കു അറിയാമോ?

Mr. Kallur Narayana Pillai : അറിയാം.

Mr. A. Easwara Pillai : അവരെ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ ജുഡിഷ്യൽ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരായി നിയമിക്കരുതെന്നാണോ മെംബർ പറയുന്നത്?

Mr. Kallur Narayana Pillai : എന്നു ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞില്ല.

Mr. A. Easwara Pillai : ഈ തമിഴ് സ്കൂളുകളിൽ മലയാളംകൂടി പഠിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനു മെംബർക്കു വിരോധമുണ്ടോ?

Mr. Kallur Narayana Pillai : അങ്ങിനെ ആവശ്യമുണ്ടെന്നു തോന്നിയാൽ പഠിപ്പിക്കാം.

കോടതികളിൽ എടുക്കുന്ന മൊഴി വെർബാററിം ആയി രേഖപ്പെടുത്തുന്നില്ല. അവിടെയിരിക്കുന്ന ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥൻ തമിഴ്മാത്രം അറിയാവുന്ന ഒരാളായിരിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ട് ബഞ്ചുക്ലാക്കു പരിഭാഷപ്പെടുത്തിക്കൊടുക്കുന്നതുപോലെയാണ് സാധാരണയായി എഴുതിയെടുക്കുന്നത്. അതുപോലെതന്നെ തമിഴറിയാൻ പാടില്ലാത്ത മലയാളം ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാക്കും പല വിഷമങ്ങളും നേരിടുന്നുണ്ട്.

ഒരിക്കൽ ഒരു ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥൻ കരം ഏർപ്പെടുത്തുവാൻ നടപടികൾ നടത്തുന്നതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് ഞാൻ മറെറാരു ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനുമായി സംസാരിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരുന്നപ്പോൾ അഗ്രശാലപ്പറയെപ്പററിയും പതിനാഴിപ്പറയെപ്പററിയും സംസാരിക്കുകയുണ്ടായി. അപ്പോൾ ആ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥൻ, താൻ അഗ്രശാലപ്പറ കണ്ടിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നും പതിനാഴിപ്പറ കണ്ടിട്ടില്ലെന്നും പറഞ്ഞു. തിരുവനന്തപുരത്തു അഗ്രശാലയിൽ ഊണുസമയത്തു കിഴക്കേ കോട്ടവാതലിൽ പറയടിക്കുന്നതു അദ്ദേഹം കണ്ടിട്ടുണ്ട്. അതാണ് അഗ്രശാലപ്പറ എന്നു അദ്ദേഹം പറയുന്നു. മലയാളഭാഷ അറിയാൻ പാടില്ലാത്തതുകൊണ്ടുള്ള ദോഷമാണ് ഇത്.

Mr. M. K. Ananthasiva Aiyar: May I know whether it is on account of the want of knowledgs or whether it is for want of general knowledge of Tamil that the officer said like that?

Mr. Kalloor Narayana Pillai: ഇനി മതപരമായി നോക്കുമ്പോഴും തമിഴ് പഠിക്കേണ്ടതു അത്യാവശ്യമാണ്. വേദാന്ത ഗ്രന്ഥങ്ങൾ തമിഴിൽ ധാരാളമുണ്ട്. മലയാളഭാഷയിൽ വേദാന്തഗ്രന്ഥങ്ങൾ

വളരെ വിരളമായിട്ടേ കാണുകയുള്ളൂ. ശൈവപരമായ ഗ്രന്ഥങ്ങൾ തമിഴിലാണു ധാരാളമായി കാണുന്നതു്. വൈഷ്ണവഗ്രന്ഥങ്ങൾ സംസ്കൃതഭാഷയിലും കാണും.

ദേശചരിത്രങ്ങൾ അറിയുന്നതിനും തമിഴിന്റെ സഹായം ആവശ്യമാണു്. പ്രാചീന മലയാളത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു നമുക്കു് എന്തെങ്കിലും അറിയുന്നതിനു തമിഴിന്റെ സഹായം കൂടിയേ തീരു. പണ്ടു് ഇവിടത്തെ ചേരമാൻപെരുമാളായ ചേരലാതന്റെ മക്കളായിട്ടു ഇളങ്കോവടികൾ എന്നും ചേരൻ ചെങ്കുട്ടവൻ എന്നും രണ്ടുപേർ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നു. ഇതിൽ ചേരൻ ചെങ്കുട്ടവൻ ആണു് ചിലപ്പതീകാരം ഉണ്ടാക്കിയതു്. മലയാളത്തെപ്പററിയുള്ള പ്രാചീനകഥകൾ പലതും ആ ഗ്രന്ഥം മുഖേന അറിയാൻ സാധിക്കുന്നു. അതു ഒരു തമിഴ്ഗ്രന്ഥമാണു്. തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ ക്ഷേത്രങ്ങളെപ്പററിയുള്ള ആഗമങ്ങളെ ഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നതിനു അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള ഗ്രന്ഥങ്ങളെക്കൊണ്ടേ സാധിക്കയുള്ളൂ.

President : Is the honuorble member aware that Thavaram and Tiruvaimozhe are translated into Malayalam?

Mr. Kalloor Narayana Pillai : മലയാളത്തിൽ തർജ്ജിമ ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ടു്.

അതുപോലെ ജീവചരിത്രങ്ങളെപ്പററി അറിയുന്നതിനും തമിഴ് ആവശ്യമാണു്. പെരിയ പുരാണത്തിൽ വിരൻ വീണനായിനാർ എന്നൊരാളിനെപ്പററി പറയുന്നുണ്ടു്. അദ്ദേഹം തിരുവിതാംകൂറിനെപ്പററി പറയുന്നുണ്ടെന്നു മാത്രമല്ല എന്റെ നാട്ടുകാരനായ ചെങ്ങന്നൂർകാരൻ കൂടിയാണു്. അതുകൊണ്ടു് നമ്മുടെ ദേശങ്ങളിൽ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്ന പഴയ മഹാന്മാരുടെ കഥകൾ അറിയുന്നതിനും തമിഴ് ഗ്രന്ഥങ്ങൾ ഉപകരിക്കുന്നതാണു്.

President : The Honourable member forgets about Kulasekharaperumal. He was one of the Ruling kings of Travancore.

Mr Kalloor Narayana Pillai : തിരുവിതാംകൂറിന്റെ പഴയ ചരിത്രം ഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നതിനും തമിഴ് ഗ്രന്ഥങ്ങളെ ആശ്രയിച്ചേ സാധിക്കയുള്ളൂ.

President : I don't think there will be much controversy as to the value or the paramount importance of either Tamil or Malayalam. But the question here is whether Tamil should be made an optional subject in classses from V to IX in Vernacular schools. On general points, I don't think that there is any difference of opinion.

Mr. M. K. Ananthasiva Aiyar: Sir, the honourable member has already accepted my amendment,

President : Mr. Narayana Pillai can proceed.

Mr Kalloor Narayana Pillai: ഈ ഭാഷ ഒരു വിദേശഭാഷയല്ല. നമ്മുടെ മാതൃഭാഷയുടെ മാതൃഭാഷയാണ്. ഒരു വിദേശഭാഷയെ വിദ്യാലയത്തിൽ കൊണ്ടുവന്നു പഠിപ്പിക്കണമെന്നല്ലാ ഞാൻ പറയുന്നതു്. തമിഴ് നമ്മുടെ മാതൃഭാഷ തന്നെയാണ്. നമുക്കു കണ്ണശ്ശപ്പണിക്കർ എന്ന ഒരു കവിയുണ്ടായിരുന്നു. അദ്ദേഹം കണ്ണശരാമായണം എന്ന ഒരു ഗ്രന്ഥം എഴുതിയിട്ടുണ്ട്. അതു് ഒരു ടെക്സ്റ്റ്ബുക്കായി സ്കൂളിൽ പഠിപ്പിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. അതുപോലെ ഉണ്ണുനീലിസന്ദേശം. ഈ രണ്ടു ഗ്രന്ഥങ്ങളും അറിയണമെങ്കിൽ തമിഴിന്റെ പരിജ്ഞാനം കൂടിയേ തീരൂ.

"ദ്രാവിഡ ഹിമഗിരിഗളിത
സംസ്കൃതവാണി കളിന്ദജാ മിളിതാ"

എന്ന ശ്ലോകംകൊണ്ടു മനസ്സിലാകുന്നതു പോലെ ദ്രാവിഡമാകുന്ന ഹിമവാൻ പർവതത്തിൽ നിന്നും സംസ്കൃതമാകുന്ന കാളിന്ദി നദി ഒഴുകുന്നു.

Mr. M. Govidan: May I know whether the sloka was originally that. I think that the original is like this,

"സംസ്കൃത ഹിമഗിരി ഗളിതാ
ദ്രാവിഡവാണീകളിന്ദജാമിളിതാ"

Mr. Kalloor Narayn Pillai. പദ്യങ്ങൾക്കു പാഠഭേദം എന്നൊന്നുണ്ട്. അദ്ദേഹം പറഞ്ഞതു, ഒരു പക്ഷേ, ഒരു പാഠഭേദമായിരിക്കാം.

Mr. K. M. Kesavan : May I know whether the theory contained in those lines still exists? Has it not been exploded.

Mr. Kalloor Narayana Pillai : മി. കോവുണ്ണി നെടുങ്ങാടിയുടെ വ്യാകരണത്തിലാണ് ഈ ശ്ലോകമുള്ളതു്. അതിൽ പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നതിനെയാണ് ഞാൻ ഇവിടെ ഉദ്ധരിച്ചതു്.

കൂടാതെ തമിഴ്ഭാഷ എത്ര മനോഹരമായ ഒരു ഭാഷയാണ്. കേൾക്കാൻ എത്ര ഇമ്പമുള്ള ഒരു ഭാഷയാണ്.

Mr. V. Sankara Menon: ഏതു ഭാഷയാണു കേട്ടാൽ മധുരമല്ലാതെ തോന്നുന്നതു?

Mr Kalloor Narayana Pillai: ഉത്തര ഇൻഡ്യയിലെ നമുക്കാവശ്യമില്ലാത്ത ചില ഭാഷകൾ കേൾക്കുന്നതിനു ഇമ്പമായിരിക്കുകയില്ല.

അതുകൊണ്ട് തമിഴ്ഭാഷയുടെ പ്രാധാന്യത്തെപ്പററിയും തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ വിദ്യാർത്ഥികളെ പഠിപ്പിക്കേണ്ടതിന്റെ ആവശ്യകതയേപററിയും ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞു കഴിഞ്ഞു. അതുകൊണ്ടു ഒരു ക്ലാസ്സ് നടത്തിക്കൊണ്ടു പോകത്തക്കവണ്ണം കുട്ടികൾ ഉള്ളപക്ഷം അവിടെ ഒരു പണ്ഡിതരെ വച്ചു് തമിഴ് പഠിപ്പിക്കണമെന്നാണു എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം. ഈ പ്രമേയം സഭ സ്വീകരിക്കുമെന്നു വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നു.

Mr. M. Govindan : Sir, I support the motion. It is too late in the day to try to establish the necessity for the knowledge of Tamil. It is a fact that most of our simple words in Malayalam are really Tamil words. Mr. Narayana Pillai will perhaps remember the days when he and I learned Tamil in our Malayalam schools which were not then conducted by Gevernment. Without knowing the Nagara script it was not possible to have any proficiency in Malayalam in those days. This was some 40 or 50 years ago. Today, the Malayalam schools do not teach Tamil.

Mr. A. Easwara Pillai : May I know why it was abandoned later on ?

Mr. M. Govindan : Not for any particular reason. It was only an accident. When the Government took up the responsibility of education they took away the teaching of Tamil. It may also be seen that most of our old documents are written in Tamil characters. The words are also Tamil. For the West we used to say "Mekke." "Mekke" means in Tamil a higher level, because west of the Tamil District is of a high level on account of Ghats. In Travancore also "Mekke" means west. Then for the apparent Malayalam word "Pandinjaru" there is meaning in Tamil. It means ഞായർപടുക്കറിടം *i. e.*, where the sun sets. So for the purpose of studying Malayalam language itself a knowledge of Tamil is necessary.

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi : Sir, I support the resolution. I am of opinion that the scope of the resolution should be extended so as to embrace the English schools also. I wish also that it should be made compulsory. I do not enter into the literary side of the language or to speak of the comparative excellence of Tamil, because I do not want to enter the list against my honourable friend Mr. Kalloor Narayana Pillai to consider whether Tamil is the mother or sister of Malayalam as there is nothing like a geneological tree to be referred to. I think we can leave open the question as lawyers would say to be settled in later litigation.

Mr. K. M. Kesavan : May I know from the member what have we to do with litigation in this House ?

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi: I must ask a question to my honourable member about the standard of English in the school in which he told us he was teaching. At a time when big things are going on throughout India it is highly essential that we should know the language of our neighbours. It is highly necessary for the people who talk languages, not belonging to the Sanskrit group, to be friendly for the purpose of not only culture; they should join together in many common matters. And, moreover, Tamil is the language which is understood by most people in the south of India. Even in Travancore, spoken Tamil is easily understood. Thanks to the educational propaganda of the cinema and the talkies and other agencies, people have now a fair knowledge of spoken Tamil. It has been the back ground of our culture. As my esteemed friend Mr. Govindan said, 30 or 40 years ago, Tamil was taught to every one as part of his education. Another reason why Tamil should be learned is this. Now several sections of our own population talk Tamil. Therefore a knowledge of that languge is highly essential for mutual spiritual and moral understanding. If we do not understand each other's language it is really doubtful whether we could arrive at any sort of understanding with the people with whom we have to deal. I also want to sound a note of apprehension, with regard to the possible consequence in asking the people to study the language. But it is not in public interests, to use the expression often used by Government, to disclose what is in my mind. But I may say this much. If you study what is happening in Europe, you will understand that similarity of language has been made an excuse for the dictators to annex territories. If in an area a particular language prevails one of the dictators would claim that area on the ground that the language spoken there is similar to the language of his country. But I do not anticipate any such trouble in South India.

President: Does the honourable member contemplate the question of Malayalam speaking labourers outside?

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi: Sir I do not want to create trouble by anticipating it. And as a corollary to this resolution I would also propose that Malayalam should be made compulsory in all the schools in the Tamil tracts of our land, because it is always advantageous to know both languages. I think that the Tamil alphabet can be picked up in a fortnight's time. I do not claim as Mr. Arumukhom Pillai or as Mr. Easwara Pillai to be proficient in the language. But I claim some knowledge of it having studied in a college in the Tamil area. And I am of the view that if it is taught in the earlier years it will be absorbed without any conscious effort. But I can anticipate the Director of

Public Instruction saying that the curriculam is already over-heavy and as such he cannot possibly think of another language. And I am decidedly of the opinion that this language being similar to Malayalam could be easily learned with interest by school children.

Another ground which I would urge is this. We are going to have some sort of scholarship or endowment for the higher studies in Malayalam. And Tamil Scholars have assured me that the passages in some ancient Tamil classics could be understood by Malayalam scholars proficient in Tamil. We all owe a debt of gratitude to the Tamils for enriching our language. Therefore, in return for that if not for anything else it is only proper that we should study Tamil from the Malayalee point of view.

Mr. V. S. Arumughom Pillai: Sir, I have very great pleasure in supporting the resolution so ably moved by Mr. Narayana Pillai. Let me at the outset, congratulate him for his boldness in moving this. I also thank him and the other honourable members who evinced great enthusiasm for the Tamil language. Sir, non-Tamilians like Mr. Narayana Pillai and my friend Mr. Govindan, to have supported and evinced such enthusiasm in the matter of spreading Tamil language, shows the liberality of their views and their magnanimity of heart.

Sir, the learned mover referred to the difficulty that is caused in South Travancore, especially in Nanjinad and also in Shencotta, by the appointment of officers, especially judicial officers, who know only Malayalam. I have had bitter experience and I may say that considerable difficulty is being experienced in this direction. In this honourable House itself, we have got two honourable members who have been judicial officers at Nagercoil. I refer to Mr. Govindan and Mr. M. P. Joseph. They themselves can testify to the fact that the people there have been feeling considerable difficulty because, as Mr. Narayana Pillai has stated, the witnesses and the parties know only Tamil, the vakils who examine them do so in Tamil and the Bench-clerk, who happens to be a Malayalam speaking man who has no knowledge of Tamil, renders it into Malayalam. In that process he commits a lot of mistakes and the Presiding officer who comes from the northern part of the State and who has no contact with the Tamilians till then completely misunderstands what they have spoken.

Mr. M. Govindan: May I know whether it is not the practice there to employ only the Malayalam script? The language is Tamil.

Mr. V. S. Armughom Pillai: No Sir. The script as well as the rendering of it are all Malayalam. Questions are put to the witnesses or the parties in Tamil and the answers are also given

[Mr. V. S. Arumughom Pillai.]

in Tamil and the Bench-clerk renders the whole thing into Malayalam. It is not the script alone that is in Malayalam. I have practised before Mr. Govindan and this has been the practice.

Mr. Thomas Chandy Mukadan: തമിഴിൽ കൊടുക്കുന്ന മൊഴി മലയാളത്തിൽ ആക്കുന്ന ക്ളാക്ക് തമിഴറിയാവുന്നയാളാണോ?

Mr. V. S. Arumughom Pillai: Sir, I said that the Bench-clerk who renders them into Malayalam does not know Tamil.

Mr. M. P. Joseph: What is the reputation left by those two officers in Southern Travancore?

Mr. V. S. Arumughom Pillai: Sir, so far as those two officers are concerned they have left a very good opinion about them. (*Laughter.*) That is an honest fact.

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi: May I know whether the language in Nanjinad is a cross between Tamil and Malayalam? (*Laughter.*)

Mr. V. S Arumughom Pillai: No, my friend is mistaken. The language as found in the document may be a mixture of Tamil and Malayalam, but in other respects, *viz.*, in depositions and other matters, there is no mixture.

Sir, I was referring to the difficulties experienced by the clients in the courts, As I have stated, the Presiding officer, in most cases, is unable to follow what is taking place there He can understand the whole thing only after the matter has been rendered into Malayalam and when the Bench-clerk has rendered the whole thing into Malayalam, the witnesses are asked to put their signature. "മൊളിവായിച്ചുകേട്ടു, ശരി". That is also written in Malayalam. He puts his signature. As a matter of fact, he does not know Malayalam. Though the rule is otherwise, the depositions are not read out to the witnesses at all.

Mr. Kallur Narayana Pillai: മൊഴി വല്ല കോടതികളിലും കക്ഷികളെ വായിച്ചുകേൾപ്പിക്കാറുണ്ടോ?

Mr. V. S. Arumughom Pillai: In Sessions cases, the practice is to read the deposition, but not in civil cases.

President: But in many courts there is a formality of the bench-clerk going out of the court and meeting the parties as soon as the examination is over. (*Laughter.*)

Mr. T. K. Kittan: "മൊളി വായിച്ചു കേട്ടു. ശരി" എന്നു കോടതിയിൽ എഴുതിവരുന്നതായി മെമ്പർ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചു. ഇപ്പോഴും അങ്ങിനെ തന്നെയാണൊ എഴുതിവരുന്നതു; അതായതു് മൊളി എന്നോ മൊഴി എന്നോ എഴുതിവരുന്നതു്. (*Laughter*)

President: Order, order. Mr. Arumughom Pillai will proceed.

Mr. V. S. Arumughom Pillai: Sir, it is not even the Bench-clerk, but it is the peon that takes the deposition and asks the witness to sign it. That is the practice now resorted to. The witness does not know the contents of the document that he signs and finally, when the case comes up for argument, considerable difficulties are experienced and there is always a regular tug-of-war between the Bench-clerk, the vakils and the presiding officer.

President: We are travelling rather beyond the subject.

Mr. V. S. Arumughom Pillai; I may also, in this connection, have to submit that under the Civil Courts' Guide, in Nagercoil ond Shencotta, we are entitled to use Tamil in filing statements and petitions. In all matters pertaining to the business of the court, we are entitled to use Tamil language. But, unfortunately, the presiding officers who happen to be ignorant of Tamil, get angry with the vakils who file petitions in Tamil and unless Malayalam copies are given, there is no limit to the anger which these people exhibit. Even a sort of enmity is shown to the Vakil who files the petitions or statements in Tamil. We advocates know what it is to incur the wrath and displeasure of the presiding officers. Sir, there was a time when even in Courts, in the Account Office and Huzur Secretariat the old documents were written in Tamil. An examination of the old judgments in the High Court itself, the old documents and cadjans in the Huzur Record will testify to the fact that in this State Tamil was the most important State language in former days.

Mr. M. K. Ananthasiva Aiyar: May I know whether it was Malayalam-Tamil that existed previously?

Mr. V. S. Arumughom Pillai: No, it was pure Tamil.

President: Many of the people who were appointed as accountants here in ancient times were Mahrattis. A number of Mahratti Dewans have been appointed and probably they might have preferred Tamil.

Mr. V. S. Arumughom Pillai: Sir, I have seen very many documents in Tamil. There was a time when Tamil was used universally, but as my friend said it went out of the fold.

Now, my friend Mr. Narayana Pillai has shown how these two languages are closely related and how they trace their origin to the same mother. Both these are Dravidian languages and these two languages are essential for any officer of the State to carry on his official duties most conveniently. Sir, considering the necessity of the study of Tamil and considering the difficulties experienced

[Mr. V. S. Arumughom Pillai]

by the officers working in the Tamil areas and the inconvenience caused to the people who speak Tamil, I think it would be most advisable to enact a legislation to the effect that all officers who are servants of the State should posses atleast some working knowledge of both Tamil and Malayalam. Such an arrangement will be most beneficial to the whole public.

So far as the resolution is concerned, as my friend Mr. Tampi said, the Director of Public Instruction would say that it would be most inconvenient to introduce this additional subject in the syllabus. Sir, I may tell you that, considering the importance of the language, he has to make some adjustment to include this subject also in the curriculam, so that in future, from next year onwards, Tamil may be made optional in the curriculam.

With these few words, I support the motion.

Mr. T. Krishna Pillai: Sir, I request that the question may be put.

Mr. A. Gopala Menon: Sir, I do not anticipate any difficulty to encourage the study of Tamil if there is sufficient demand in the schcols to study Tamil as an optional subject. I may however assure the honourable members, who are interested in this measure that, although I do not raise any difficulties against the introduction of Tamil as an optional subject, the chances of Tamil are poor. The optional subjects for the seventh class examination are English, Agriculture, Domestic Economy, Hygiene, Sanskrit and Arabic. During the last examination the number of candidates for English was 4,779; for Arabic 73 and for Sanskrit only 14. Therefore, the prospect of Tamil being encouraged by introducing it as an optional subject for the 7th class, is not bright. But, in deference to the opinion expressed in the House, I shall introduce Tamil, as an optional subject, for both the VII and the IX class examinations; and, if there is genuine persistent demand in any school, for Tamil, I do not think there is any difficulty to appoint a Tamil Pandit there.

Mr. Kottur Kunjukrishna Pillai: May I ask the hon'ble member whether, in the light of the amendment of the resolution, by the addition of the words "wherever necessary" the resolution will have any efficacy?

Mr. A. Gopala Menon: Whatever be the final form of the resolution, the substance remains the same. Government accept the principle underling the resolution.

Mr. Kallur Narayana Pillai: ഞാൻ പ്രമേയം പിൻവലിക്കുന്നതിന് അനുവാദം ചോദിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

The resolution was, by leave, withdrawn.

BEGGAR PROBLEM IN THE STATE.

President: On this question, there are two resolutions; I will call upon both the hon'ble members, one after another, before other hon'ble members of the House make their observations on the subject.

Mr. A. Easwara Pillai: Sir, I beg to move the following resolution:

"This Council recommends to the Government that a Committee be appointed to enquire into the beggar problem in the State."

Sir, my object in moving this resolution is to impress upon the Government and this House the absolute and imperative necessity for enacting a suitable legislation to deal with the beggar problem in the State. The importance of this matter is amply borne out by the fact that more than one hon'ble member of this House have sent up resolutions on this subject. Sir, most of the civilised countries in the world have considered this problem and they have tackled it effectively and successfully. We also should not lag behind in this very important social reform.

Sir, the agglomeration of these social parasites in our towns and mofussil parts, is a real menace to society. We cannot go to the railway station or bus stand, or to a holy place for worshipping; even walking through the public road and travelling in Railways have become difficult on account of the trouble of these people.

They swarm all over the land, towns and mofussil parts--and perpetrates their refarious trade with impunity. They indulge in gambling, betting and drinking. They also commit crimes such as high way robbery, burglary and cheating.

Mr. M. K. Ananthasiva Aiyar: May I ask whether many of them are not able bodied men?

Mr. A. Easwara Pillai: Yes I will come to that. Beggars are to be classified into two:—

(1) beggars who are sturdy Vagabonds and (2) beggars who are physically disabled on account of diseases such as lunacy leprosy etc. and who are blind, deaf, crippled etc.

Beggars of the former class, do not deserve any consideration from the public on the other hand, they are acting as cankers and eating away the social organism. Their profession should be discouraged and it must be stopped at all cost.

The second class of beggars deserve our sympathy. It is the duty of the public and the Government to look after them. They are the burden of society. Yet they should not be allowed to wander in cities and towns and to spread contagious diseases in the country.

[Mr. A. Easwara Pillai]

Sir, in Travancore there are some castes whose sole profession is begging. The Kakars and Pundarams include in the class of professional beggars. People in this country believe that it is a great sin if these beggars are not given alms. This wholesale communal begging should be stopped.

Sir, Our country is reputed for its charity. The motto of our benign Royal family is ' charity is our house hold divinity." Like the king, so the people. Hence, hordes of nomadic tribes from out side rush in our country. Most of them are criminals. They commit atrocious crimes in Travancore. Hereafter, there must be some sort of checking in their indiscriminate coming into our country.

It is gratifying to note that Our Gracious Maharaja and the Government have taken steps, for solving this important problem. The poor house at Pattom is a glaring instance of His Highness the Maharaja's enthusiasm, in effectively dealing with this problem.

Sir, it may be suggested that complete eradication of this evil is almost an impossibility. I cannot agree wi h this view.

English statesmen had taken up this problem in the early part of 17th century. A poor law was promulgated in 1601 and by implementing and modifying it, they succeeded in solving this problem.

President : That is because of the law for old age pension.

Mr. A. Easwara Pillai: I am thankful for the information, Sir,

Government alone cannot cope with this problem. Public bodies such as municipalities, and Village Panchayats and philamtrophists in the country also should co-operate with the Government in this matter. In this connection I venture to make some suggestions.

(1) An approximate census of the beggars should be taken to ascertain their number with a special intension to make necessary classification.

(2) A suitable law should be passed.

(3) Organise friendly societies, co-operative insurances, and large scale agricultural farms.

President: From what I can gather, there may not be much opposition to the resolution, even from the official side, so that the honourable member need not dilate on these well known facts.

Mr. A. Easwara Pillai : I place the resolution for the acceptance of the House.

Mr. K. K. Kuruvilla: Sir, I accept the resolution moved by Mr. Easwara Pillai; but I approach the subject in a different way. I am not thinking of the trouble given to the people by the beggars; I am thinking rather of the sufferings of the beggars themselves. Once we accept the solidarity of the human race and the conditions which have led these unfortunates to their present position, we must admit our responsibility for the conditions which have led them to their present plight. It is therefore our responsibility to do something for these men. It is in that light that I approach the problem. If I am responsible for the civilisation of my countrymen, I am also responsible for their sufferings, for the wandering about of these unfortunates. We should all feel our responsibility in the matter.

President: I understand Government are accepting the resolution.

Mr. K. K. Kuruvilla: I am thankful for the information, Sir; I shall however make a few suggestions.

Beggars can be divided into 3 groups; firstly, those who are incapacitated by old age, secondly, those who are disabled bodily, and thirdly, orphans under six. It seems to me that it is the duty of the State to maintain these 3 classes of beggars. Now, there are the able-bodied beggars who have taken to begging as a profession; the parents send their children to beg. There is a still more pitiable situation; able-bodied poor take, under their protection, others in a most pitiable condition, such as lepers, carry them from house to house and from place to place and make money by begging. If anybody wants positive proof of this, I would invite him to a small village about 10 furlongs from one of the schools at Kottayam. There are about 50 families which have made it their abode. There are 50 houses there which these able-bodied beggars frequent. Anyone who would go to this place would find how well these lepers and other unfortunate people are being taken care of by the able-bodied beggars. Many of these people who live there are really loathsome. The only redeeming feature is the very great attention paid to them by the able-bodied beggars who make a living out of them. I have often felt that money is after all more useful to make people do good things than anything else. It is a surprise to see how these able-bodied beggars look after the other unfortunate people.

I would therefore suggest, Sir, that a Committee should be appointed to look into this question and also to investigate the condition of existing institutions, if any, which help these poor people. The municipalities may, if necessary, be subsidised and be asked to establish poor homes for housing the beggars within municipal limits, and also to make arrangements to give work for the able-bodied beggars.

[Mr. K. K Kuruvila]

All the beggars should be registered. It has been suggested that there should be a census of all the beggars in Travancore and that these beggars should be registered and that there should be a legislation preventing people from migrating from one place to another. For example, in the Kottayam Municipality I understand that there are proposing to have some kind of a poor home, but probably beggars from all the surrounding places would swarm there and it will be impossible then for the Kottayam Municipality to deal with it effectively. So, after taking the census and getting the names of the beggars registered, it seems to me that there should be a legislation preventing the entrance of beggars from other areas into the municipalities. In that case, we can try it first in the municipal towns and I hope a simple plan like this will be adopted and the Government will take the initiative in the matter by appointing a committee and giving them the necessary instructions to investigate into the matter.

Mr. M. K. Nilakanta Aiyar: Sir, Government are fully aware of the necessity for teaching the beggar problem in the State. The question was fully considered by Government in 1112 as the result of a resolution passed by the Trivandrum Municipal Council. Beggars in Travancore may be broadly classified into two distinct groups.

(1) the really destitute and infirm, that is those that are blind or lame or disabled by some incurable disease; and

(2) the professional beggars.

Within the latter class come—

(i) those who are hale and hearty but smear red paint or certain gummy substances and also sugar on their legs to attract flies and to excite sympathy;

(ii) Kotangis and Chittesans who come from the other side of ghats;

(3) Fakirs and Bairagis, men who do extort money from the village folk even by treatening to pierce their knives into their own bodies;

(4) Velichapadoos and Kavadikars;

(5) Cheats and Thieves; and

(6) Recommendation letter beggars.

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi: Is that the largest class?

Mr. M. K. Nilakanta Aiyar: Yes.

Mr. M. K. Ananthasiva Aiyar: Are there Government Servant beggars?

Mr. M. K. Nilakanta Aiyar: No, Sir,

Mr. T. Krishna Pillai: May I know whether Government are aware of another set of beggars who can conveniently be

termed as dignified beggars causing a lot of inconvenience to the non-official members?

Mr. M. K. Nilakanta Aiyar : No, Sir. I recently read an article in one of the Madras papers wherein it was stated that an able-bodied young man confessed to having managed to make a comfortable living for 15 years on a typed letter of a non-existent Khan Bahadur.

In the second class also fall another group of beggars in Travancore. There is a beggar caste in Travancore who give out that their traditional occupation is begging and that if they enter other walks of life they will incur the displeasure of God.

With the second group begging is an art. About 80 per cent of the beggars in India belong to the second group. They take to this profession merely because of sheer idleness or unwillingness to do hard work. Fortunately men belonging to the second group are very rare in this country and their number is dwindling year by year.

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi: It is not the spirit of adventure of the profession that attracts people to it?

Mr. M. K. Nilakanta Aiyar: No; It is the practice of giving indiscriminate charity. I do not think there will be anybody in this House who will be inclined to encourage this second group of professional beggars. Unfortunately there is a feeling current that he who turns out a beggar goes to hell. As the result, a blind and lame beggar receives no more help and sympathy from the people than a sturdy fakir. As long as this mentality is prevalent among the people, it is impossible to find a solution for the problem. There should be discrimination and wisdom even in the matter of giving charity. Unless we learn this, the problem which is as much concerned with the donors as with the beggars is incapable of an easy solution.

Now I shall proceed to state what the Government have done and are doing. From the earliest times, this 'land of charity' has not lagged behind others in the matter of taking care of the poor. There are a few poor houses situated in different parts of the State, where conje is distributed to the poor every day. There are also a few in which conje is being given on certain days of the week. As instances of the first class may be mentioned the conjepuras in the following places :—Thovala, Shencottah, Koncheravila and Kumarapuram. As instances of the second class may be mentioned the Velimala conjepura.

The annual expenditure on account of the above conjepuras is about Rs.18,000. The above figures do not include the annual grant

[Mr. M. K. Nilakanta Aiyar.]

of Rs. 4,000 that is being given to the Sri Chitra Home in Trivandrum, an annual grant of about Rs. 4,000 that is being given to orphanages and an annual grant of nearly Rs. 800 that is being given to certain poor houses run by certain missions. Over and above these, a portion of the nivedyam rice is distributed among the poor is some of the most important temples in the State. I am referring to the Suchindram Temple as one among them.

It is also proposed, as I have said this morning, to have a well-equipped isolation hospital in Trivandrum were beggars and others suffering from contagious diseases could be housed and looked after. Orders have been issued for the acquisition of six acres of land for the purpose and the necessary estimates have been called for.

Mr. M. Govindan : May I know, Sir, which is the locality that has been selected for the purpose ?

Mr. M. K. Nilakanta Aiyar: Iranimuttom.

Sir, the best way to deal with the problem of mendicancy therefore is—

(i) for the people to make up their minds to stop indiscriminate charity ; and

(ii) for poor homes to be started in suitable centres for the relief of the sick and the disabled ; and

(iii) when such homes are established to pass a legislation prohibiting begging in public.

Government are in full sympathy with the objects of the resolution and are prepared to consider the question sympathetically. But before concluding, Sir, let me read two weighty pronouncements made by our Gracious Highness the Maharaja on this same problem. These will show what importance His Highness and the Government of His Highness who have to carry out the commands of His Highness, attach to this all-important question. The first was a speech made by His Highness at the Investiture Darbar, is runs as follows :-

> "It only remains for me to announce that in commemoration of this occasion I have resolved to pay out of my private funds a sum of half a lakh of rupees for starting a home for the destitute and the infirm."

The second was a message sent by His Highness at the opening of the Sri Chitra Poor Home. That message runs as follows:—

> "It affords me sincere pleasure to see that the Home which was inaugurated in 1931 has been established on a sound basis and under proper management. What has been attempted touches only the fringe of the problem, and in sending to the Poor Home which is about to be opened a message of goodwill and Godspeed; it is my

> fervent hope that the people of my State will materially augment the resources and help in the working of an institution whose laudable object it is to eradicate mendicancy and distress by methods of organised relief."

I therefore accept the resolution.

The resolution having been accepted was put to vote and passed.

ABOLITION OF TOLLS.

Mr. Kallur Narayana Pillai: This Council recommends to the Government that tolls be abolished and vehicle tax be introduced in the State.

ഈ വിഷയത്തെപ്പറ്റി ദിവാൻജി അവർകൾ ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ള പ്രസ്താവന അനുസരിച്ച് പ്രമേയം ഞാൻ മൂവ് ചെയ്യുന്നില്ല

Stamps bearing the effigy of His Highness the Maharaja.

President: Now there is another resolution which can be disposed of in a minute. That is Mr. Kittan's resolution No. 6. You may move it formally, Mr. Kitten.

Mr. T. K. Kitten: This Council recommends to the Government that stamps bearing the effigy of His Highness the Maharaja be introduced in the State.

ഈ പ്രമേയത്തെ ഞാൻ അവതരിപ്പിക്കുന്നു.

Mr. M. Govinda Pillai: Sir, long before this resolution was tabled by the member, Government have taken steps to issue stamps and stamp papers with the effigy of His Highness the Maharaja. Arrangements are well in progress and it is expected' that they will be formally issued on the occasion of His Highness's next birthday.

Mr. T. K. Kittan: പ്രമേയത്തിൽ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ള കാര്യങ്ങൾക്ക് പെട്ടെന്നു തീരുമാനമുണ്ടാകുമെന്നു പറയുന്നതുകൊണ്ട് പ്രമേയം പിൻവലിക്കുന്നതിന് അനുവാദം ചോദിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

The resolution was, by leave of the House withdrawn.

President: The business before the House being finished, the House will now adjourn *sine die*.

The House adjourned at 3.45 P. M.

A. GUNAMONY,

Trivandrum, 13-10-1939. *Secretary to the Sri Chitra State Council.*

Annexure.

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE STANDING FINANCE COMMITTEE, HELD ON THURSDAY, THE 6TH JULY 1939/22ND MITHUNAM 1114.

The third meeting of the Standing Finance Committee of the Sri Chitra State Council and the Sri Mulam Assembly was held at 11 A. M. on Thursday, the 6th July, 1939/22nd Mithunam 1114, in the Dewan's room, Public Offices. Sachivottama Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, K. C, I. E., Dewan, presided.

The following members were present :—

(1) A. Easwara Pillai Esq., B. A., B. L., Member, Sri Chitra State Council.

(2) M. Sivathanu Pillai Esq., Member Sri Mulam Assemby.

(3) P. Sivarama Pillai Esq., M. A., LL. B., Member, Sri Mulam Assembly.

(4) M. K. Nilakanta Aiyar Esq., B. A., B. L., Chief Secretary to Government.

(5) M. Govinda Pillai Esq., B. A., Einancial Secretary to Government.

The new proposals of the various departments for the year 1115 M. E. were taken up for scrutiny.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

1. *General and Revenue Secretariat.* The Committee allowed the provision of Rs. 535 for the continuance of a clerk on Rs. 40-70 on a temporary basis in the General Section of the Secretariat for dealing with the papers relating to the Pulbic Service department.

2. A sum of Rs. 240 for an additional chauffeur at Bhaktivilas on Rs. 20-25 was allowed to be provided for in the budget.

3. The proposed provision of Rs. 231 for the continuance of the temporary clerk-typist in the Huzur Central Records on Rs. 20-1-25 was passed.

4. The provision of Rs. 828 for the continuance of three Malayalam typists on Rs. 20-1-25 was approved by the Committee.

5. A sum of Rs. 1,195 for payment of honorarium to the Honorary Director of the Huzur Central Records from the 2nd Vrischikam 1115 till the close of the year was allowed to stand.

6 *Continuance of the temporary staff of the Huzur Central Records and the Mathilakam.* Funds to the extent of Rs. 11,808 for the continuance of the following temporary staff were passed by the Committee :—

Staff for attending to the work in the Mathilakam.

1 clerk on Rs. 40-70 per mensem.
5 clerks on Rs. 25-40 each per mensem.
15 scribes on Rs. 20-25 do.
4 peons on Rs. 9-11 do.

Additional staff for attending to the work in the Huzur Central Records.

1 clerk on Rs. 40-70 per mensem.
2 clerks on Rs. 25-40 each per mensem.
10 scribes on Rs. 20-25 do.
2 peons on Rs. 9-11 do.

7. A provision of Rs. 132 for the appointment of a temporary mochee in the Huzur Central Records was next agreed to.

8. *Arrangement for the Census of 1941.* The Committee agreed to a lump sum provision of Rs. 3,500 for this purpose being made in the budget.

Financial Secretariat and Accountant General's Office.

The Committee considered the following provisions one after another and passed them :—

9. Rs. 440 for the continuance of the additional clerk on a temporary basis in the Financial Secretariat.

10. Rs. 590 for the continuance of the clerk attending to railway work on a permanent basis in the Financial Secretariat.

11. Rs. 220 for the appointment of a temporary clerk-typist on Rs. 20-1-25 in the Electrical Audit Section of the Accountant General's Office, for one year, discontinuing the allowance of Rs. 5 now allowed to the Attender of the Section for typing work.

12. Rs. 341 for the continuance of the temporary staff, *viz.*, a clerk-typist and a mochee, in the Education Audit Section of the Accountant General's Office.

13. Rs. 286 for the continuance of the temporary staff, *viz.*, an Attender and a mochee, working in the Provident Fund Section of the Accountant General's Office.

14. Rs. 165 for the continuance of the temporary Attender engaged in the filing of Anchal Hundi audited vouchers in the Accountant General's Office.

15. Rs. 22 for the revision of the scale of pay of the shroff in the Pre-audit branch of the Accountant General's Office after enhancing the security attached to that post.

16. Rs. 150 for the appointment of a temporary additional hand in the Accountant General's Office for the publication of the next edition of the History of Services of the Gazetted Officers of the State.

17. *Continuance of the Special Government Auditor for the Trivandrum Central Co-operative Bank.* The non-official members while agreeing to the provision of Rs. 150 for meeting the pay of the special auditor in connection with the audit of accounts, urged the necessity for taking more precautions to safeguard the interests of Government in particular and the public in general in respect of banking institutions.

LEGAL REMEMBRANCER.

18. The Committee approved of the provision of Rs. 715 for the confirmation of the temporary staff of one clerk on Rs. 40-5-70 and one typist on Rs. 25-3-40 attached to the office of the Legal Remembrancer to Government.

19. *Re-compilation of the Travancore Acts and Proclamations.* The Committee approved the proposal to make a lump sum provision of Rs. 10,000 in the budget for the re-compilation of the Acts and Proclamations of Travancore on the lines of the Unrepealed Acts of the Government of India. The non-official members suggested the desirability of Government themselves taking up this work instead of entrusting the work to private lawyers.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE—LAW OFFICERS.

20. *Continuance of the four temporary Government Pleaders and their staff.*—Mr. Easvara Pillai enquired about the number of cases, both civil and criminal, that was being attended to by the Government Pleaders in the different courts. The Advocate General who was present at the meeting furnished statistics of work turned out by the Government Pleaders and pointed out that there was increase of work. Messrs. Sivatanu Pillai and Easvara Pillai however expressed the view that there was no necessity for posting two Government Pleaders in one station. The provisions as detailed below were however allowed to stand :—

		Rs.
(i)	(*a*) Temporary Government Pleaders. 4 (350) ...	15,400
	(*b*) 5 temporary clerks on Rs. 20-1-25 including the clerk in the Government Pleader's Office, Trivandrum, for work in connection with the Land Acquisition References, 1 (24), 1 (23), 1 (22), 1 (21) and 1 (20) ...	1,210
	(*c*) 4 temporary peons on Rs. 9-1/6-11 each ...	396
(ii)	2 temporary peons on Rs. 9-1/6-11 each, in the Advocate General's Office to be made permanent 2 (9) ...	198
(iii)	2 temporary peons on Rs. 9-1/6-11 each in the Advocate General's Office to be continued as such during 1115. 2 (9) .	198
	Total ...	17,402

POLICE.

21. Establishment of a Police Charging Station at Bhoothapandy and the provision of a sum of Rs. 1,125 therefor was passed.

22. *Continuance of Shorthand Reporters for reporting speeches during political disturbances.*—Mr. Sivatanu Pillai pointed out the need for appointing more Tamil Shorthand Reporters. The Inspector General of Police who was present admitted that there was a paucity of Tamil reporters and said that more Tamil reporters would be recruited in future. The Committee approved of the proposal to provide a sum of Rs. 2,037 composed of the following items :—

		Rs.
Pay of 19 Shorthand reporters at Rs. 11 for Karkatakam	...	201
Allowance to 19 shorthand reportors at Rs. 10 for Karkatakam	...	190
Pay of 13 Shorthand reporters at Rs. 11 for six months in 1115	...	858
Allowance to 13 Shorthand reporters at Rs. 10 for six months in 1115	...	780
Total	...	2,037

The following proposals were approved by the Committee as also the provision of the amounts noted against each —

23. The continuance of the post of assistant Superintendent of Police, Armed Reserve Rs. 2,871.

24. The continuance of the Police outpost at Tamaracolam Rs. 858

25. The continuance of the Police outpost at Kundara Rs. 882.

26. *Continuance of the special police officers.*—The Committee accepted the proposal and agreed to the lump sum provision of Rs. 35,000 therefor.

27. A provision of Rs. 39,000 for the continuance of the temporary armed reserve during 1115 was also allowed to stand.

MEDICAL.

The following proposals were then approved by the Committee :—

			Rs.
28.	Appointment of a steward far the District Hospital, Kottayam	...	275
29.	Deputation of an attender attached to the General Hospital to Bangalore for training in the working of the X-ray apparatus	...	300

		Rs.
30.	Appointment of an additional compounder and an additional Midwife in the Medical Department ...	440
31.	A scheme for the training of male nurses .	810
32.	Entertainment of additional staff for the Victoria Jubilee Hospital, Quilon ...	754
33.	Entertainment of two additional warders in the hospitals at Oolampara ...	220
34.	For the supply of coal gas to the General Hospital ...	3,000
35.	Continuance of the temporary staff engaged in leprosy work ...	2,409
36.	Continuance of the temporary dispensary at Vidura ...	1,089
37.	Continuance of the temporary dispensary at Kadakkal ...	1,496
38.	Continuance of the itinerant dispensary for the treatment of yaws ...	4,518
39.	House rent allowance to the House Surgeon, Victoria Jubilee Hospital, Quilon ...	220
30.	Additional staff for the District Hospital, Kottayam ...	1,067
41.	Entertainment of two additional Lady House Surgeons in the Medical Department ...	550
42.	Grant of an allowance of Rs. 10 per mensem to the Scout Master of the Scout troop in the Leper Colony, Noornad...	110

Part I budgets of the above Departments were also scrutinised and passed by the Committee.

The Committee rose for the day at 12 ·30 P. M.

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE STANDING FINANCE COMMITTEE HELD ON FRIDAY, THE 7TH JULY 1939/23rd MITHUNAM 1114.

The fourth meeting of the Standing Finance Committee of the Sri Chitra State Council and the Sri Mulam Assembly was held at 3-30 P. M. on Friday, the 7th July 1939/23rd Mithunam 1114, in the Dewan's room, Public Offices. Sachivottama Sir. C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, K. C. I. E., Dewan, presided.

The following members were present:—

(1) A. Easwara Pillai Esq., B. A. B. L.,
Member, Sri Chitra State Council.

(2) M. Sivathanu Pillai Esq.,
Member, Sri Mulam Assembly.

(3) P. Sivarama Pillai Esq., M. A., LL. B.,
Member, Sri Mulam Assembly.

(4) M. K. Nilakanta Aiyar Esq., B. A., B. L.,
Chief Secretary to Government.

(5) M. Govinda Pillai Esq., B. A.,
Financial Secretary to Government.

AYURVEDA DEPARTMENT.

The following items were scrutinised one after another and passed: —

44. Rs. 330 on account of grant-in-aid to the Ayurveda High School, Sadanandapuram.

45. Rs. 922 for the continuance of the Curator, Botanical Gardens as well as for contingencies.

46. Rs. 500 for preliminary expenses at Mukkunni hills in connection with the shifting of the Botanical Gardens thereto.

47. Rs. 990 for payment of grants-in-aid of Rs. 15 per mensem to six new vaidyasalas.

48. Rs. 100 for supply of uniforms to the staff of the Government Ayurveda Hospital.

49. Rs. 146 towards rent for the additional buildings for the Ayurveda Hospital.

50. Rs. 100 for supply of additional furniture in the Government Ayurveda College consequent upon the opening of a new course in Vishavaidyam in the college.

51. Rs. 220 for appointment of a temporary steward-clerk at the Government Ayurveda Hospital.

52. Rs. 99 for the appointment of a temporary additional peon in the Government Ayurveda College.

53. Rs. 475 for the continuance of the temporary Head Accountant in the Honorary Director's office.

54. Rs. 220 for continuance of the post of Malayalam typist in the office of the Honorary Director.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

55. Rs. 770 for the continuance of the temporary statistician in the Public Health Department.

In the matter of collection of vital statistics, Mr. Sivathanu Pillai suggested that arrangements might be made for a carbon copy of the daily entries in the births and deaths Register being sent by the Proverthikar to his immediate superior.

56. Rs. 1,110 for the continuance of the temporary Assistant Health Educational Officer.

57. Rs. 1,920 for the continuance of the staff for Arudai conservancy.

58. 11,688 for continuance of the Taluk Health Organisation Scheme in South Travancore and Shencotta.

59. Rs. 5,000 for the inauguration of malaria control measures in the State.

60. Rs. 100 for repairs and improvements to the Health Educational van.

61. Rs. 99 for continuance of the attender attached to the Assistant Health Educational officer.

STAMPS.

62. Rs. 220 for making permanent the two temporary peons in the Government Stamp Manufactory.

REGISTRATION.

63. Rs. 1,056 for the continuance of the following temporary staff for the Devicolam and Peermade Sub-Registry offices :—

		Rs.
(1) 2 clerks on Rs. 20-25 each	...	440
(2) 2 peons on Rs. 9-1/6-11 each	...	198
(3) Local allowance	...	275
(4) House rent allowance	...	143
Total		1,056

Mr. Easwara Pillai enquired whether vacant quarters were not available in Devicolam consequent on the abolition of the Devicolam Division. The Director of Registration who was present said that the matter would be enquired into.

64. Rs. 1,045 for opening of a temporary Sub-Registry office at Mankompu.

65. Rs. 1,280 for the continuance of the following temporary staff of clerks and typists in the office of the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies:

		Rs.
1. Two clerks on Rs. 25-40 at Rs. 25 each	...	550
2. One clerk typist on Rs. 20-25 at Rs. 20	...	220
3. One clerk on Rs. 40-70 at Rs. 40	...	440

A sum of Rs. 70 was also provided for the pay of the existing temporary staff for Karkatakam 1114. Including this the total amount agreed to was Rs. 1,280.

Administration of Justice.

66. The proposal for the continuance of the five temporary Second Judges' Courts, the five temporary Munsiffs' Courts and the staff attached thereto, as also the Assistant Accountant-General and his staff and the Court Fee Inspectors attached to the High Court, and the provision of a total sum of Rs. 91,610 on account of the same, was next taken up for consideration. The non-official members asked for information regarding the file, pendency of cases, etc., in the several courts. This information was supplied by the Registrar, High Court, who was also present at the meeting. The non-official members observed that some of the temporary courts such as those at Pattanamtitta, Adoor, Krishnapuram, etc., had not adequate work to do. The Registrar said that the question of re-allocation of judicial jurisdiction was under the scrutiny of the High Court and that when that was settled there would be adequate work for every court. However the non-official members disallowed the provision required for the continuance of the temporary Munsiff's Court at Pattanamtitta. The provision for the remaining temporary courts and the staff attached thereto was allowed to stand.

67. *Conciliation Boards.*—The non-official members suggested the deletion of the entire provision for Conciliation Boards, consisting of—

Salaries.		Rs.
Pay of the Chief Conciliation officer for 9 months including Karkatakam 1114	..	4,950
Pay of 7 Conciliation officers	...	18,620
Establishment.		Rs.
Manager (75-5-100)	...	21,465 (Manager to Peons)
Head clerks 7 (40-5-70)	...	
Clerks 9 (25-3-40), 16 (20-1-25)	...	
Typist 1 (25-3-40)	...	
Copyists 24 (15) Process Peons 64 (9-1/6-11)	...	
Peons 18 (9-1/6-11)	...	
Travelling Allowance	...	650
Contingencies	...	2,500
Total	...	48,185

The Dewan said that provision for the continuance of the Boards for a period of eight months in 1115, as proposed by Government might be allowed to stand and assured the Committee that within those eight months some measures would be adopted by Government to solve the problem of debt conciliation more satisfactorily. The necessary provision for Conciliation Boards for a period of eight months was then allowed to stand.

68. Rs. 265 for the continuance of the Special Magistrate's Court, Kottarakara, till the 7th Chingom 1115.

PORTS.

69. Rs. 330 for the continuance of the reserve signal men in the Marine Department.

STATIONERY AND PRINTING.

70. Rs. 1,499 for the continuance of the temporary staff in the Publication Branch as well as in the Reading Section of the Government Press.

The non-official members suggested that the printing of all text-books might be undertaken by the Government direct, from next year onwards instead of getting some of them printed in private presses. The Chief Secretary to Government said that the matter would be examined. Mr. M. Sivathanu Pillai brought to notice the careless manner in which some private presses had executed the printing of text-books. He pointed out that Tamil text-books prescribed for the Preparatory Class contained several mistakes and that such private presses as were responsible for serious errors in the matter of printing of text-books should be warned. The Chief Secretary assured the committee that the matter would be looked into.

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

71. The Committee approved the proposals relating to the Development Department and the provision of Rs. 68,778 for the purpose.

The Committee adjourned at 5 P. M.

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MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE STANDING FINANCE COMMITTEE, HELD ON SATURDAY, THE 8TH JULY 1939/24TH MITHUNAM 1114.

The fifth meeting of the Standing Finance Committee of the Sri Chitra State Council and the Sri Mulam Assembly was held in the Dewan's room, Public Offices, at 2 P. M. on Saturday, the 8th July 1939/24th Mithunam 1113. Sachivottama Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, K. C. I. E., Dewan presided.

The following members were present:—

1. A. Easwara Pillai Esq., B. A., B. L., Member, Sri Chitra State Council.
2. M. Sivathanu Pillai Esq., Member, Sri Mulam Assembly.
3. P. Sivarama Pillai Esq., M. A., LL. B., Member, Sri Mulam Assembly.
4. M. K. Nilakanta Aiyar Esq., B. A. B. L., Chief Secretary to Government.
5. M. Govinda Pillai Esq., B. A., Financial Secretary to Government.

The Committee resumed discussion on the budget proposals for the year 1115.

AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES.

The Committee approved the following proposals and agreed to the provision noted against each being made in the Budget for 1115 M. E.

72. Continuance of the Agricultural School at Koni — Rs. 4,058.

73. Continuance of the two Itinerant Veterinary Inspectors for the purpose of stamping out anthrax from the State—Rs. 2,024.

74. Continuance of the Technical Assistant in the Clinical Laboratory of the Veterinary Department —Rs. 649.

75. Training Class for stockmen in the Veterinary Department—Rs. 305.

76. Continuance of the temporary Veterinary Compounder at Neyyattinkara—Rs. 280.

77. Continuance of the temporary additional teacher in the Fishery School, Munambom—Rs. 165.

78. Additional teacher in the Fishery School for Arayas at Karunagapalli—continuance of—Rs. 165.

79. Continuance of the Kari Experimental station at Porakad—Rs. 1,090.

The non-official members were not satisfied as to the success and the usefulness of the experiment.

The Chief Secretary to Government assured the Committee that if the scheme did not bring about useful results in the next year, the Government would take steps to discontinue the experiment.

80. The proposal to provide a sum of Rs. 3,562 in the budget for the establishment of quarantine stations at the frontier passes to regulate the import of cattle was vetoed by the committee, as it was

opposed by the non-official members on the ground that it would ultimately prevent the agriculturists of the State from getting better breeds of cattle from outside.

The following proposals were next examined by the committee and the provision noted against each was allowed to be made in the budget :—

JAILS.

81. Manufacture of leather goods in the Central Prison—Rs. 1,022.

82. Purchase of power looms, a warping and beaming machine or the Central Jail—Rs. 3,000.

83. Continuance of the temporary staff of one head warder and 10 warders of the Central Prison—Rs. 1,386.

84. Appointment of a temporary first grade Assistant Jailor on Rs. 40—70 to work as Accountant—Rs. 440.

LAND REVENUE.

85. Supply of wooden racks for the various offices of the Land Revenue Department—Rs. 1,000.

86. Continuance of the temporary staff of two clerks on Rs. 20—25 in the Quilon Divisional Treasury—Rs. 461.

87. Continuance of the additional staff consisting of one clerk on Rs. 20—25 and one copyist on Rs. 15 for the Taluk Magistrate's Court, Mavelikara—Rs. 420.

88. Continuance of the special temporary staff for puduval work sanctioned for nine taluks—Rs, 5,688.

89. For survey and sub-division of the lands in S. No. 19 of the Pallivasal pakuthi Rs. 1,000.

90. Temporary establishment for demarcation and survey of encroachments within the Cardamom Hills Reserve as per the following details—Rs. 11,323:—

		Rs.
2 Head Surveyors on Rs. 60 each per mensem, 15 Surveyors on Rs. 25 each per mensem and 7 Computor Draftsmen on Rs. 20 each per mensem	...	3,670
Local allowance to field staff	...	819
Travelling allowance	...	100
CONTINGENCIES.		
64 Chainmen on Rs. 9 each per mensem	...	3,456
Local allowance	...	1,728
Demarcation charges	...	1,500
Office expenses	...	50
Total	...	11,323

91. Continuance of the temporary staff for the survey and demarcation of the ryots' roads in the taluks of Thiruvalla and Pattanamtitta as per the following details :—Rs. 1,480.

Pattanamtitta Taluk.		*Rs.*
Pay of two accountants on Rs. 14/ each and 4 peons on Rs. 8 each for 12 months in 1115...		720
Contingencies	...	20
		740
Thiruvella Taluk.		
Pay of two accountants on Rs. 14 each and 4 peons on Rs. 8 each for 12 months in 1115...		720
Contingencies	...	2
		740
Total	Rs.	1,480

92. Continuance of the staff for the survey of minor circuits as per the following details :—

		Rs
Establishment (field staff)	...	29,151
Office staff	...	10,266
Travelling allowance	...	1,400
Contingencies	...	29,730
Total...		70,547

93 Continuance of the temporary staff of 8 computor draftsmen on Rs. 20-1-25 each per mensem for checking puduval sub-division sketches Rs. 1,760.

Mr. Easwara Pillai pointed out that the plotting work done by the theodolite surveyors was very defective. The Land Revenue Commissioner stated that more attention would be bestowed on this matter.

94. Staff for the continuance of the Survey School at Kottayam Rs. 1,002.

Mr. Sivathanu Pillai complained that some students who did not know Malayalam but knew only Tamil had not been admitted to the survey course and he requested the Government to permit the students who know only Tamil to sit for the survey examination. The Chief Secretary replied that the necessary arrangements would be made for admitting Tamil students, if a sufficient number of them was forthcoming.

95. Continuance of the temporary staff for the Devicolam and Peermade taluks in connection with the registry of cardamom and puduval lands—Rs. 1,524.

96. Continuing of the staff for jenmikaram settlement work—Rs. 16,796.

In reply to an enquiry from the non-official members, the Land Revenue Commissioner assured the committee that the whole work relating to the settlement of jenmikaram would be over by the close of 1116.

97. Continuance of the following temporary staff for jenmikaram recovery work:—Rs. 1,518.

Pay of six clerks on Rs. 23 each per mensem for 11 months from Chingom 1115 to the end of Mithunam 1115	...	Rs. 1,518
Pay of eight clerks on Rs. 22 each per mensem for Karkatakam 1114	...	Rs. 176
Total	..	Rs 1,694

On scrutinising the statement showing the receipt and disposal of recovery applications, the non-official members observed that the outturn of work was poor. The Land Revenue Commissioner assured the committee that necessary action would be taken in the matter.

98. Provision to be made in the Land Revenue Budget for the establishment of a Magistrate's Court at Bhoothapandy—Rs. 165.

99. Provision for starting Land Records Maintenance work—Rs. 20,000.

100. Appointment of a temporary staff consisting of a clerk, 4 Accountants and 10 Chainmen in connection with the acquisition of lands for the Trivandrum Drainage Scheme—Rs. 1,716.

101 Budget estimate for the Income Tax Department - Rs. 26,648, as per details shown below:—

		Rs.
Salary of one Deputy Commissioner	...	3,725
Establishment of Do.	...	5,560
Salary of three Income Tax Collectors	...	6,040
Establishment of Do.		8 128
Travelling Allowance	...	4,200
Contingencies	...	3,855
Total	...	31,508
Deduct amount under Part I Budget	...	4,860
Net total	...	26,648

EDUCATION.

102. Confirmation of the temporary staff of three clerks in the office of the Director of Public Instruction—Rs. 990.

103. Purchase of safes and cash boxes for the offices of the Chief and the Assistant Inspecting officers—Rs. 500.

104. Allowance to Hindi Instructors in the English High Schools at Neyyattinkara, Kayancolam and in the Model School, Trivandrum Rs. 220.

105. Appointment of a Sanskrit Munshi in the English High school, Thodupuzha Rs. 240.

106. For land acquisition, additional accommodation and improvements to English High Schools Rs. 10,000.

107. Continuance of temporary graduate teachers on Rs. 40-70 per mensem - Rs. 8,360.

108. Appointment of temporary teachers in Malayalam High and Middle Schools for boys and girls Rs. 3,190.

109. Appointment of temporary teachers in Primary Schools Rs. 2,848.

110. Appointment of additional teachers consequent on the opening of additional classes and divisions in Malayalam and Tamil Schools Rs, 3,000.

111. Continuance of the temporary staff of one Head Mistress, one Malayalam Munshi and one clerk in the Higher Grade Training School for Women, Trivandrum Rs. 2,640.

112. Revision of the scales of pay of the Press foreman and the weaving and Binding Instructors in the Reformatory School. No additional expenditure is involved for 1115 M. E. as the teachers drew minimum pay of the revised scale. The proposal was approved by the Committee.

113. Continuance of the temporary staff of one clerk and one peon in the Examination Board Rs. 704.

114. Provision for payment of stipends to teachers undergoing training Rs. 16,500.

115. Appointment of a new officer for organising vocational and welfare work in Schools Rs. 3,708.

The Dewan pointed out that firstly by the establishment of a University Union, secondly, by the starting of new out-door games and thirdly by the introduction of certain kinds of occupation, such as scouting, singing etc. it was hoped to make further progress in respect of vocational and welfare work in schools. The Dewan added that the proposed officer would be appointed for a year, that he would experiment in two or three places and train a few people who in turn would train others.

INDUSTRIES.

116. *Continuance of the Sales Depot, Trivandrum*—Mr. Sivarama Pillai questioned the necessity of continuing an institution which was not a profit making concern. The Dewan informed the non-official members that some agency was necessary to advertise Travancore products and to push on the sales of such products to tourists and others.

The Director of Industries who was present pointed out that the institution was not intended to be a profit making concern. The provision of a sum of Rs. 2,217 for the continuance of the Sales Depot at Trivandrum was thereupon agreed to by the Committee.

117. Continuance of the staff for prospecting work in respect of mica, graphite and limestone Rs. 11,141.

118. Budget proposals for the Ceramic Factory as per the details shown below:—

Capital expenditure	Rs.	50,000
Working expenses	Rs.	1,22,000

FOREST.

119. Continuance of the following temporary special staff of clerks for the disposal of kudivila claims on royal trees removed from private lands Rs. 5,500

Conservator's Office.

1. One clerk on Rs. 40-5-70.
2. One clerk on Rs. 25-3-40,

Divisional Forest offices.

1. 8 clerks on Rs. 25-3-40. each
2. 8 clerks on Rs. 20-1-25. each

120. Part II proposals of the Forest Department as per the following details:

		Rs.
(i)	Officer for the sale of timber	1,200
(ii)	Special officer for the preparation of a working plan for the teak plantations	3,816
(iii)	Protection of game	3,000
	Total	8,016

EXCISE.

121. Continuance of the following staff entertained in connection with the reorganisation of the Statistical Branch in the Excise Commissioner's office Rs. 5,885:

for the recording and publication of grade statistics.

One clerk on Rs. 75-5-100
One clerk on Rs. 40-5-70.
Seven clerks on Rs. 25-3-40 each.
Four clerks on Rs. 20-1-25 each.

For the audit of customs revenue-

One clerk on Rs. 75-5-100
One clerk on Rs. 40-5-70.
Two clerks on Rs. 25-3-40 each

122. Temporary staff of two peons for supervising the cultivation-curing and ware-housing of tobacco at the tobacco plantations at Edacode Rs. 231.

123. Temporary staff for the Palkulam salt factory Rs. 699.

124. Continuance of the temporary staff of one Pet y Officer and 2 peons in the Edava Railway chowkey Rs. 407.

125. Continuance of the temporary staff in the Veli Railway chowkey Rs. 407.

126. Continuance of the additional typist in the Excise Commissioner's office Rs. 220.

127. Continuance of the temporary staff of 3 Petty officers and 20 peons engaged in guarding the Anjengo and Tangacherry frontiers Rs. 3,168.

128. Continuance of the temporary staff of 12 clerks working in 12 Taluk offices for the recovery of abkari arrears Rs. 1,980.

129. Continuance of the temporary additional staff of two peons working in the Trivandrum Central Railway chowkey Rs. 231.

130. Continuance of the additional staff entertained in the Excise Department for preventing smuggling and conserving revenues Rs. 1,20,403.

The Committee adjourned at 4-40 p. m. to meet again on Monday at 11 A. M.

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE STANDING FINANCE COMMITTEE HELD ON MONDAY, THE 10TH JULY 1939/26TH MITHUNAM 1114.

The sixth meeting of the Standing Finance Committee of the Travancore Sri Chitra State Council and the Sri Mulam Assembly was held in the Dewan's room, Public Offices, at 11 A. M. on Monday, the 10th July 1939/26th Mithunam 1114. Sachivottama Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, K. C. I. E., Dewan, presided.

The following members were present.

1. A. Easwara Pillai Esq., B. A., B. L.,
   Member, Sri Chitra State Council.
2. M. Sivathanu Pillai Esq.,
   Member, Sri Mulam Assembly.
3. P. Sivarama Pillai Esq., M. A., LL. B.,
   Member, Sri Mulam Assembly.
4. M. K. Nilakanta Aiyar Esq , B. A., B. L.
   Chief Secretary to Government.
5. M. Govinda Pillai Esq., B. A.,
   Financial Secretary to Government.

The Committee considered the following new proposals and approved the provisions noted against each :—

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

131. Continuance of the Deputy Chief Engineer and his four peons in 1115—Rs. 432.

132. Provision for making final payments to the contractor in connection with the construction of the Council Chamber—Rs. 50,000.

133. Entertainment of the following special staff for a period of six months for the revision of the schedule of rates in the P. W. D.—Rs. 1,878.

		Rs.
1 Assistant Engineer on Rs. 250-10/2-300	...	1,500
1 Clerk on Rs. 25-3-40	...	150
1 Clerk-typist on Rs. 20-1-25	...	120
2 Peons on Rs. 9-1/6-11 each	..	108

134. Continuance of the temporary P. W. D. Sub-Division at Thuckalai during 1115—Rs. 6,204.

135. Appointment of temporary staff for the stock-taking of furniture in various offices in the State for six months—Rs. 900.

136. Continuance of the temporary staff of 7 Overseers for the working of Canals and Ferries Act for three months in 1115—Rs. 840.

137. Appointment of a temporary staff of 2 Account clerks on Rs. 25-3-40 per mensem for clearing accounts arrears in the Trivandrum Division Office and the Workshops and Stores Division for six months—Rs 300.

138. Appointment of the following temporary staff for stock-taking in the P. W. D. Workshops and Stores Division for five months—Rs. 2,355.

		Rs.
1 Assistant Engineer on Rs. 250-10/2-300	...	1,250
1 Supervisor on Rs. 100-10/2-150	...	500
1 Sub-Overseer on Rs. 40-5-70	...	200
Permanent Conveyance allowance	...	225
T. A. and Contingencies	...	180
Total	...	2,355

139. Continuance of the temporary staff for the supervision of the Travancore House, Madras—Rs. 1,188.

140. Special revenue staff for the acquisition of lands for irrigation purposes—continuance of for 1115—Rs. 3,384.

141. Provision of Rs. 1,00,000 for the construction of the University buildings.

Mr. Sivathanu Pillai remarked that this proposal ought to come under the University Budget. The Committee accordingly resolved that this item might be transferred to the University Budget.

142 Providing dustless surfacing for the M. S. road from Trivandrum to Cape Comorin—provision for 1115—Rs. 7 lakhs.

143. *Investigation of the Perinchan Reservoir Scheme.* The non-official members insisted on the appointment of a specialist for the purpose after the preliminary investigation was finished, for the reason that the scheme might cost about Rs. 20,000. The Dewan replied that after collecting the necessary data regarding the scheme, the execution of the work would be entrusted to an experienced officer of the P. W. Department. A sum of Rs. 2,704 for the purpose was allowed to stand.

144. The Alwaye bridge across the left branch of the Periyar river Rs. 4,740.

145. Construction of permanent buildings for the Clay Refining and Porcelain Factory at Kundara—Rs. 5,000.

146. Construction of a tobacco bankshall at Trivandrum—Rs. 50,000.

147. Construction of a bridge and spillway at Thottapalli—Rs. 5,232.

148. *Capital outlay on Town Improvement Scheme.* Town Planning Scheme, Trivandrum—Rs. 2,50,000.

The non-official members enquired about the works proposed under this item. The Chief Engineer replied that most of the items relate to improvement of roads in the Trivandrum town and that the construction of a building for housing Government offices was also in-

cluded in the scheme. Mr. Sivathanu Pillai observed that Government were concentrating their attention on towns at the expense of the rural parts. The Dewan pointed out that ample provisions had been made for the improvement of rural areas, especially for the supply of good drinking water in Muttom and other coastal regions. He added that a sum of Rs. 50,000 had been ear-marked for rural reconstruction through Village Panchayats and committees composed of officials and non-officials. The proposal was thereupon approved by the Committee.

149. Continuance of the temporary staff of 2 clerks for the Division Cutcherry, Trivandrum, in connection with the acquisition of lands for the Trivandrum Drainage scheme—Rs. 762.

In this connection Mr. Sivathanu Pillai requested Government to take up the road from Balamore T. B. to Muthukuzhivayal for improvement, as the same leads to a Sanatorium. The Dewan asked the Chief Engineer to note this point.

150. Additional staff of 3 clerks and 2 tracers for the civil works of the Pallivasal Hydro-Electric project—Rs. 1,200.

151. Formation of the Dam and Reservoir Section for the investigation works at Kundale Valley—Rs. 924.

152. The proposals for Water Works and Drainage schemes, as per list below, were next considered and passed :—

		Rs.
I.	Direction ...	6,520
II.	Water Works—Working expenses ...	1,08,443
III.	Buildings, Communications, water supply and sanitary installations to Government buildings—for works ...	58,100
	Sanitary installation ...	25,836
IV.	Expenditure not charged to revenue ...	4,056
V.	Trivandrum Water Works Sub-Division—	
	For Works ...	73,950
	Establishment ...	9,252
VI.	Drainage scheme—	
	Establishment ...	42,838
	Works ...	8,00,000

Water Supply Scheme.

		Rs.
VII. (a)	Nagercoil and Shencottah Water Works Divisions for the amalgamation scheme ...	18,320
(b)	Nagercoil Water Supply scheme—works ...	5,20,000
	Establishment ...	38,968
(c)	Shencottah Water Supply scheme	
	Establishment ...	12,664
	Works ...	61,593

		Rs.
VIII. Alleppey Water Supply scheme		
Establishment	...	17,096
Works	...	1,78,576
Continuance of Kottayam Division Office	...	7,800
IX. Alleppey Drainage scheme—		
Establishment etc.	...	1,680
Works	...	36,734
Lump sum provision	...	39,200
X. Water Supply investigation scheme	...	1,100

With reference to the Shencottah sub-division for the supervision of the water supply scheme, Mr. Sivathanu Pillai suggested that as the scheme was nearing completion the work could be supervised by the Division Officer, Quilon, instead of by a separate Sub-division Officer at Shencottah. The Dewan said that the question would be examined.

ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT.

153. Appointment of an Assistant Draftsman on Rs. 25-3-40 in the Drawing branch of the Electrical Engineer's office—Rs. 275.

154. Appointment of a Head Operator in the Trivandrum Telephone Exchange—Rs. 165.

155. Continuance of the clerk on Rs. 20-1-25 in the Quilon Electric Supply—Rs. 220.

156. Appointment of an Accountant on Rs. 25-3-40 in the Hydro-Electric Division Office—Rs. 275.

157. *Continuance of the staff for Broadcasting scheme.*—Rs. 12,904.

158. Continuance of the post of the Revenue Inspector in the Trivandrum Electric Supply—Rs. 590.

159. Appointment of an Accountant in the Telephone Engineer's office—Rs. 440.

CO-OPERATIVE DEPARTMENT.

160. Proposals for the appointment of additional staff etc. in the Co-operative Department under the following heads were next examined by the Committee which agreed to the provision of the amounts noted below :—

		Rs.
(i) Personal Assistant to the Registrar of Co-operative Societies—continuance of	...	1,290
(ii) Accountant in the Registrar's office—continuance of	...	486
(iii) Temporary additional Assistant Registrar to supervise liquidation work—continuance of	...	2,200

	Rs.
(iv) Continuance of the temporary staff in the office of the Assistant Registrar—continuance of ...	797
(v) Sale officers—continuance of ...	1,988
(vi) 6 Liquidation Inspectors and 6 peons—continuance of ...	3,995
Only 6 Liquidation Inspectors were allowed by the Committee as against 8 proposed by Government—	
(vii) Subsidy to non-official bodies ...	300
(viii) For propaganda to promote cottage industries ...	500
(ix) Subsidy to Gorasa Vyavasaya Society at Neyyattinkara ...	500
(x) Concessions to the Alleppey Co-operative Wholesale Society Ltd. No. 1864...	2,076
(xi) T. A., Contingencies and Supplies and Services ...	5875

The following proposals were also approved by the Committee and the amounts noted against each were allowed to be provided in the budget :—

161. Continuance of the temporary typist in the office of the Director of Information—Rs. 300.

162. Protection of Backward Communities under the following heads—Rs. 30,000 :—

	Rs.
(1) Additional Office staff ...	275
(2) Continuance of the Field staff on a temporary basis ...	1,980
(3) Sri Chitra Harijan Hostel ...	4,000
(4) Lump sum provision for other amelioration works ...	23,745
Total ...	30,000

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

163. Provision for making coloured copies of mural paintings—Rs. 500.

GOVERNMENT GARDENS.

164. Purchase of a pair of bulls—Rs. 250.

Installation of pumping plant—Rs. 500. The provision for the purchase of a pair of bulls was reduced by the Committee from Rs. 300 proposed by Government to Rs. 250 only.

STORES PURCHASE COMMITTEE.

165. Staff for the Stores Purchase Committee Office—Rs. 7,666

STATE TRANSPORT.

166. Development of new routes—Rs. 1,50,000.

The non-official members enquired in what ways development of new routes was proposed. The Dewan said that the idea was to extend the Transport scheme to North Travancore and to take over water transport also under departmental management, with the co-operation of the present boat owners.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT (CONTD.)

Text Book Committee.

167. Continuance of the temporary staff of 2 clerks and 2 peons for the Text Book Committee—Rs. 840.

LABOUR DEPARTMENT.

168. Administration of Labour Laws -Rs. 2,024.

The Committee next approved the following proposals for the administration of labour laws :—

			Rs.
1. Grant of an allowance of Rs. 50 per mensem to the Director of Industries for doing duties as Labour Commissioner and Commissioner under the Workmen's Compensation Act		...	550
2. Grant of an allowance of Rs. 50 per mensem to the Industrial Engineer and Chief Boiler Inspector for doing duties as Chief Inspector of Factories under the Factories Act		...	550
3. Grant of an allowance of Rs. 25 per mensem to the Supervisor under the Chief Boiler Inspector for doing duties as Inspector of Factories		...	275
Staff.			
Draftsman	(Rs. 25-3-40)	...	275
Clerk-typist	Do.	...	275
Peon	(Rs. 9-1/6-11)	...	99
Total		Rs. ...	2,024

Mr. Sivarama Pillai pointed out that the present Chief Boiler Inspector had not sufficient work and that it did not appear necessary to grant him any allowance under the proposed scheme. The Chief Secretary replied that the matter would be examined.

PART I BUDGETS.

Part I Budgets of the Departments other than those disposed of on the 6th July were also scrutinised and passed by the committee.

The Committee adjourned at 1 P. M.

Trivandrum,
12th August 1939.

CONVENER,
Standing Finance Committee

Annexure.

THE TRAVANCORE HINDU GAINS OF LEARNING BILL.

(GIVEN NOTICE OF BY MR. G. NARAYANA AIYAR, MEMBER, SRI CHITRA STATE COUNCIL).

An Act to remove the doubt as to the rights of a member of Hindu undivided family in property acquired by him by means of his learning.

Whereas it is expedient to remove the doubt, and to provide an uniform rule as to the rights of a member of a Hindu undivided family in property acquired by him by means of his learning;

It is hereby enacted as follows;—

Short title and extent.

1. i. This Act may be called the Travancore Hindu Gains of Learning Act.

ii. It extends to the whole of Travancore,

iii. It shall come into force at once.

Definitions.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*a*) "Acquirer" means a member of a Hindu undivided family who acquired gains of learning

(*b*) "Gains of learning" means all acquisitions of property made substantially by means of learning whether such acquisitions be made before or after the commencement of this Act and whether such acquisitions be the ordinary or the extraordinary result of such learning, and

(*c*) "learning" means education whether elementary, technical, scientific, special or general, and training of every kind which is usually intended to enable a person to pursue any trade, industry, profession or avocation in life.

3. Notwithstanding any custom, rule or interpretation of the Hindu Law, no gains of learning shall be held not to be the exclusive and separate property of the acquirer merely by reason of—

Gains of learning not to be held not to be separate property of acquirer merely for certain reasons

(*a*) His learning having been, in whole or in part imparted to him by any member living or deceased of his family, or with the aid of the joint funds of his family, or with the aid of the funds of any member thereof or

(*b*) himself or his family having, while he was acquiring his learning, been maintained or supported wholly or in part by the joint funds of his family, or by the funds of any member thereof.

Savings.

4. This Act shall not be deemed in any way to affect:—

(*a*) the terms or incidents of any transfer of property made or affected before the commencement of this Act,

(*b*) the validity, invalidity, effect or consequences of anything already suffered or done before the commencement of this Act;

(*c*) any right or liability created under a partition or an agreement for a partition of joint family property made before the commencement of this Act; or

(*d*) any remedy or proceeding in respect of such right or liability ; or to render invalid or in any way affect anything done before the commencement of this Act in any proceeding pending in a court at such commencement; and any such remedy and any such proceeding as is herein referred to may be enforced, instituted or continued, as the case may be as if this Act had not been passed.

OBJECTS AND REASONS

The habits and customs of persons following the Hindu system of inheritance in Travancore are more or less the same as those in the neighbouring British India. So far as the devolution of gains of learning of Hindus in British India is concerned, existing doubts have been removed by the passing of the "Gains of Learning Act XXX of 1930". In Travancore the decisions of our High Court even from the earliest times cannot be said to be in conformity with the altered and changing sentiments of the Hindu community. In VI T. L. J. 21 it was held that the "presumption in Hindu law is that property standing in the name of any member of a Hindu coparcenary possessing a nucleus of joint family property belongs to such family". This decision was followed in 17 T. L. J. 693 at 701. Later on in 3 T. L. T 657 also, it was held that where there is a nucleus of ancestral property capable of yielding an income the presumption is "that the acquisition in question is joint family property" This question was the subject matter of discussion in our courts even from earlier days could be seen from the ruling in 2 T. L. R. 14 at 16, 8 T. L. R. 135 7 T. L. R 10 etc. In view of the close relationship of the Hindus of this State with their brethren in British India it is highly necessary to have a similar legislation in our State removing the existing difficulties The important result of the proposed Bill, if passed, will be that it will immensely improve the position of the female members of Hindu family. The widow and the daughter of the acquirer, often left helpless will, in the absence of a male issue take by inheritance the deceased's gains of learning in preference to distant male members, who can, under the present law lay claim to the same by survivorship.

To remove such hardships and to be on an equal status with our Hindu brethren in the neighbouring British India this Bill is proposed to be introduced. This Bill is a reproduction of the Hindu Gains of Learning Act 30 of 1930 with no alterations.

10th Mithunam 1114.

G. NARAYANA AIYAR,
Member, Sri Chitra State Council.

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